





THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION *of the*
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America



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THROUGHOUT THE YEAR**

January 1943

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These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

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Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

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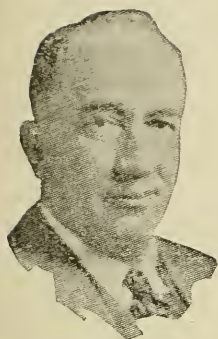
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ON ALL SHINGLES**

**WASHINGTON-OREGON SHINGLE WEAVERS
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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Looking to the Future

By William L. Hutcheson, General President



MR. HUTCHESON

THE AFTER-WAR period will confront industry with historic and unprecedented reconstruction tasks. Whether the War is long or brief, it will have introduced strains and dislocations into industrial life which economic statesmanship must remedy. The transition from a State-directed war economy to peacetime private enterprise will require vast economic readjustments. The manner in which these adjustments are accomplished will largely set the economic pattern of the future.

In contemplating the post-war task, it is particularly important at this time that we clarify the after-war relationship between industry and government.

The war emergency has necessitated the intervention of government in virtually all the economic areas which were formerly reserved to private industry. For the period of the war, our traditional free capitalism has been supplanted by a controlled economy.

Under stress of war needs, government today makes all of our primary economic decisions. It has assumed virtually sole responsibility for capital investment. It has final voice in production through allocation of all raw materials. It sets prices, determines wage scales, provides housing, rations food, clothing and other consumer goods, allots transportation, and makes innumerable other daily decisions which determine the shape of our economy. For the war period, it has substituted authoritarian national planning for free and voluntary action.

Industry, through its two great co-equal components—capital and labor—has ungrudgingly accepted these grants of authority to the government for the sake of victory. But it insists that there should be no shadow of doubt that such war-time powers are merely temporary. In the first World War, it will be recalled, similar authority over national economic life was exercised by government. No event of the post-war period did more to inspire heightened confidence in the processes of democracy than the prompt and unquestioned relinquishment of these powers by the government once peace was concluded. This precedent must be followed voluntarily by government at the end of the present emergency. The knowledge that victory will mean the recovery of a free economic system will do much to strengthen popular morale today. There must be no question in the minds of the people but that the end of this war will mean the restoration of their cherished free institutions.

To avoid confusion of purpose and thought in the days ahead, it is desirable that we re-state the fundamental principles which underlie our

traditional free economy. They are principles upon which those who speak for both management and labor have long stood united. Social change may alter the application of these principles; it cannot, within freedom, alter their essence. They are the permanent and guiding beacon of a free economic order. Without such a basis of free economic institutions, political democracy itself cannot endure. Briefly stated, these principles are:

(1) *The Self-Administration of Industry.* The recognition of the right of industry to administer itself through the collaborative action of all the functional groups which compose it. Such orderly self-administration, in which ownership, management and labor are co-participants, is the expression of the democratic principle in our economic life. Only when the functional groups fail in such collaboration, or on occasions of great national emergency, is government intervention justified, for the protection of the general economy. When government intervenes, the bureaucratic danger should be avoided by giving balanced and self-chosen representation to the component industry groups on the regulative government board or commission.

(2) *The Right of Collective Bargaining.* The foundation of such industrial self-administration must be the unqualified recognition by management of labor's right to bargain collectively. When management whole-heartedly cooperates with labor in the maintenance of collective bargaining machinery, labor unionism becomes a constructive participant in the productive process.

(3) *Profit, The Incentive of Production.* In a free economy, the profit motive is the mainspring of business initiative. A reasonable profit on prudently invested capital must be earned by industry if it is to survive as a free institution. When industry's profit margins are insufficient to finance its normal renewal and growth, the alternative of state capitalism is inescapable.

(4) *The Safeguarding of Human Rights.* At the same time, there must be the recognition that in our economy there are permanent human values which take precedence over profit considerations. Such human values must be safeguarded in the formulation of all industrial policies. If or when it becomes necessary for government to act to protect such rights, the component groups of the industry should be represented on the regulative body.

(5) *Full Employment for the Nation's Wage-Earners.* Under normal conditions, industry has the primary responsibility for providing full employment for the working population, at wages at least equalling basic living standards. Government may find it necessary to aid industry, in periods of crisis, in financing such employment security. Such government action, however, should be limited to the duration of the emergency and should be administered, as far as possible, through private industry channels, under the supervision of public, management and labor representatives. Similarly, government programs of social insurance should be administered jointly with industry. The role of government in industry should be cooperative, rather than competitive with private enterprise.

(6) *The Preservation of the Free Market* in which the individual citizen or body of citizens may exchange their goods or services through the

free exercise of their voluntary tastes and choices. Government's intervention in the free market should be limited to the enforcement of broad rules which will prevent monopolistic or obstructionist groups from setting up interferences with the market's free functioning. Only where there is a free market, can there exist a super-structure of free political institutions.

* * * * *

The after-war years will impose upon the people of America not only the reconstitution of our own domestic economy, but also a vast program of assistance in the reconstruction of the war-ravaged nations of the world. That this far-reaching reconstruction task can best be accomplished by a free economy of free men is our sincere belief. The restoration of private initiative will mean the release of immense productive and expansive energies which have been temporarily held in leash during the war crisis. It will usher in a period of extraordinary technological progress. Obviously, the transition from government planning to a private economy cannot be made abruptly. But that this restoration should be achieved with the minimum of necessary delay, when war ends, is the deep conviction of all those who have faith in the validity of our traditional economic way of life.

AN APPEAL to labor men and women throughout the country to offer their services for voluntary work on local War Price and Rationing Boards has been made by the Office of Price Administration. A special statement entitled "Your Country Needs You" has been issued by the Labor Office, OPA, and is being circulated to unions in 48 States and the District of Columbia. The publication of the Labor Office statement is part of the campaign opened several months ago to secure additional union participation on local boards.

Pearl Harbor Navy Yard Workers Praised As Heroes By Admirals

Civilian workers of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard were praised by the commanding admirals as heroes who helped to strengthen American positions in the Pacific.

During the first year of war civilian workers have had a double job—to salvage and repair the warships lost in the Japanese sneak attack and to repair battle damage received by our warships in the Pacific engagements. They performed nobly, according to Rear Admiral D. W. Bagley, commandant of the Hawaiian Naval District, and Rear Admiral William R. Furlong, commandant of the navy yard.

"To the Navy, December 7 means more than recalling the attack of a year ago. It means that one of our most difficult 12 months in history—the period in which our workmen had to perform miracles to restore our damaged ships to the battle line—is a thing of the past," said Admiral Bagley.

"Today practically all the ships that were damaged during the Japanese attack on the islands are with the fleet and will carry their message of destruction and the power and might of an aroused nation to our enemies in the Pacific."

Wood is Vital in War Program

MEMBERS OF BROTHERHOOD MAINTAIN IMPORTANT
WAR FRONT

FROM THE TREE in the forest to the keel in a minesweeper or the gun-stock of an army rifle, wood is becoming more and more important as the basis of America's war program. In these all-important processes, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are maintaining a vital war front today.

Ninety per cent of the lumber output of the United States today goes to the Army and Navy, and there are some 1,200 different items of military and naval equipment that can use lumber. Every one of these items has its part in fighting and winning the war.

One hundred and twenty-five million tons of wood will be used in advancing the war program in the next twelve months, and this is 25 per cent greater than the estimated tonnage of steel to be used in 1943.

"Lumber comes close to the heart of our whole war program," Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said recently as he told the men in the Pacific Northwest's logging camps and sawmills that they "can render no greater service to the cause of victory than to give us the wood we must have—and give it to us quickly."

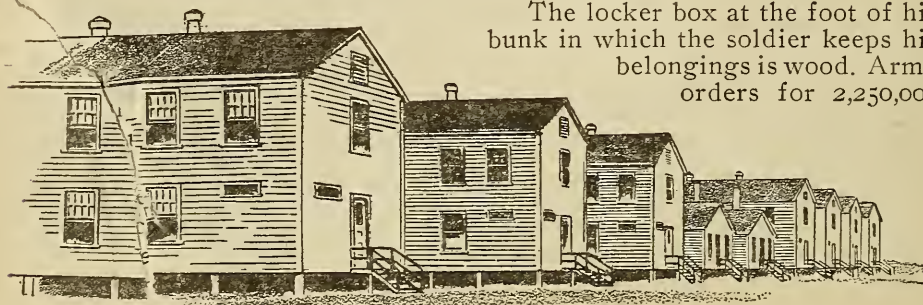
Men in the woods and mills are regarded as "*front line fighters in this war*," Undersecretary Patterson said. "How much they produce will have a great deal to do with deter-

mining how quickly we will win or whether we will win at all," he added, pointing out that while requirements are going up, "we are not getting enough lumber to fill all the needs of the armed forces."

According to the labor production division of the War Production Board, for every man in the United States Army, 1,350 to 1,650 board feet of lumber are needed for the various kinds of cantonment construction, ranging from barracks to chapels. Most of this lumber is Douglas fir and Ponderosa Pine from the Pacific Northwest, and yellow pine from the South.

The furnishings of Army buildings are mostly made of wood. A recent Army order for 800,000 wooden folding chairs saved 4,000 tons of steel.

The locker box at the foot of his bunk in which the soldier keeps his belongings is wood. Army orders for 2,250,000



double-decker bunks have saved 42,000 tons of steel.

In warehouses, timber connectors alone have saved 200,000 tons of structural steel. Tent poles and pilings, water tanks and pipes, rifle racks, tool handles, frames, sideboards and platforms for tents are among the many things made of wood.

The shoes a soldier wears have a wooden core that has saved the Army 750 tons of rubber in outfitting its 4½ million men. If the soldier has a Garand rifle, the stock contains five board feet of wood. When he sits down to eat, it is at a wooden mess table 10 feet long, two inches thick and four feet wide.

When the Army moves, it uses thousands of trailers and 2½ ton trucks which have all-wood bodies. Each truck requires 1000 feet of lumber, saving 275,000 tons of steel annually.

The Army Air Corps is a big user of lumber. Training planes are made largely of wood. There are 40,000 board feet of lumber in every C-62 "Commando" cargo plane. Observation planes and At-10 bomber trainers contain about the same amount of lumber as training planes.

The Army is building gliders which can carry one to 15 persons and are three-fourths wood, the fuselage still being made of metal.

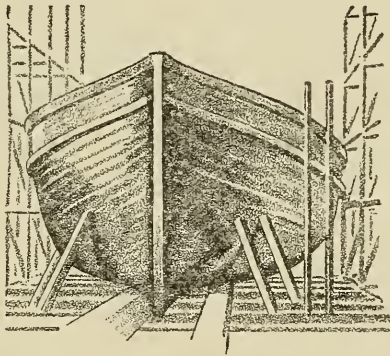
All in all, the Army alone has more than 800 uses for lumber. It goes into the many types of boats used by the Army—the assault boats, tugs, launches, lighters, barges, rescue and ambulance boats, cargo vessels and shallow draft boats. It is used for stretchers, splints, tank traps, paddles, tele-

phone poles, dummy cannon and planes, toboggans, etc.

The estimated lumber requirements for 1942 were 38 billion board feet, 90% of this going to the Army and Navy. Lumber production in 1942 has been at the rate of 32 billion feet, leaving a shortage of six billion feet.

Dispatches from Guadalcanal recently told how U.S. minesweepers battled and defeated Japanese destroyers. Perhaps the keels for these minesweepers were built out of the giant Douglas fir trees, taken from high on the slopes of Mt. Rainier.

Stuart Whitehouse, writing recently in the Seattle Star, said that "the story of how these Douglas fir keels are obtained for minesweepers being built in Seattle and on the east coast is one of the most fascinating phases of the war effort." Continuing, Mr. Whitehouse writes:



In the first place, only superprime grade A trees can be used. They must be straight and tall and clear, with perfect, sound hearts. One bad spot, and a whole tree must be rejected for this particular purpose.

The trees are felled with special care, because if they split or splintered, they would be useless for minesweeper keels. Before being topped, they stand from 160 to 175 feet high.

Then they are hauled to the one mill in America, operated by the Pacific National Lumber Company, which has a 136-foot carriage able to handle this monstrous log in one piece.

Twenty-four keels for an east coast company recently were shipped out. These were 136 feet long,

12 inches wide and 18 inches deep. For minesweepers being built in Seattle, the keels are squared and are 110 feet long.

In order to get them out of the forests to the mill, huge trucks and trailers are used. These are built like a long fire truck, with a second steersman on the rear end—only instead of being on top, he works UNDER the load, almost on the trailer's axle—and this, you can well believe, is an exciting job.

After the logs are shaped up, on the huge carriage, they are again inspected. The tree must be flawless. An oversized knot, or a pitch pocket, and it will be discarded for use as a minesweeper's keel.

Then comes another mechanical problem in bringing the tree down from the mountains to the shipyard. Those that were taken east were each carried on THREE flatcars, by a pivot arrangement which

allowed the cars to go around curves, and had to be routed around the United States to avoid various tunnels.

At the shipyards, these logs are rapidly trued into shape and quickly slipped into place in the minesweepers.

Douglas fir is used because it is light, strong and makes for quick construction.

So high does the government value these great Douglas fir logs that a "freeze" order has been put on them, to guard them and see that they are directed into the war effort.

So, it is possible that the keels of these minesweepers, that battled and defeated the Jap destroyers off Guadalcanal were made of Douglas fir, from the slopes of Mt. Rainier where they grew through the centuries, awaiting their Appointed Hour of Glory.

Chemistry Opens New Uses for Wood

THE APPLICATION of chemistry to forestry is rapidly developing new uses for wood that challenge the superiority of metals and other materials. Nathaniel Dyke, Jr., WPB technical consultant on lumber, said in an address recently. The increased use of wood as a source for cellulose, lignin, alcohol, and vannillin hog feed, in the manufacture of sugar, and in the masonite process, Mr. Dyke said, would practically insure that in a few years there will be no waste from wood. The whole tree will be used.

Reviewing 1942 on the Home Front

THE FIRST year of war was the year of the production race—the race to catch up with the advantage which long preparation had given to our enemies, and to surpass that advantage. We have caught up, and we are beginning to pass our adversaries. But the race is still a long way from the finish line, and many hurdles remain to be cleared.

In that year, these things had to be done: Raising, equipping, training and transporting an army; producing a huge volume of weapons, materials and food for our own fighting forces and those of our Allies; and refashioning our civilian economy to permit it to function with maximum efficiency.

It would have been difficult enough to do these jobs if there had been time to work out the basic plans and the details of organization and function. But there was not time. The enemy, knowing that this year was to be crucial, was pressing on every front. Our tasks had to be carried forward in a hurry. It was necessary to meet the requirements of the next day and yet provide the basic plant and organization for the still greater requirements of the next year.

Viewed in this light, the over-all accomplishments of the past year have been considerable, despite mistakes and shortcomings in details.

Measured against the yardstick of the President's production goals of last January, we produced a great deal, but not enough in every category.

In the year 1942 we shall have produced approximately:

49,000 planes

32,000 tanks and self-propelled artillery

17,000 anti-aircraft guns larger than 20 mm.

8,200,000 tons of merchant shipping

While we have reached the goal in merchant shipping, we have fallen behind in other categories. Yet there are compensating factors. An increasing proportion of our planes are heavy bombers. In addition to the tanks and self-propelled artillery, many thousands of scout cars and half-and full-track carriers have been produced which are as essential to a well rounded mechanized force as are tanks themselves. Many thousands of anti-aircraft machine guns have been turned out.

Moreover, the total volume of production for war has reached tremendous height. In 1942 we shall have expended some 47 billions for munitions and war construction, which is substantially above the most optimistic estimate of our production possibilities a year ago.

The record is impressive, but there is no cause for contentment, either in the total figures or in the fact that we are now outproducing the Axis in armaments. The difficulties which lie ahead are as many or more than those which have been surmounted.

The production tasks of 1942 seem easy compared to those which lie ahead. In 1942 we were still living off our peacetime fat. We are now close to the bare muscle and we can only proceed by toughening and in-

creasing that muscle. In the next year our program calls for so great an increase in munitions production that we shall have to produce two-thirds again as much as we did in 1942. We are pressing closer to the limits of our resources in materials, transportation and power. And in the next year we shall have to press close to the limit of our ultimate resource—manpower.

A year ago 7,000,000 persons were employed in war work. Now the total has risen to 17,500,000. In 1943, we will need to add at least 5,000,000 to our working and fighting forces. And by the end of the year nearly all our working population will be engaged in war work or in civilian work geared to the war.

In the year past our manpower problem was not one of national shortage, but of local shortages and bottlenecks in critical areas. In the next year local shortages will merge into a national shortage which will require not only additions to the labor supply from women and older and younger people, but extreme transfers from non-war industry and the most efficient utilization of our present labor force.

Our transportation facilities carried the greatest volume of traffic in history and both our railroads and trucking systems set fine records. The next year will see even greater burdens cast on them, with little, if any, additional equipment available. Rubber-borne transportation, truck, bus and private automobiles, presents one of our gravest problems, and stringent tire conservation measures have been undertaken to assure against a breakdown which might vitally impair our productive effort.

Food and fiber production reached a record high in 1942. Food production was 12% above 1941 and 40% above the war year of 1918. A large proportion of this production was in proteins and fats, necessities in time of war—meat, milk, eggs, soybeans.

Increase or even maintenance of this high level will not be an easy matter. Shortages of labor and farm machinery are inevitable, although deferment of essential farm workers and operators from military call will ease the former. In the meantime, the food needs of our armed forces are mounting to such an extent that military and lend-lease buying will take 25% of our farm output. Shortages have developed in some products and will develop in others. Yet an adequate overall diet can be assured.

The part played by management, labor and the farmers in our production achievements cannot be overestimated. The doubts and hesitations which impeded conversion of industry went overboard soon after the beginning of the year and conversion was accomplished in much less time than many had feared. Labor voluntarily surrendered the right to strike, and its leaders have loyally kept their agreement. Labor-management committees in some 1800 plants have given us the basis for effective co-operation and for participation by labor in the productive process.

The refashioning of our civilian economy has taken much effort. Effective stabilization of the civilian economy was delayed for many months over disagreement as to means and methods. By March 15, 1942, the cost of living had risen some 15% over the end of 1939. But price regulation instituted in April held down the increase in prices subject to control to six-tenths of 1% as of October 15. Wage stabilization, one of the great issues of the year, has reached the stage of solution. Growing shortages of rubber, meat, sugar, coffee, and gasoline and fuel oil in the East brought the necessity of rationing these and some other commodities to insure an orderly and fair distribution of our supplies. The total volume

of goods available to civilian consumers has steadily grown smaller. In the plenty of peacetime we can permit anyone to buy as much as he wants because some will always remain for those who come last. In the scarcity of war, those who cannot stock up must be able to secure their share along with their richer neighbors. For the coming year efforts will be directed towards guaranteeing the essentials of civilian living to prevent such faltering of the civilian economy as will impair the war effort.

The campaign of the home front has had to be carried on in many other sectors. Unprecedented sums of money have been raised through taxes and public financing. In the first ten months of 1942, over 13 billion dollars was collected in taxes, and over 33 billion dollars was raised through the sale of bonds and other government obligations. Provision has had to be made for expanding health, sanitary and welfare services; more housing has been and still is needed for war workers; a civilian defense organization of 10,000,000 volunteers has been built; the safeguarding of our shores and establishments from spies and saboteurs has required constant vigilance.

Not the least of our host of problems have been those of governmental organization. New organizations have been created for production, manpower, economic stabilization, the handling of labor disputes and wages, price control, economic warfare, war information, and other matters. A network of combined boards has worked to fuse effectively our resources with those of the other United Nations. Controversy still revolves over organizational problems, and some of them will continue to be with us in the coming year. It took generations to build our structure of peacetime government. Now we are trying, as we must, to build a war-time government in a year or two.

Poles Preserve Dignity in Face of Invader

"Every German on Polish soil must be considered an invader, unless he is willing to join us in the fight against Hitler"—such is the motto of the Polish underground labor movement.

This motto was published in a recent issue of an underground paper which has reached the United States. The same issue carries an interesting story told by an Austrian who had occasion to visit Poland. The Austrian fully shares the Polish opinion regarding the Germans. His story is short:

"Several days ago, in Warsaw, I stopped a Pole in the street to ask for directions to the railway station. I do not know any Polish and was obliged to speak German. The Pole turned his back upon me without a word. I immediately realized that this was no personal insult. It was the only proper way of treating an enemy. This Pole had no way of knowing that I am anti-Nazi. He mistook me for one of the thousands of Nazis who have forced themselves upon his people. I felt happy to see his resentment so clearly and fearlessly expressed.

"Such behavior, I know, is extremely effective. The German soldiers react strongly to it, for it punctures their self-confidence. These supposedly small demonstrations are in reality of utmost importance. They not only undermine the enemy's morale, but they also reassert Polish dignity and independence in the very face of the invader."

Experts Predict Post-War Building Boom

AN unprecedented need for all types of new buildings, with a great demand for building trades workmen of all kinds for a decade, is the current forecast of business and professional leaders of the construction industry for the immediate post-war period. This is the consensus of industrialists, economists and labor groups who have been engaged in various phases of post-war reconstruction planning.

While a great deal of this industrial post-war activity is predicted to be in low-cost home building, it follows that as the new houses are built, these new communities will need new schools, new shops, new theatres and such other buildings to support community life.

Quite apart from this home building activity, about 50 local communities throughout the country have already studied plans for active projects to carry over a term of years. Such projects include housing, schools, markets, hospitals, docks, and sewage disposal plants. Many of the communities, believing that federal financial aid is inevitable, have completed the preliminary stage and gone into actual surveys and tentative plans for public buildings and other needed construction.

The City Planning Commission of New York City, is completing plans and specifications for approximately \$628,000,000 worth of construction to start at the close of the war.

The National Resources Planning Board, created July 1, 1939, which cooperates with Federal, State, regional, municipal and private agencies and institutions in preparing advisory reports, programs and plans on development, and the use and conservation of material resources, is concentrating its attention on the post-war period with a view to developing advance plans and programs for necessary readjustments and new improvements. This board sees house construction as the shining opportunity for the home building industry after the war. It says that the country could use 900,000 to 1,200,000 new homes a year for the first decade.

The construction unit of the Department of Commerce, has estimated that "four million new housing units will be needed in this country by 1945, which will assure at least a decade of capacity operation for the residential construction industry alone."

Planning for the whole social structure is heard on all sides today, and most of this "planning" will involve building of some kind. Dr. Arnaud, dean of the School of Architecture of Columbia University, points out:

"The problems include the replanning of townships, the re-arrangement of urban areas, the erection of countless buildings of every kind, the renovation, alteration and re-equipment of outmoded or over-age structures; the conversion of industrial plants from the production for war to production for peace, and the housing of a large percentage of the population which will change its mode and place of residence."

He says that methods and materials developed during wartime "will have a profound influence upon the physical aspect of the post-war world. New forms that were in their earliest embryonic phase only a few years ago are developing rapidly and are already quite generally accepted. Industrialists, economists and designers are aware of these elements of change and are actively preparing by study and experiment for the period of activity which lies ahead."

The War Housing Program

By JOHN B. BLANDFORD, JR.
Administrator, National Housing Agency

THE WAR housing program has developed in line with the traditions and standards to which the American labor movement has been pledged since its beginning.

We build war houses because we believe that men are more important than machines. We have learned that the health and safety and reasonable comfort of the worker are necessary to war efficiency. We feel that to win the war we must honor in practice as well as in theory the human rights and values for which we are fighting. These principles are in substance the same as those which led first to legal recognition that labor was not a mere commodity of commerce, and later to the development of workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits, old-age insurance and wage and hour laws.

Despite the fact that it serves a different type of need, the war housing program also springs from the same recognition of the human element in industry, and this is why organized labor has been so much interested in the program from the start.

The earlier objectives of labor were not attained without a struggle, and an adequate war housing program has not been attained without a struggle. The program had to gain ascendancy over the idea that the housing of war workers was not as urgent as the housing of war machinery, that any kind of accommodations—tents, trailers, parks, shanties—were good enough for the men and women who were forging the implements of war, and that the worker in the factory line was of a lower order of importance in the war effort than the soldier and the sailor who were joined with him in the battle for freedom.

Slowly but surely, with the understanding and cooperation of the Congress and of other government agencies, the war housing program has been gaining ground against these obstacles. In our efforts to get money to finance construction, and to get materials to build houses, the National Housing Agency's program is being placed on a parity with our activities on the war front. As was to be anticipated, we have had to trim our sails, but the wind is no longer against us.

In other respects as well, the war housing program has moved forward in accordance with the just standards and ideals of labor. Prevailing wage schedules are now applied to all projects built with public funds and to some projects built with private funds. Beneficiaries of government contracts are required to refrain from discrimination against workers on the basis of union membership and to recognize the principles of collective bargaining.

For these reasons the record of industrial peace in connection with the construction of war housing has been almost without parallel. Jurisdictional disputes have been negligible. Strikes have been practically nonexistent. Stabilization agreements, resting upon that voluntary accord

which is stronger than any compulsion, have brought mutual benefits to the whole building industry, employer and worker, supply man and operator.

Fair standards of construction have been supplemented by fair standards of occupancy. Despite the critical shortages of materials, we have sought—thus far successfully—to make new construction conform to decent standards of light and air, space and sanitation. In addition, we are not overcrowding and we are not overcharging. Fair economic rentals are charged, with exceptions where necessary to meet the needs of large families with low incomes.

It is not too much to say, that from these war housing practices there should emerge in the postwar period a better conception of the place of housing in the budgetary problems of working families.

The American Federation of Labor has to a unique degree combined a championship of our system of private initiative with an equal recognition of progressive public responsibility to serve those needs which private enterprise cannot serve. The whole war housing program parallels this approach. As we look at the total program from its beginning in 1940 and project it until the end of 1943, we find in numerical terms an almost exact balance between the units of new construction provided by private enterprise and the units of new construction provided by government funds. And we must remember at the same time that the publicly financed program has operated through the normal channels of the private construction industry, with work done on a contract basis and labor employed in the customary way.

While a very substantial portion of the war housing program has been based upon public initiative, the entire program thus far has retained those aspects of voluntarism which we associate with a free people in times of peace. Thus far, I repeat, we have found the same voluntary approaches entirely adaptable to the stern requirements of war. Whether the housing program will need to resort to billeting and other forms of compulsion in the future, as England has done, no man can say with certainty, because no man knows how long the war will last or what new circumstances may arise. But we can say with certainty that even in war we plan to stick to the more democratic methods, with the just expectation that the attitude and action of the people themselves will make these methods work. And the people includes organized labor.

In fact, because so large a part of the war housing program is built and occupied by the membership of organized labor, and for many reasons besides, organized labor has an unusual responsibility for the degree of success which the program attains.

I would be the last to fail to recognize that labor should not relax in the slightest its efforts to maintain those standards upon which its welfare and security rest. The contribution of labor toward incorporating these standards into the war housing program has been, broadly speaking, beneficial to the program and to the country.

And by the same token, labor has a major responsibility for remembering that, after all, war and peace are not the same thing; that war is a time for reasonably safeguarding existing standards against retrogression, but not for pushing toward new gains at a peacetime rate; that war is a time for sacrifices, fairly distributed though they must be; in short, that war is a time for tightening up our belts all along the line.

War housing must tighten up its belt to meet the need. We simply have not the materials, the manpower or the time, putting aside the ques-

tion of money entirely, to build new war housing for every worker who leaves his old home and moves into a war area. Through the maximum use of existing structures, we must cut new construction to the minimum consistent with health and safety and efficiency. Toward this end, the National Housing Agency is pushing its "war guest" program, designed to provide 650,000 of the 1,320,000 accommodations needed for the 1,600,000 to 2,000,000 workers in-migrating to centers of war production activity between the middle of 1942 and the middle of 1943.

We are combining with this voluntary "war guest" program a voluntary program for government leasing and converting of private homes, so that they may be enlarged and operated by the National Housing Agency for the duration of the emergency, in order that more war workers may be accommodated without new construction.

Where new construction is imperative, we must combine decency with the utmost simplicity, avoiding all forms of adornment and making one nail do the work of two wherever we can. Non-essential housing for anyone anywhere must be as taboo as any other kind of business-as-usual, no matter what pecuniary interests, individual or group, are involved.

Beyond this we must seek so to organize the war effort on the home front that the movement of people from one locality to another will be reduced as much as possible. While we do not like to contemplate the separation of families, it just will not be possible to supply housing in all cases where workers are needed. Migration should be further curtailed by the maximum use of local labor, including women and others heretofore discriminated against. This involves not only changes in local custom, but also huge programs of training and preparation for skilled as well as semi-skilled and unskilled jobs.

In this nationwide effort at adaptation, which is so closely related to the war housing program and to the whole war effort, the cooperation of labor, the initiative and leadership of labor are indispensable.

It is the established policy of the National Housing Agency to welcome and encourage labor representation on all these local agencies of action, whether they be local housing authorities or war housing centers or any other appropriate bodies.

The American Federation of Labor, through its affiliated organizations and their locals, has been vocal and effective from the very beginning of the housing programs and policies of the federal government.

This participation should be continued and expanded now.

The significance of full labor participation in the war housing program may best be illustrated by a few new figures indicating the dramatic magnitude of the job.

When the housing units now contemplated are completed next year, the total war housing program, including the use of existing structures and new construction, will aggregate more than 2,969,000 units of all types, including accommodations for single persons, for two-person families and for larger families—enough to take care of a number of people almost as great as the total population of New York City.

This total war housing program comprises more than 1,269,000 units of new construction of all types, including accommodations for single persons, for two-person families and for larger families—enough to take care of a number of people as great as the total population of Chicago.

The public construction alone in this vast program involves an expenditure of more than \$2,039,000,000 or almost two-thirds of the tremendous

public works program to stimulate reemployment and recovery under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933.

To complete the remainder of the program now contemplated means that we must finish more than 600,000 units of private and public construction between November 1, 1942 and November 1, 1943, which comes to a twelve-month program for war housing alone of more than the yearly average for all non-farm housing between 1939 and 1942 inclusive.

Between the middle of 1942 and the middle of 1943 alone from 1,600,000 to 2,000,000 war workers, in-migrating to centers of war production activity, are depending upon this program to provide them, and in many cases their families, with shelter.

The managers and operators of war production plants are depending upon this program to make it possible for workers to come to the job and stay on the job.

More need not be said to emphasize how this program affects the interest and attracts the attention not only of labor but also of the country at large.

While we concentrate with single-minded devotion upon the winning of the war, we are mindful also of the problems of the postwar period. The future offers us on the one hand the dismal prospect of an unprecedented depression, or on the other hand the happy promise of the largest and most equitable prosperity we have ever known, depending upon our state of preparedness at the end of the war to organize wisely and utilize fully our human and material resources.

In any postwar program worthy of the name, housing occupies a central position. This is true whether the test of importance be in terms of opportunity for serving human needs, opportunity for stabilizing and increasing industrial activity, opportunity for investing capital, opportunity for employing men or opportunity for raising the general levels of our economic and cultural environment.

The postwar housing program will be very different from the wartime housing program, but nonetheless what we do now and what we prepare for now will shape and modify what we will be ready and able to do in the years to come.

This is another reason, and by no means the least, why labor has a vital stake in the war housing program.

Strikes At 5-Year Low

The Office of War Information has released a chart based on National War Labor Board figures showing that man-days of idleness due to strikes in all industry have dropped, during a year of war to the lowest level of the past five years.

While the number of men employed in industry has risen from a monthly average of 30,545,000 in 1937 to 36,621,000 for the first ten months of 1942, the average number of man-days of idleness due to strikes has fallen in that period from 2,369,000 to 397,000. Man-days of idleness for the first ten months of this year are only 28% of the average for the last five years of peace, though monthly employment in 1942 was up 119% of the five-year average.

The percentage of time lost in war industry strikes since Pearl Harbor has never risen above one-tenth of one per cent of the number of man-days worked.

MANPOWER PROBLEM

How Britain Solved It

By ERNEST BEVIN

Minister of Labor and National Service

Radioed to the American Federationist from London

EFFECTIVE mobilization of the industrial manpower of Great Britain did not really begin until the spring of 1940.

This does not mean, of course, that nothing had been done before then. The crisis of 1938 had shocked the country into accepting the idea of military conscription in peacetime; and when war came it was accepted as natural and inevitable that all men from 18 to 41 should be made liable for military service.

In the meantime, the first plan for securing balance in manpower between the needs of the forces and of industry by means of the "schedule of reserved occupations" had been carefully worked out.

But it needed the further shock of the fall of France to bring fully home to us how seriously our existence was threatened. From that point onward we knew that every ounce of manpower and productive capacity we had would be needed and would have to be mobilized.

It was in that spirit that Parliament passed the emergency legislation of May, 1940, which empowered the government to make regulations "requiring persons to place themselves, their services and their property at the disposal of His Majesty as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defense of the realm, the maintenance of public order or the efficient prosecution of any war in which His Majesty may be engaged or for maintaining supplies or services essential to the life of the community."

Under this legislation the Ministry of Labor and National Service

was given power to "direct any person in the United Kingdom to perform such services in the United Kingdom as may be specified by the direction, being services which that person is, in the opinion of the Minister, capable of performing."

We recognized that in mobilizing our manpower there were two fundamentals to be observed. It had to be thoroughly organized with due regard to all the competing demands and it had to be timed right.

To achieve the first of these it was laid down by the government that only one department of state, the Ministry of Labor and National Service, should be charged with organizing and supplying labor for the services and for industry. The decision was vital, for orderly recruitment and movement of manpower would have been impossible if different departments of state had been permitted to go into the labor field, competing with one another and with private employers.

Correct timing was equally important. We could not afford to take men from industry and put them in the services before the equipment was ready for them to

begin training. Neither could we afford, after Dunkirk, to lose time in expanding our armed forces and civil defense services.

The fall of France altered the whole strategy of the war. Britain had to be organized as the bastion of defense for the Western Hemisphere. An army had to be built up in the Middle East. Our navy suddenly found itself faced with unforeseen tasks.

The adjustment of our manpower strategy to meet this situation was not easy, but we followed the cardinal principle that the call-up should not be in advance of the provision of the equipment necessary for at least the preliminary training.

To make sure of this we kept careful account of our orders placed overseas and of the shipping facilities likely to be available, as well as of the schedules of production in our own factories and the estimated rate of expansion.

In the labor field itself, one of the first things that had to be done was to introduce order into the recruitment of labor for war industries.

Owing to the depression between the wars, skilled labor was already scarce in 1939, and the scramble which resulted, particularly on the part of newer firms without a well-established tradition, was threatening the whole of the regulated labor and wage arrangements of the country.

As an immediate step, therefore, we enacted the Restriction on Engagement Order, which provided that in the more important industries employers could not engage anyone direct, but only through the Ministry of Labor offices. This steadied the position and gave the department a chance to judge the claims for additional labor and determine whether it was really required and would be properly used.

We had to economize in the use of skilled labor as in everything

else for which the war machine was clamoring. What we over here call "dilution"—that is, the introduction of less skilled men and women to more highly skilled work—had to proceed apace. To assist in this a large number of labor supply inspectors was appointed, many of them drawn from the workers, but having first-hand knowledge of the various processes and of the day-time problems involved in dilution. By this and other means, we rationed out the supply of skilled workers over the whole range of munition and other essential production.

By the end of 1940 a good deal had been done to organize our manpower and we were ready to take the next step forward. It had now become clear that more was needed to check labor turnover and guarantee stability within industry itself. This was the primary project of the Essential Work Orders, the first of which was passed in March, 1941.

I have not the space here to go into all the details but briefly what the order did was to take away from the employer his right to discharge a person and from the employe his right to leave the job without the permission of an officer of the Ministry of Labor. You will note at once that the order imposed restraint on both sides of industry.

In the last war an attempt was made to deal with this matter by a system of "leaving certificates" which, in effect, left the employer free to retain men or discharge them as he pleased; this led to endless trouble and strikes.

This time the government recognized that it was wrong for the state to tie men to their jobs without imposing an obligation on the employer to employ and use them efficiently.

If a man argues that it is wrong for him to be discharged although the permission of the Ministry of Labor office has been given (if, for

example, victimization is alleged), he has the right to appeal to an independent board; and if the board recommends in his favor the worker is reinstated. Similarly, the employer can appeal if necessary to the board if a worker proposes to leave contrary to the interests of the war effort; and if the man is ordered to stay in the job he must do so, however inconvenient it may be to him.

Another important feature of the Essential Work Order is the provision of the guaranteed week. I can best illustrate this by the case of our longshoremen. From time immemorial they had been casual workers engaged by the hour or four-hour turn. To meet the exigencies of war it was imperative for us to have a disciplined, regular staff in all our ports. We therefore decided that the men should be put on a permanent payroll guaranteeing them a regular income and steady job.

In return for this, they have to present themselves for employment at the proper time and be prepared to do, within reason, any job on the docks which needs doing, either in their own port or elsewhere. At one stroke, therefore, we effectively met an awkward wartime situation while going a long way toward wiping out a deep-rooted social evil.

Turning to agriculture as another example, the trouble there was not the casual nature of the work but the low level of wages which had obtained for centuries. The difficulties of our food supply made it imperative for us to double our agricultural output.

Accordingly, by law, we tied the workers to the land and directed others back. As compensation for this we raised agricultural wages, bringing them in closer relation to those in town. It is not too much to say that our agricultural standard of living is being revolutionized; and I am sure it will never go back.

What I would emphasize here is that, while the government has had

to take these great powers of control over the movement of labor, the rights of the persons concerned have been recognized and established. The various Essential Work Orders now cover a vast range of undertakings employing about 8,000,000 persons and there can be no doubt of their powerful influence in holding labor where it is most needed while guaranteeing fair conditions of employment, training and welfare.

Like all important measures affecting management and labor, the orders were worked out in agreement with the representatives of the unions and the employers before being made a legal enactment.

We are a free country and have always regarded the right to withdraw our labor as an essential part of our liberty. But it was clear that we could not afford the luxury of strikes or lockouts with the enemy at our gates. Through the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of Employers, agreement was reached to abolish strikes and lockouts and this was embodied in the order which provided for compulsory reference to arbitration in the case of any dispute that could not be settled through the existing industrial machinery.

Behind this there was also the vital principle that everybody who took a government contract must not pay less than the union rate of wage.

We have very little difficulty in this country over the recognition of unions. All that was fought out long ago and in the main that trouble does not arise.

The unions also agreed as far as it was in their power to interchange between one group or craft and another in order to facilitate the work so that what you know as jurisdictional disputes were reduced to a minimum.

The arbitration machinery has worked exceedingly well. There have been a few small stoppages, as is al-

ways inevitable under the constant strain and stress of our life in wartime, but no union has officially supported a dispute and no employers' federation has permitted a lockout since the agreement on arbitration was entered into.

Many of the trade union standards and practices have had to be relaxed in the interests of the war effort. The rights which labor has established over long years are recognized by the state as property rights. They have been worked for and paid for like other rights, and the state has guaranteed their full restoration at the end of the war in whatever form best meets the circumstances of the time.

I cite this as another example of the government's square-deal policy, without which our industrial mobilization could not have been successfully carried through.

I have not so far referred specifically to what we have done to mobilize the women of Great Britain.

In the early days of the war large numbers of women volunteered before the factories were ready to absorb them, and we had difficulty in avoiding disappointment and preventing unnecessary disorganization of the national life. By the middle of 1941 this situation had completely changed. The new factories were coming into production and the auxiliary services were geared up for receiving thousands of recruits, thereby releasing* men for the fighting line and relieving the pressure on our manpower. The voluntary process was exhausting itself, and we felt that the women were anxious to be organized for service in the same way as their menfolk.

It was at this point, therefore—in December, 1941—that we extended the national service acts to women, introducing compulsory recruitment to the services for the first time in our history. Although there was considerable apprehen-

sion at the time, we have had no reason to regret that decision.

Women who are called up can choose whether they will go into the auxiliary forces or into certain types of munitions work. In both cases they have the right to appeal for postponement on hardship grounds. At the same time we have been carrying out a comprehensive registration and interviewing of older women extending so far, up to the age of 45.

We have laid it down that with one or two exceptions no woman under the age of 30 can be engaged by an employer except through the Ministry of Labor. This has given us a great measure of control to insure that women are employed where they are most needed.

One of the basic principles we have followed is that the greatest possible use must be made of what we call non-mobile women—those who are married or have domestic circumstances which prevent their leaving home and so must be employed in their own locality. By this means we are able to increase the supply of mobile women who can leave home and must be transferred into the areas where the heaviest war production is concentrated.

This transference is still proceeding on a large scale and has inevitably thrown up many problems. In particular, it was necessary for us to introduce special welfare measures, both for inside and outside the factory, and to build up two separate pieces of organization, one dealing with amenities, medical care and comforts while persons are at work, the other dealing with such things as transport, feeding and recreation outside the factories.

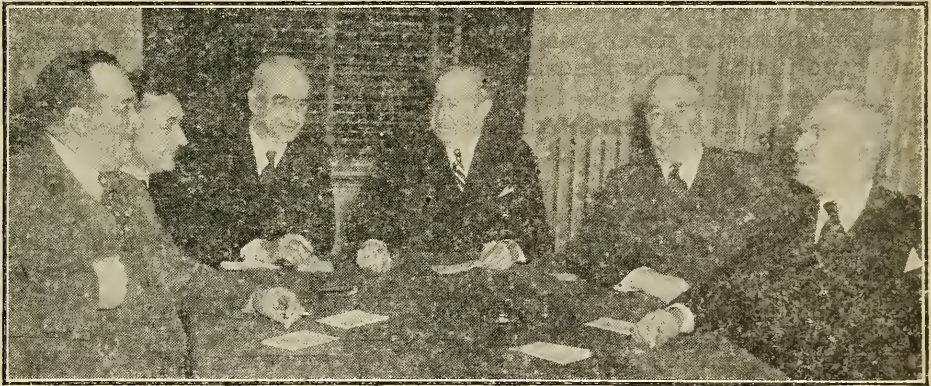
We have naturally done our utmost to reduce the need to transfer people away from home and to relieve the housing problem. As an example of what I mean, let me take the plan for concentration of industry. The basic idea here is to

release plant and workers by keeping nucleus firms making the stuff we want for civilian consumption and closing down the remainder. The guiding principle is to close down the districts where the demand for labor is heaviest, especially on munitions, and to carry on with the making of these civilian goods in other areas.

As a result of all this, we have achieved the highest degree of mobilization of womanpower ever reached by any country. No praise can be too high for the way in which our women have responded.

I can sum up by saying that our mobilization of manpower has been consistently carried through with three objects always in view: (1) to provide a steady flow of recruits into the services as they require them and are able to use them; (2) to maintain production of munitions, transport and other essential services at the level necessary to insure a maximum war effort; (3) to carry on production for civilian needs, which are rationed to the lowest possible point consistent with the health and well-being of the people:

PEACE NEGOTIATORS MEET IN WASHINGTON



—Press Association, Inc.

Left to right are: R. J. Thomas of the Automobile Workers; Julius Emspak of the Electricians; Philip Murray of the Steel Workers; H. C. Bates of the Bricklayers; William L. Hutcheson, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and Daniel J. Tobin of the Teamsters.

THE Office of Censorship requests that nothing be published or broadcast about the arrival, movements, or confinement of prisoners of war brought to this country, except on the authority of the Provost Marshal General, who is responsible for their security and treatment. Provisions of international law surround treatment of war prisoners in most of the nations at war. These provisions are for their protection, maintenance and privacy. It is hardly necessary to point out that this international law is as important to American prisoners in other countries as to war prisoners in this country.

How Hitler Controls Manpower

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

THE PEOPLE of a democracy shrink from conscripting labor even in the midst of total war. Personally, I think the average man's instinctive feeling in this matter is eminently sensible.

But satisfactory voluntary response to the needs of national production in the present crisis must depend in good part upon an accurate knowledge of what labor conscription means in Axis Europe.

Compulsion "gets things done" in Nazi Germany; it also carries within it the seeds of spectacular collapse in morale once the free nations begin to pile up victories in the field. If we underrate the power of compulsory Axis production, we won't begin to mobilize our free ingenuity to meet it and surpass it.

If, on the other hand, we overrate Hitler's power as the plantation boss of slave Europe, we are apt to rush blindly to imitate his methods. Such imitation will never work west of the Rhine; 150 years of freedom have conditioned all our reflexes against it.

How does Hitler do his job of manpower control these days? With 10,000,000 men in his armed forces, it means that one out of four German males is busy with fighting or police work.

The Germans need at least two men in industry for each soldier at the front. But from the 30,000,000 German males who are not in the fighting services it would be impossible to draw 20,000,000 hale and hearty workers.

The old, the young, the infirm—these predominate on the home front.

Compulsion, then, is inherent in the Nazi situation. Hitler has been forced to push elderly men and beardless boys to work at a pace which is not natural to their years. He has been compelled to import more than 2,000,000 Slavs, Hungarian, Frenchmen, Scandinavians and Rumanians to eke out his industrial and agricultural armies.

A couple of million prisoners of war have been added to the working population drawn from non-Axis civilian ranks. Of the 40,000,000 German women, at least 10,000,000 are working in factories, on farms, or in essential social services. Retirement in Germany is a thing of the past; even the cripples are driven—or put out of the way by euthenasia so that healthy men won't have to labor to support them.

Labor conscription has long since liquidated practically every non-essential industry in the Reich.

Holidays are now a dim memory, and the slogan "kraft durch freude," or "strength through joy," is honored strictly in the breach. The merest children are employed in crop-planting and harvest times. But in spite of speed-up and the employment of "unemployables," Jack Martin Fleischer, a United States correspondent, estimates the German labor shortage for 1942 to be considerably more than 500,000.

Last spring the supreme labor boss of Nazi Europe, Fritz Sauckel, was empowered to take anyone in the conquered territories for any reason he saw fit. Prisoners of war have been sent from farm to farm as threshing

gangs. Recruiting offices dot the Ukraine, White Russia and the Baltic provinces. Even this hasn't proved sufficient for Hitler's needs, as the demand upon Laval for skilled Vichy French workers has shown.

With 130,000,000 people in the United States, 11,000,000 in Canada, 45,000,000 in Britain, there will be no such desperate scraping of the barrel for workers as there is in Axis Europe. We can solve our production problem in a free, orderly, effective way—if we have the concentrated will to do it.

To date the United States has tended to muffle the problem. But the Canadians, who have been in the war since 1939, have discovered the ins and outs of effectively mobilizing labor under a pattern of freedom.

No-Strike Record "Almost Perfect"

Anti-labor propagandists were given two doses of bad news in official Government announcements.

One was the disclosure by the National War Labor Board that organized labor has observed its "no-strike" pledge almost to "perfection."

During October, the board said, man-day losses from stoppages in war production fell to one-twentieth of 1 per cent—or the equivalent of about one day's idleness for each eight years worked. That's the lowest on record, except for January immediately after Pearl Harbor.

Chairman William H. Davis of the board paid a glowing tribute to labor's fine showing. He recalled that 10 days after Pearl Harbor, labor and management chiefs agreed on a policy of no strikes or lockouts "for the duration."

"Labor has kept its part of this bargain so faithfully that the time lost due to war production strikes has never exceeded one-tenth of 1 per cent of time worked," Davis said. "No man who knows labor expected the record to be anything different."

Meanwhile, the Department of Labor released an analysis of strikes during the entire defense program—from the start in June, 1940, to the outbreak of war on December 7, 1941—and disclosed that losses due to work stoppages were far less than pictured either in official figures or in the propaganda of labor haters.

Government reports showed man-day idleness in defense plants was seven-tenths of 1 per cent of time worked. This percentage is small enough, but the true losses were far less than that, the department admitted.

One reason the figure is inflated is that where plants were engaged only partly in defense production all strike losses were listed under the heading of "defense." This was done, the department said, because of the "difficulty" of segregating the figures.

If all these factors could be put down in cold, hard statistics, they would show that, contrary to the hullabaloo raised by foes of labor, the workers rolled up an amazing "no strike" record for the entire defense program, the department's report made clear.

FOURTEEN American Red Cross field workers have arrived in Africa with the American invasion forces, the Red Cross has disclosed. All are seasoned workers, transferred from posts in England where they have been on duty with the armed forces for several months. They will be in charge of Red Cross emergency operations in the African war zone.

Forced Labor In France

(From the bulletin of the International Federation of Trade Unions, London.)

The economic decline of France since the Armistice is reflected in the course of labor legislation. The original measures to raise production and thereby to eliminate unemployment have gradually given way to the exigencies of the situation. Certainly the 40-hour week was officially suspended early in September and replaced by the 48-hour week, but Government figures show that at the end of the same month 35% of workers, and as many as 78% in the textile trades, were employed for less than 40 hours per week. In the near future, on the alleged ground of shortage of raw materials and of fuel, a further number of 4,000 larger and smaller undertakings not vital to war production are to be closed down.

Although nearly 200,000 workers are employed abroad (in Germany) there are still many thousands of unemployed, a fact which demonstrates the complete fiasco of the effort to provide work. Today the only concern of the overlords in power is to bring their labor market policy into agreement with the requirements of foreign affairs. It has been known for some time that Germany is trying to draft into her industries 350,000 French workers, two-thirds of whom were to be specialists. The Orders designed to recruit these workers, though progressively tightened up, have to date had little success, and Vichy has thus found itself obliged to introduce forced labor by official order.

On the 13th of September a law was promulgated that all men between the ages of 18 and 30 living in France and all unmarried women between 21 and 35 are liable to so-called national service. This applies similarly to foreigners. The Government can order any person liable to service to transfer to any other work it regards as essential to the country's interest in any place it likes. Every undertaking must conform to the Orders of the competent Ministry, in particular with regard to the calling up of a section of the personnel and amalgamation in special labor groups. The suspension or conclusion of labor contracts is forbidden without official approval.

Special labor inspectors collaborate with the Police Prefects to see this done. Whoever evades the regulations without notifying that he is incapable of work or already in essential national employment, may be punished with imprisonment up to 5 years and/or fines up to 30,000 francs. Thereby any freedom of movement is in practice abolished and any mass deportations legalized.

The population is no longer left in any doubt as to the interpretation and application of this law for the enslavement of the working class.

At the end of September the Production Secretary Bichelonne declared that Germany had been promised an additional 175,000 forced laborers and that apart from the "higher interests of the country," the exchange of prisoners of war was also at stake. The time-limit expired in the middle of October, without its having been possible so far to transport any considerable contingents. In order to meet the ultimatum of the Nazis forced labor must therefore be introduced.

Now as soon as the Calling-up Commissions appear in the works the workers simply "disappear." They go into hiding or escape to the country where they easily find refuge with the farmers embarrassed by shortage of labor. Recently a transport had to leave Marseilles with only 11% of the men called-up and on the journey as far as Lyons, 25 men had jumped from the train.

The Star-Spangled Banner

*O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thru the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof, thru the night, that our flag was still there.
O say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?*

By LLOYD M. CROSGRAVE

Workers Education Bureau of America

WHAT is the secret of "The Star-Spangled Banner"? In very many respects its popularity runs counter to established rules of song popularity.

(1) It was a "big hit" from the day it was written. "Big hits" do not, as a rule, last long but "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written 128 years ago and its position today is more firmly established than ever.

(2) It contains musical tones which, in some cases, are so high that few voices can reach them. Hence, not many persons can sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" with utter precision.

(3) There is a host of other patriotic songs, such as "America," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "America the Beautiful." None of these has proven a serious rival to "The Star-Spangled Banner" for the position of National Anthem, however. We sing them with the fervor they deserve, but it is "The Star-Spangled Banner" which be-



gins and ends programs and to which we all rise.

(4) The melody of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was by no means intended by its composer to be that of a National Anthem. It was composed about the beginning of the last century by John Staf-

ford Smith, a popular song writer, to serve as the melody of a rollicking song entitled "Anacreon in Heaven." In spite of the reference to "heaven," the song was anything but religious.

(5) The words of "The Star-Spangled Banner" are not from the pen of a great writer. Francis Scott Key, the author, "dabbled in verse" for his own amusement, as do tens of thousands of other Americans, but he produced no other poem that has been remembered. He was a lawyer by profession and the highest rank he attained was that of District Attorney of the District of Columbia. At that time, the District housed only a few thousand persons and was composed chiefly of unhealthy marsh-land.

(6) "The Star-Spangled Banner" was not carefully written. It was scribbled in pencil by Francis Scott Key in less than an hour on the back of an old envelope. It probably would not have been written at all if Mr. Key had been on land where he could have occupied himself in giving direct aid to military operations. (We were engaged in the second of our two wars with Britain.) The dawn of September 14, 1814, however, found him marooned on or near (accounts differ) a British man-o'-war in Chesapeake Bay. On the previous day, he had been sent to the British fleet by President Madison to arrange an exchange of prisoners. He was detained there overnight because the fleet was moving to attack Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, and it desired secrecy.

As the song relates, Mr. Key watched the struggle between the fort and the fleet during most of the night and so long as it went on, he knew the fort had not surrendered. Near morning, the bombardment of the fort ceased and Mr. Key was in an agony of doubt as to whether there had been a surrender. He could vaguely see a flag waving over the fort but could not make out which flag it was. Then, "with the morning's first beam" he saw that it was the Stars and Stripes and his pent-up feelings found expression in words on the back of an old envelope, since no other mode of expression was available.

Later in the day, he was allowed to return to the mainland and went to Fort McHenry where he casually showed his "bit of verse" to his friend, Captain J. H. Nicholson. The latter saw that the words could be sung to the tune of the popular song and he had them printed on hand-bills which he distributed. Soon all of Baltimore was singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and

the song spread like wildfire through all of America.

Instead of dying an early death, as most "big hits" do, it has increased in dignity and prestige for more than a century and a quarter and is today the unrivaled National Anthem of the most powerful nation on earth.

No doubt there are many reasons why, in spite of difficulty of rendition and availability of other patriotic songs, "The Star-Spangled Banner" is, by universal consent, our National Anthem. For instance, Mr. Key's words, coming from the heart of a plain American, appeal to the heart of all other plain Americans and the melody, though written for a song that was not lofty, exhibits a quiet, majestic dignity when used with Mr. Key's words. Not all can reach the high tones, of course, but what few people can climb the loftiest peaks of the Rocky Mountains? All can admire their stately grandeur.

Perhaps the chief reason, though, for the preeminence of "The Star-Spangled Banner" is the fact that it is centered about our symbol of national unity and greatness: the Stars and Stripes. Every great nation must have a symbol, for the nation itself is too complex to be grasped by the mind at any one time. Who can, at one and the same time, think of the lakes of Minnesota, the orange groves of Florida, the vast plains of Texas, the humming factories of Pittsburgh, the teeming millions of New York City and the thousand other details that compose America? The Stars and Stripes represents all of them, much as the King represents the details of the British democracy. It is all but inevitable that the National Anthem of Britain should center about the King and that the dignified, awe-inspiring anthem of America should be "The Star-Spangled Banner."

*And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.*

Kaiser Urges Thinking About the Future

By RAYMOND CLAPPER

LAST January, when I was in Detroit at the time the automobile industry was converting to war work, Paul Hoffman, president of Studebaker, told me that as he saw it the test of whether private enterprise was to survive in America would be, to some degree, the performance of the automobile industry in war production.

His point, as I understood it, was that if private industry fell down on the war assignment, state control would be inevitable. But if private enterprise did the job, it would have justified itself. Leaders of the automobile industry felt that they were on the spot because they had become the focus of the whole struggle to get industry fully into war work.

A year later it is obvious that industry has not only met the test but met it beyond expectations. The capacity of American industry to produce quickly what is needed has been fully demonstrated.

Yet in the course of that very success, industry has produced for itself a new challenge, which is to produce for peacetime use in sufficient volume to give work to those who are able and willing to work.

Whether that is the proper responsibility of industry need not be argued, because if industry does not find ways to produce in such volume as to use the working force of the nation, there will probably be a strong demand that industry be subsidized and directed by the government.

We will have some 10 million men in the armed forces and probably 20 million people in war industry who must be absorbed back into peacetime activity. They must either have work or go on the dole.

That is why Henry J. Kaiser, one of the most daring and imaginative of all of our industrialists, told members of the National Association of Manufacturers that they faced a challenge to forestall a superstate by their own initiative and planning.

Mr. Kaiser places immediate war production as the first problem, but he is finding time to think about the future and he urges his fellow manufacturers to do the same if they want to keep industry in private hands.

He puts first the essential of employment for all who want to work. Four fields for development suggest themselves to Mr. Kaiser. First, houses. He sees a post-war demand for nine million units of housing. Second, preparations to satisfy the pent-up demand for automobiles. Third, a vast, unified, modern, audacious highway system—like the Pennsylvania turnpike. Fourth, building of medical centers in every industrial community.

In his address Mr. Kaiser sketched challenging ideas in all these directions. Mainly he emphasized the need of thinking, planning and some engineering now, and secondly arrangements for beginning customer savings now, the prepayment in the case of automobiles and homes against deliveries soon after the end of the war.

In raising such questions there is some risk that attention will be distracted from the more urgent job of producing for the war which must be won before anything else can happen. Yet there is also grave risk in not preparing at all for the day when the war machine begins to be dismantled and millions of men will come home from the war while other millions will find their war jobs wiped out.

It is not too early. A manufacturer plans his next models while producing his present one. In the same way industry must produce for the war while planning for what comes after.

I. L. O. Plans for Reconstruction Period

AS THE FOURTH winter of the war begins, the peace that will follow the victory of the United Nations is engaging the increasing attention of the international institutions that are still carrying on in the midst of hostilities.

Prominent among these institutions is the International Labor Organization, set up after the last war as an instrument to promote world-wide social justice.

Since the summer of 1940, when it became advisable to move from Geneva, the ILO has functioned from a working center in Montreal, Canada. In buildings loaned by McGill University, a staff of international experts is at work on the problems that will face the world in the reconstruction period. And while it goes about this task of planning for a people's peace, the office maintains the services that enabled it to make an unparalleled contribution to international social progress in the between-war years.

The reconstruction work on which the ILO's corps of authorities is now engaged was chartered at a special conference of the organization, attended by representatives of 35 nations, in New York and Washington late in 1941. At that meeting representatives of the employers, workers and governments of the participating countries came together despite the hazards of war and resolved that the ILO should have "*a broad mandate to contribute to the attainment of a people's peace.*" In other resolutions, the conference laid down the general lines that the ILO's work should follow until another conference could be held.

Delegates to the recent American Federation of Labor Convention held in Toronto, Canada, went on record in support of the International Labor Organization.

By unanimous vote on the final day of the convention, the delegates endorsed a report of the committee on international labor relations which urged that "every possible effort be made to secure for the I.L.O. adequate financial support to enable it not only to carry on the extensive program of research and administration in which it is now engaged but to extend and expand its work in keeping with the rapidly growing usefulness of its program."

The report, presented by Committee Secretary Matthew Woll, declared that it might be said of the I.L.O. that "its builders built better than they knew." While other international agencies had either faltered or disappeared completely, the report pointed out, "the I.L.O. has gone on, in spite of the loss of its permanent home in Geneva, to serve the goal for which it was created."

The report noted that the I.L.O. is devoting much of its time and resources to planning for the post-war reconstruction period, and declared that "it is doubly fortunate that we shall be able to enter the post-war period with much advanced planning about reconstruction." The extraordinary session of the International Labor Conference held in the United States last year, the report said, was an "event of truly world-wide significance."

The committee paid tribute to the "able management" of Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the I.L.O. Mr. Phelan's long association with the I.L.O. and his devotion to the cause of social justice, the report commented, had won him "deserved international esteem."

The LUMBER INDUSTRY *Its History and Problems*

LOGS AND LAND

LOGS from the Siletz Basin in Oregon may be put into ocean going rafts and shipped to Columbia River or Grays Harbor mills. They may also go east by truck to either of two short railroads, travel to the Willamette or one of its tributaries, and by water to any of a couple of dozen mills in the Columbia drainage. Two logs from adjoining forties on the Siletz might conceivably take wholly different routes and wind up on the green chains of the same lower Columbia mill.

At Bellingham, part of the logs come, or came, from British Columbia, part from the tip of the Olympic peninsula, part from any operation that puts the round stuff into Puget Sound. That might be from the Wynoochee or perhaps from the upper Cowlitz. Logs bound for Grays Harbor zip past logs going to Olympia. For a while, one of the Oregon City pulp mills got its spruce by rail from the mouth of Umpqua. Transporting logs costs money, but it does not seem to be the one thing that determines where logs are marketed.

On the other hand, there is the big pulp company in eastern Canada which has the figures to show that it is cheaper to raise pulpwood on the Site II land close to the lower courses of the driving streams than it is to log its virgin timber at the heads of the creeks and get it to market. Freight hauls count up.

The mill in a town 60 or 70 miles from Portland has a burner about the size of a cook stove. There is seldom enough fire in it to boil a pot of coffee. Slabs and sawdust are run through the hog and shipped in especially designed freight cars to the big town for fuel. Hemlock and other pulpwood is chipped and forwarded by rail and barge to paper mills up and down the river. Evidently, this low cost product will stand a certain amount of shipping.

If you want to take the other side, there is a certain fuel made of compressed sawdust. In its home town, \$10 worth of it will give more heat than the coal that can be bought for the same money. Close to its source, it is cracked into small pieces so that automatic stokers can handle it, or it can be burned in furnaces. In Portland, when the freight is added, it is a kind of luxury, or the last resort if anyone gets caught without cordwood.

A camp run might have some logs that would cut into deep clears for the Navy, or into veneer; noble fir that works up into airplane stock; and a lot of hemlock and white fir for pulp as well as logs that meet the requirements of the general lumber market. Getting the most out of the product might be too much for the little mill in the clearing.

Longview is by no means the only town where sawmill waste, so-called, goes straight to the kraft and fibre board plant. Another fibre board plant uses one kind of pulp mill waste to make a widely used product. In Wisconsin, a plant uses other kinds of pulp mill waste to make wood plastic, and plastic is one of our best bets. It is going to be used extensively.

Some of the larger mills take lengths of 2x4 down to three feet, dovetail and glue them together and they answer the purpose of 2x4's as well

as though they were all in one long, straight-grained piece. Quite a number of big mills have enough odds and ends to make it worthwhile to re-manufacture them into marketable products. Small mills are at a disadvantage in this respect.

All this might go to show that one of these days, when things settle down, logs will tend to go to manufacturing centers where large efficient mills and grouped industries can work the last foot of material into something useful. These centers might well be closer together than they are now, to save freight on bulky, low value products. This idea may not sound very bright, unless the increased use and demand for wood which seems so likely is taken seriously. That and the thinning out of the accessible high grade old growth would make careful manufacturing and cost saving most probable. The mills that whack out 10M per day and leave half the log in the slab pile have served a useful purpose, but perhaps they will not be so important 10 years from now.

There is also the possibility of portable plants, as easy to move as a donkey and no more expensive, that will travel around and reclaim material that was left the first time over.

All this change might make a difference in the classical idea of a sustained-yield unit. Just what the final setup will be is anybody's guess.

Most of the forest products plants will be grouped around the distribution point—sawmills, planers; furniture, box, coffin and canoe works; pulp and paper mills, veneer plants, plastic factories, alcohol, rayon, and shellac factories. Sawmill and pulp by-products will be quickly delivered to a plant for processing them into something marketable. No such word as sawmill waste will be permitted, and there won't be a burner for miles.

Some of the sawmills and pulp mills will have their own sustained yield units within reasonable hauling distance. Some will have cutting rights on public forests—state, federal or county. The cutting rights will be more or less permanent, to keep the mill running and to stabilize employment.

These public forests will be bigger than they are now. Tax delinquency, for one thing, will build up county and state holdings. Something will have to be done with that four to five million acres of Douglas-fir land to which the owners seem to have abandoned title. Quite likely a good deal of it will wind up in federal ownership.

The independent owner of a section or so, will be less conspicuous than he is now. After he has sold his merchantable timber, and often before, according to the records, he most often lets the county have the land. If he elects to hold it, his holdings will probably be part of a tree farm or a similar kind of cooperative rig.

Some of these days, the Northwest will be dependent on trees that have been grown on logged-off and burned over areas, and not on virgin forests that were inherited. It is high time that we begin to look upon forest land as the basis of our forest industries and payrolls. Yet, the tax delinquency record shows that a lot of people, in fact, the owners of about one-third of the private forest land in Oregon and Washington, are not interested in the forest land, itself, as an investment after the old growth timber is gone.

We're getting the cart ahead of the horse when we center all of our planning on permanent supplies of wood products, permanent industries and payrolls and stable forest communities while the land upon which all these things are dependent is not considered worth owning. Something should be done about that.

Praises Labor's Part In Civilian Defense

"In looking back over this, our first year of the war, it is relatively simple for the public to note labor's magnificent contribution on the military, production and war savings fronts," Director James M. Landis of the Office of Civilian Defense said in describing labor's wartime role.

Continuing, he said:

"We can see, every day, the production figures mounting to undreamed of heights, the ships launched with record speed—the fighters and bombers rolling off the assembly lines to make new production history—the tanks rumbling in lines each day down streets that formerly had seen only one every few weeks.

"We see sales of War Bonds and Stamps to workers—sales that have startled the country and that have set a record to be met.

"But how many of the people in this country realize, I wonder, how labor is guarding them day and night. Little has been said of the men and women, who after a long day in the factory or on the construction job, have given hours to new training—training to enable them to help their fellowmen in case a disastrous bombing strikes.

"Construction workers by the thousands are ready to cut their way into buildings to find and rescue trapped victims. Thousands of factory workers have volunteered as auxiliary firemen and police; others are trained to give day and night service as air raid wardens, fire watchers, plane spotters and emergency radio service. Electricians are ready to restore power and communication lines; plumbers to re-open damaged sanitation facilities. Union men and women are flying in the Civil Air Patrol—keeping a ceaseless watch over our coast lines and other vital areas.

"Unions have raised and contributed large sums of money—to assist their local defense councils to purchase needed equipment. Untold thousands of pints of workers' blood are in the plasma reserves being built up by the Red Cross and the O.C.D. to save the lives of our fighting men and our injured civilians.

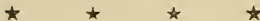
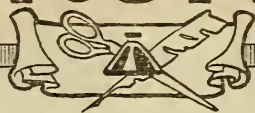
"Through their great unions these working men and women are also taking on the tasks required of any community in war time. In cooperation with their defense council they are working to solve the problems of day care for the children of women who must now turn to factory work to speed the war effort; of finding empty rooms to house war workers in crowded industrial areas; of speeding scrap metal to the mills to make war winning weapons; of conserving and rationing.

"These are the quiet ways in which labor has been helping us to move toward the victory we must attain. Towns and cities everywhere are feeling the lift that labor is giving to the civilian defense program. And with that feeling there is the beginning of recognition of great service—and the beginning of appointment of labor personnel to the functioning, planning committees on defense councils. Any other position for labor seems so clearly wrong, for it deprives the community of one of its best sources of leadership in that community."

NEARLY 400,000 more workers will have to be hired by the nation's shipyards by May to keep the "Victory Fleet" program up to schedule, the Maritime Commission has estimated.

That's almost double the number now employed in yards turning out cargo ships. Freighter construction will be stepped up enormously this year—to 16,000,000 tons, as compared with 8,000,000 tons for 1942, the commission pointed out.

Editorial



What Is Management?

By William L. Hutcheson, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

FOR MANY YEARS it has been the custom among people, when referring to those persons or groups of persons who direct the activities and affairs of financial institutions, mercantile establishments and industrial operations, to classify them as Management.

In the Nation's war program, we now see from time to time reference to Conference Committees, etc., consisting of Management and Labor.

Apparently little or no thought is given to the fact that Management exists, and in high degree, in the administration of the affairs of a labor organization.

That Management does exist in a labor organization, and on as high a plane as that which exists in financial institutions, mercantile establishments and industrial operations, has not occurred to many people.

Yet it is a fact that a labor organization is just as much a business institution as any large manufacturing concern, etc., and those who have been selected as General Officers to direct, plan and administer its affairs should be placed in the same category with Management in any enterprise, whether it be a financial institution, mercantile establishment or industrial operation.

In a private enterprise the shareholders receive certificates of stock. In a labor organization the members receive certificates of membership which place them in a similar position with the shareholders of a company or business concern.

The members of a labor organization receive dividends in the form of improved working conditions and other benefits that accrue to them through their years of Membership. These dividends are secured by the Organization through the work and efforts of the General Officers who constitute Management.

Few business institutions or industrial concerns have as many shareholders as some of the larger labor organizations have members; and the larger labor organizations have financial responsibilities comparable to the responsibilities of many financial institutions, mercantile establishments and industrial operations.

Labor organizations, their General Officers and their Membership, are entitled to and should be given credit for a system of Management in the conduct of their affairs equal to that of any business institution.

—The American's Creed—

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.—William Tyler Page.

State Labor Legislation

The legislative year 1942 brought little change in State labor legislation. Few advances were made and few backward steps were taken, according to a digest of State and Federal Labor Legislation enacted July 1, 1941, to August 1, 1942, issued by the U.S. Department of Labor.

During this period the legislatures of eight states met in regular session, while six states held special legislative sessions. A number of bills which would have lowered labor standards failed of passage, according to the digest, while practically all of the legislatures considered amendments strengthening and improving Workmen's Compensation Acts. Virginia increased the level of workmen's compensation benefits, while Rhode Island enacted six constructive amendments to its workmen's compensation law, and in Kentucky a law was passed proposing a constitutional amendment to permit enactment of a compulsory workmen's compensation law. The present law is elective. Mississippi, the only State without a workmen's compensation law, again failed to enact one.



Legislatures of nearly all of the States will convene this year, and the subject of workmen's compensation will receive special attention by most of them, with the prospect that the level of benefits will be increased by at least some of the States.

With winning of the war the Nation's foremost objective, Labor joins in the hope of a majority of State legislative leaders, that the assemblies this year will be minus of the legislative frills and didoes which have unfortunately characterized some State sessions in the past. *In fact, it is known that at least in one State, an agreement has been entered into between one labor group and employers that neither side will do anything at all about labor legislation this year.*

While Labor of course should ever be alert to safeguard its interests, the welfare and best interests of the whole Nation must come first! No matter what political party is in control in the respective states, it would be a fine gesture at this time if the various legislatures confined themselves to only those matters of utmost importance and then adjourned ahead of schedule.

Not only Labor, but the people generally would appreciate such a course at this time when all of our energies *MUST* be devoted to advancing the war program.

Motor vehicles are the only means of transportation for 18 million workers, many of them war workers.

Taxes For Victory

Every wage-earner has already discovered that there is less in his pay envelope now than there was last year. Starting January 1, the 5 per cent Victory tax became effective under which that amount is deducted by the employer each week from the wages or salaries of every employe. The exemption from this tax is \$12 per week or \$624 per year.

On March 15, income taxes will be due, and it would be well for all of us to look ahead to that date. One sure way to help the Axis is to sell your War bonds to pay your income tax. It is to be sincerely hoped that not many persons will follow that course.

Labor must prepare for even greater taxes to come.

"The heavy income tax for 1943, reaching down to meager wage and salary levels never before touched, and the 5 per cent victory tax do not end our tax burdens for the coming year," said President William Green of the A. F. of L. "One glance at the ever-mounting cost of the war shows that we must pay and pay and pay. Already there is talk of a 10 per cent withholding tax, perhaps rising to 20 or 25 per cent.

"These are the costs of war; and we must pay them. If we do not pay them by sacrifice now, we are in danger of losing all through inflation. Inflation is the easy way to raise money when other methods fail. But inflation whittles down the value of everyone's hard-earned dollar until it becomes worthless paper in one's pocket....

"So we must pay all the taxes that come; we must pay until it hurts.

"What will our sacrifices bring us? *That depends upon our ability to see ahead and plan.*"

Don't Save on Schools

Our recent wartime election illustrates the wide range of complicated issues upon which voters must be informed in order to vote intelligently. Our schools are the medium through which workers get at least a basic training in the educational tools necessary for continued progress throughout life and some understanding of the society in which they will live and their responsibilities as free citizens.

Our public schools are tax-supported, for we believe that society owes all people the basic equal opportunity which consists of preparation for living. No handicap is more lasting or more crippling than denial of opportunities which condemn the individual to illiteracy.

Because we believe that education is essential to the welfare of our children and our free way of life, the American Federation of Labor has from the time it was organized used its influence for the financial support and the cultural expansion of our public schools. We cannot afford to decrease appropriations for schools even in this war crisis. We now expect schools to prepare youth in the shortest possible time for the responsibilities of war—a task that only the most efficient schools can manage. Boys and girls must have suitable training as they develop and no amount of training later will quite overcome failure to time education to growth.

As national war taxes increase and sources for which local governments rely for income dwindle, it will be increasingly difficult to maintain revenues for schools. It should be the special responsibility of labor to watch these appropriations and to guard against attempts to limit them by resort to the use of special devices fixing ratios or percentages. Our economies should be in other public services and reductions in school maintenance a last resort.

Comment on Television Study

By MAURICE EARLY

(In The Indianapolis Star, Nov. 23, 1942)

TELEVISION will be the great new industry which will mushroom immediately, after the war and cushion the shock of unemployment as defense plants close and millions lay down arms.

This is the conclusion of the first of a series of scientific inquiries on postwar construction trends being made by engineers for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

* * * * *

THIS IMPORTANT union, in an industry which always has been subject to "feast or famine," is adopting the tools of research which big business has found valuable to aid in charting the future.

* * * * *

GENERAL PRESIDENT William L. Hutcheson of the carpenters' union, in submitting the findings about television to the membership in the December, 1942, issue of The Carpenter, explains "the first industry which we have considered in this study is television. After 15 years of exhaustive preparation, television was on the threshold of spectacular commercial development when the war burst upon us.

* * * * *

"WHILE ITS expansion has been suspended for the war's duration, television unquestionably will take rank as a major industry after the return of peace. The erection of its plants will provide an enormous after-war stimulus to all branches of the building trades."

* * * * *

Prospective television stations in Indiana and other states are listed in the survey. They include two in Indianapolis, two in Evansville, and one each in Fort Wayne, Richmond, South Bend, Terre Haute and West Lafayette. These cities are designated because they are either centers of metropolitan areas, are located at strategic points for national network outlets, or because they already have been granted a television construction permit by the FCC.

* * * * *

It IS ESTIMATED that within five years after the armistice \$22,000,000 will be spent in construction of originating and local television stations. A total of 6,660,400 man-hours of construction labor will be needed to build these television plants. This total does not include the labor which will be needed to make and install technical equipment nor for the workers in the plants making home receiving sets.

* * * * *

Immediate public acceptance of television is forecast by leaders in the communications industry quoted in the survey report. James L. Fly, chairman of the communications commission, says "there is no apparent reason why we should not aim at a 50,000,000-set television industry mirroring the present 50,000,000-set standard broadcast industry."

* * * * *

OTHER authoritative opinion quoted lists television as comparable in this postwar area to the phenomenal expansion of the automobile, building construction and radio after World War I.

Labor's Interest in Preserving Democracy

By SPENCER MILLER, Jr., Director Workers' Education Bureau

(An Abstract of a Broadcast to the British Empire)

DEMOCRATIC government and trade unions stand together as the proud achievement of the cooperative efforts of free men: they both rely on the discipline of consent. Under democratic government men are free to speak, to print, to assemble, and to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. Under such government workingmen are free to join together in organizations of their own choosing. The guarantee of these four freedoms has come to be regarded as one of the attributes of a free society. When these freedoms are denied men, the very elements of a free society are lacking.

In the soil of unfreedom no unions can long endure. The world today is experiencing an object lesson it will not soon forget, concerning the tyranny of dictatorship and its evil influence on labor. When Hitler came to power in Germany in 1933, one of the first acts was the suppression of the German Federation of Labor—one of the most powerful free trade union movements in the world.

What is more, wherever the Nazi legions have placed the people of one nation in Europe after another under temporary subjection, there they have suppressed the trade unions and imprisoned their leaders. Workingmen's organizations, with a membership totaling in excess of thirteen and a half millions, have thus been suppressed by Nazi aggression in the past eighteen months. As a result of these barbarous tactics, the voice of free labor upon the continent of Europe has been virtually silenced. Free labor cannot live and function under the oppression of a dictatorship, but only under a free society. That is the record, which is writ large in the pages of the history of these days.

The modern trade union has become something more than a bulwark of democracy; it is rather one of its basic institutions. Without democracy the modern labor movement could not exist. Without labor, democracy could not survive for long in an Age of Industrialism. Democracy cannot rest upon the shoulders of workers—men and women—who are not free. That is why labor has given itself without stint and without limit to the prosecution of this war for decency, justice, and freedom the world over. Whether on the production line or the battle line, labor knows that this is a people's fight for freedom against the forces of tyranny and oppression—it is a war for the survival of democracy. Labor knows that if the forces of democracy win, labor wins; but if the democratic forces should fail, then labor would be lost. But working people everywhere are determined that the cause of democracy shall not be defeated in this People's War. And please God it will not!

Democracy cannot be merely preserved, as something inert and static. It is a living spirit which is essentially dynamic in character. Democracy is not a form of government, a political process or even a way of life. It is essentially a mode of dealing with souls. That is its true nature. That is why I say that democracy cannot be preserved; it must be proclaimed as a social faith—a faith by which to live and a belief for which to die. It is

because labor everywhere has gained a deeper insight into the spiritual nature of democracy that workers are willing to make it a part of their creed for our day, and to proclaim that creed in actions as well as in words.

Labor has not rested its case on protestations alone; it has sought to exemplify in its own activities the faith by which it lives. Today in America the trade union movement has come of age; it has fashioned the instrument of a vast economic power which no one will deny. The combined membership of the American Federation of Labor, the C. I. O. and the Four Transportation Brotherhoods totals nearly eleven million workers, or more than 35 per cent of those gainfully employed in the manufacturing industries of the land.

What labor thinks, therefore, what policies it adopts, and what ideals it holds are destined to have a profound effect upon the character of our American Commonwealth. That is why the uncompromising support of free labor in America down through the years for the democratic way of life and labor's militant defense of democracy in this World Struggle are a source of vast strength to buttress democratic government.

Condemns Propaganda to End 40-Hour Week

Boris Shishkin, American Federation of Labor economist, has declared that the question "Should the 40-hour week be suspended for the duration?" is a "misleading question because it accepts the untruth that there is such a thing as a 40-hour limit on work now in effect."

Speaking in the "America's Town Meeting of the Air" broadcast from Town Hall over the Blue Network, Mr. Shishkin said:

"There is no limit on hours of work required by any law on either war production or civilian production. As a matter of fact the 40-hour work week schedules have been abandoned in most industries long since." Pointing out that the Wage and Hour law merely requires that for all hours worked in excess of 8 in any one day or 40 in any one week the rate of pay should be time and one-half for overtime, Mr. Shishkin said:

"The question before us, therefore, is not 'should the 40-hour week be suspended?' The question is 'Should wages be cut?' Stripped of all elaborate camouflage of verbiage so carefully calculated to confuse, the proposal 'to suspend the 40-hour week' stands as a wage-cutting proposition, bare and simple."

Declaring the "elimination of overtime will not help war production," Mr. Shishkin clinched his argument with the statement that lengthening of hours and the elimination of overtime pay is not favored by either management or Army and Navy production engineers, but on the contrary is urged by those who are advocates of job freezing and wage freezing with the inevitable "compulsory control of lives and wills of all American workers."

A MERICAN workers have made tremendous contributions for the relief of British workers, President William Green of the A. F. of L. announced. Great quantities of food, clothing, medicines and hospital supplies have been shipped to Britain through the donations of workers here, Green said.

Unions Safeguarding Women Workers

THE AMERICAN Federation of Labor is determined that the thousands of women entering war industries shall get a square deal.

Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, said that one of the most encouraging developments in the new picture of womanpower is the firm stand the unions are taking in their behalf.

"Our efforts to safeguard working women have been helped immeasurably by the trade unions," said Miss Anderson, pointing out that the things for which the labor movement stands and the essential standards and policies of the Bureau are practically identical.

"Their continued protection of wage standards is vitally necessary, not only to assure adequate minimum rates for women on war jobs, but to protect the standards of men."

The great extent of United States womanpower resources is indicated in an Office of War Information report that approximately 15,000,000 women—less than 23% of the total female population—are now gainfully employed.

U.S. employment of women has increased steadily since 1940, when the census revealed 11,100,000 employed women, of whom 1,400,000 were doing war work.

Four million women are now in U.S. war jobs. By December, 1943, we will have 18,000,000 women, about 29% of the female population, in paid employment and 6,000,000 of them, or 30% of our expected total war labor force of 20,000,000, in war industries. Germany as early as 1939 had 37% of all her women working.

The employment of women in the United States, while it has increased during the war, both in number and in variety of occupation, shows no departure in principle on the part of the government from pre-war employment policy. American women have for many years been active outside their homes. They have been trained to assume political, civic, and family responsibility. They have been offered wide opportunity in vocational and professional training, and have held places beside men in community life.

The National War Labor Board has formally established the principle of equal pay for equal work by women in a general order authorizing employers to bring their pay rates up to the level of men's where they are lower, without prior approval by the Board. This is similar to the principle adopted by the War Labor Board in World War I. Women were also given the right to bring a case before WLB's regional boards, if an employer refuses to raise their wages to men's levels for comparable work.

With the exception of the ban on married women teachers in some communities, the only laws and regulations which have limited employment opportunities for women have been those which, in some states, prohibit women from working at night or in certain trades or occupations considered hazardous to them.

Thus, where they were not actually free to choose their careers and to earn their own livelihood, American women have been free to fight for these rights and history has recorded their steady progress. The present war emergency has merely broadened the scope of the participation of

women in industry and in the professions and has accelerated their training.

The freedom of action of the American woman also includes her right to use labor unions to safeguard her interests and improve her working conditions. There are today, according to the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, about 1,300,000 women members of AFL unions.

Employment of Women in other Countries

According to the Canadian Labour Gazette, about 1,200,000 women are gainfully occupied at present. In 1941 the total woman population was 5,594,062.

The Bulletin of the International Federation of Trade Unions (September issue) reported that some 15,000,000 women are at present in employment in Germany. Forty per cent of them are married, and of those married, about 2,400,000, or 40% have children. The distribution by occupation is: In factories, 34%; commerce etc., 24%; on the land, 15%; domestic work, 27%.

It is reported that of the 88,000,000 women in Russia, 50,000,000 are now at work. There are 11,000,000 in war industries and 19,000,000 on farms. There are 30,000,000 women sailors, 6,000 pilots, 18,805 parachute jumpers.

Douglas Fir Bark Provides Cork Substitute

Experiments in production of high-grade cork from bark of Douglas fir trees of the Pacific Northwest have reached a point where researchers are willing to guarantee that Washington State alone has a potential annual output of 100,000 tons. Oregon forests should be able to add about an equal amount.

Dean Hugo Windenwerder of the College of Forestry, University of Washington, under whose direction experiments have been made, declares he can assure commercial users, as well as the Army, that production "can be gauged to meet whatever demand exists."

Cork from Douglas fir bark has been discussed for several years, and experiments have been conducted sporadically in various laboratories, but the low prices on cork from Mediterranean countries have discouraged researchers from working out a complete process.

According to Prof. Bror L. Grondal, who is conducting the experiments, deep cork formation occurs at a relatively early age in the life of the tree. It is straw yellow in color and is found in crescent-shaped particles. In order to be suitable for production of granulated cork, bark must contain a considerable proportion of cork. Prof. Grondal's research has discovered four grades of bark from which different yields of cork can be taken.

In manufacturing, the first step is to chop the bark into pieces approximately two inches long. Then the chopped bark is spread out on trays to dry. When partially dry, it is ground. Then it is screened on a special type of screening apparatus developed at the university.

Then it goes through additional grinding, drying and screening processes, which produce a clean flake cork. Further grinding of the flake cork then results in the granulated product. Finally, the cork is expanded and given resiliency and elasticity through treating it with special solutions of water and ammonium hydrozide.—*Business Week*.

Labor Will Redouble Production Drive

American workers will redouble their production efforts in the coming months to speed victory by the end of 1943, AFL President William Green pledged in a "Labor For Victory" broadcast marking the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

Joining with Mr. Green on the same program, outstanding spokesmen for the U.S. Army and the U.S. Navy gave high praise to the achievements of AFL workers in producing vital war materials. They were Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, and Rear Admiral E. W. Mills, of the Navy's Bureau of Ships.

Gen. McNarney gave special citations to AFL workers who are making the Flying Fortresses, Liberators and P-38 Lightning planes, which have distinguished themselves in battles against the enemy.

Admiral Mills revealed that workers are now building battleships in three years that used to take five years to complete, while destroyers are being built in six months, one-third the former time.

Mr. Green said:

"Under the test of actual combat our men and our machines have met the enemy and proved themselves superior.

"We are proud of the courage and fighting spirit of our boys in uniform. We are proud of the matchless quality of our planes, ships, guns and other war equipment. We must also be proud of our soldiers of production who made them—the men and women in overalls who are giving their strength, their skill and their productive genius to provide our armed forces in record time with the finest and sturdiest fighting equipment the world has ever seen.

"The tributes paid here today to the accomplishments of American workers in support of the war effort by outstanding spokesmen for the United States Army and the United States Navy are not lightly given. They are rather official recognition of a record of service by labor unsurpassed during any previous period in our nation's history. Let me outline a few of labor's principal war achievements:

"First, we have quadrupled war production in less than a year's time. That is the official report of War Production Director Donald M. Nelson.

"Second, we have relinquished the right to strike for the duration and have maintained the finest record of continuous, uninterrupted production ever achieved in any nation's history.

"Third, we have willingly worked longer hours and stepped up the rate of production per man to an amazing extent.

"Fourth, we have accepted such sacrifices as wage stabilization without complaint and have voluntarily sought out many other important ways of helping and cooperating with the Government.

"Fifth, and most important, we have subordinated our own personal advantage to the national welfare and have given priority to only one supreme objective—winning this war in the shortest possible time.

"But no mere enumeration of broad policies and programs—constructive as they are—can do justice to the victory spirit which today animates the workers of America—workers whose sons and brothers are

risking their lives against the enemy alongside citizens from all other walks of life.

"It is because of that unconquerable spirit of the free working men and women of our country that I venture now to predict that they will go on to even greater accomplishments in the coming year.

"I know that I am voicing their hearts and minds when I tell you they are determined to turn out an endless stream of planes, ships, tanks and guns in an all-out effort to crush the enemy before the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

"America's workers have now tasted victory! They will not be satisfied until that victory is complete!"

Labor Legislation Rounds Out a Century

AMERICA'S first direct protective labor law was enacted just 100 years ago. It was in 1842 that Massachusetts, after a number of discouraging efforts to require limited education of employed children, finally adopted legislation prohibiting the employment of children in manufacturing establishments more than 10 hours a day if they were under 12 years of age.

This radical step was taken by Massachusetts after years of agitation. The law finally came in response to a petition signed by three bold citizens of Fall River. They pointed out that children of tender age were being employed in factories "for a number of hours which must be permanently injurious to their health and inconsistent with the education which is essential to their welfare."

Public opinion a century ago generally approved the "sun to sun" system of labor. Opposition to the 10-hour movement was much more formidable than the opposition presented decades later to the 8-hour movement. "The stern New England spirit, indeed, had invested 'industrious habits'—the habit of working continuously from morn till night with only time for meals—with the sacred character of a moral, if not a religious precept."

But despite obstacles there were independent individuals who persisted in pointing out the evils of child labor. One religious leader sent a letter to a workingmen's convention in 1834 declaring, "I would lay the most severe restrictions against parents selling their children as slaves to our large manufacturing institutions, and employing boys and girls of the tender age of nine and ten years to work in the noisy, and confined and unwholesome atmosphere—from twelve to fourteen hours per day."

Gradually, through persistent agitation, one step after another was taken in shortening the hours of labor until, in 1938, the Congress of the United States crowned all these century-long efforts with the adoption of the Fair Labor Standards Act. This legal abolition of child labor, and a basic 40-hour week with a minimum rate of pay in broadly interpreted interstate employments, did not come without many decades of preparation, and persistent efforts against stubborn obstacles of ignorance and greed.

The first maximum hour law was adopted 100 years ago—the beginning of direct protective labor legislation in America.—*John B. Andrews, Secretary, American Association for Labor Legislation.*

CONSTRUCTION expenditures in the third quarter of 1942 hit an all-time high of \$4,200,000,000, the Commerce Department reported recently. That was 24% over the second quarter mark and 32% above the figure for the same period in 1941.

Italian Workers Map Revolt Against Axis

Workers in Italy are organizing a widespread underground movement to overthrow Mussolini and free themselves from Axis domination, according to a communication received by American labor leaders.

The message, from the Italian labor underground, says:

"Italian labor—oppressed but not crushed by the Fascist-German tyranny—sends from Italy its message to American labor. It is a message of faith. We know that we are not alone in our hard struggle because we know that you, as well as all international labor, are wholeheartedly with us.

"Our task is tremendous. All our work must be underground. We cannot work in our unions because the Fascist unions are not ours; they are not free and, therefore, they cannot be of any use for defending our interests. They are only an instrument of dictatorship. We must work in our plants, in our lands, in our homes—all in secrecy. We are working for the reconstruction of our free labor movement—toward revolution against Fascism and for liberation. Never have our hopes been so high.

"We know that there is no other alternative for the Italian people; it is either revolt or slavery. We know that Italian labor has a paramount responsibility. Italy cannot be really free unless labor will be the vital basis of the democratic government of the Italy of tomorrow. And we cannot have democracy if we are not able to create and to defend the democratic institutions. We are against all forms of dictatorship. We are the overwhelming majority. The impoverished masses of peasants are working hand in hand with us, the reviving Italian labor movement; the intellectuals are with us, the youths are with us, the middle classes are with us.

"We know that you share our struggle. We never believed that you were selfish. Many of our brothers who have migrated to your country have given us ample proof of that. We know that American workers will never allow that an American victory should benefit imperialist aims, or result in territorial aggrandizement either in Europe or in other continents. We have opposed and shall oppose Fascism and war in the certainty that we will always find you American workers our natural allies.

"Once the Italian people shall have done away with Fascism and its insane policy, Italy will by right find its place again among the nations of the world."

68 Workers Honored for Labor-saving Ideas

Labor-saving ideas submitted by union workers are providing a tremendous impetus to output of war materials, the War Production Board revealed as it announced a series of awards to these workers.

Ten of the employes were singled out by the Board for special White House honors, and 58 others were to receive certificates of merit or letters of honorable mention. The suggestions in all cases came from war plants where workers have been taken into partnership through labor-management production committees.

Lauding the employes as "thinkers for victory," whose ideas constitute "America's secret weapon in the battle for freedom," the board declared their suggestions are saving millions of man-hours of labor.

In some instances, the board said, the workers' ideas boosted the rate of production on certain war items by as much as 500 per cent.

The Struggle for Freedom to Organize

By FRANK P. GRAHAM

President of the University of North Carolina and member of the National War Labor Board.

HIGH ON HITLER'S list of the institutions of democracy early marked for the destruction necessary to clear the way for the rise of the Nazi dictatorship, were and are the church, the parliament, the corporation, and the labor union. These four institutions are the focal motive force of the four main chapters in the rise of human freedom. The freedom of human beings to organize in autonomous groups has been won through long struggles in the field of religion, politics, business, and labor.

The power of the great Roman Empire struck down the unrecognized and despised organizations of early Christians, but the little congregations of lowly believers became the Church Universal, which transformed the sackable city of Rome into the unsackable City of God, transmitted the ancient learning, resynthesized, Western culture, built the cathedrals, founded the universities, and despite all its faults and failures, with its Hebraic-Christian conception of the brothers of men and sons of God, has been, for the longest period the most beneficent organization in history. The church, in its turn of predominance, tried to block the rise to absolute power of the new autonomous nations within the ecclesiastical dominion.

Then the new absolute national monarchies, having become entrenched in independent power, sought to check the rise to increasing power of the autonomous organization of the people's representatives in Parliament. Yet Parliament won its struggle for collective bargaining with the king, and their written agreement became the English Bill of Rights, which since 1689 has been the charter of constitutional government for all nations which have followed the traditions of the English-speaking peoples.

It was historically logical that the democratic idea of autonomous organization, which achieved victories in the fields of religion and politics, should become an issue in the fields of commerce and industry. The commercial and industrial revolutions created successively the commercial and industrial middle classes, which, through autonomous corporations, soon established their dominant positions in modern society. The corporations helped to overthrow feudal serfdom and gathered the savings of people anywhere in the service of people everywhere. The English Parliament, having become a stronghold of the commercial and industrial leaders and an instrument of corporate power, prohibited working men from organizing in behalf of better conditions of life and labor. The struggle of industrial workers to organize and win the reluctant recognition of legislative bodies, the courts, and the corporations is the latest chapter in the democratic struggle of human beings for autonomous organization around a great human need. The movement of working people, against heavy odds, to win a simple share in the control of their own lives is one of the great human movements of the last hundred years and is at the center of the struggle for freedom and democracy in our time.

The freedom and independence of the labor union is of the essence of historic Americanism. The little band of religious Pilgrims who, in seeking the right to organize for the worship of God without the consent of king or bishop, after many vicissitudes in a foreign land across uncharted seas still clinging to their principles of piety and autonomous religious organization, fetched up on the wintry shores of Massachusetts, where their spiritual heroism made Plymouth Rock one of the foundation stones

of self government in America. One year before the Pilgrims reached American shores, Sir Edwin Sandys led a movement in the London Company to recognize the self organization of the settlers in Virginia. The less farsighted business men said it would ruin the business enterprise to give these workmen the right to share in the regulation of their conditions of life and labor. But the intelligent idealism of Sir Edwin Sandys prevailed over the fears of the more practical-minded business men. Thus was born the first representative assembly in the New World. The democratic idea of autonomous political organization, later federated in the American Union, whose American standard was first raised on the banks of the James River in old Virginia, still flies its flag high in all the Western World. The freedom and security of the right of *all* human-beings to organize in churches, legislatures, corporations, and labor unions is part of the basic meaning of our American freedom and is at the heart of what the war is all about. Hitler is out to destroy the freedom of America and the free basic institutions of democracy everywhere. The struggle over the freedom and security of the union is, therefore, one of the latest episodes in the American chapter of the rise of democracy in the modern world, and is at the very center of the global struggle between the United Nations and the Axis powers.

84 Ships in November Raise Year's Total to 625

American shipyards, striving to carry out the President's directive calling for 8,000,000 tons of new shipping in 1942, moved a step nearer that goal by delivering into service 84 vessels totaling 891,700 deadweight tons in November, the Maritime Commission announced.

The month's output of completed ships raised the total production for the year to 625 vessels of 6,890,900 deadweight tons, leaving 1,100,000 tons to be delivered in December. Schedules for December indicate that the Nation's shipyards will have turned out the required tonnage.

November's deliveries were an improvement over the previous month's total of 81 vessels. Included in the November total were 2 vessels of special types for the armed forces. Although there has been a temporary diversion of a considerable portion of the merchant shipbuilding to this special construction, it will not prevent the shipyards from attaining the figure set by the President.

Of the 82 merchant ships placed into service in November, there were 68 Liberty ships, 6 C-type vessels, 5 large tankers, 1 coastal cargo-carrier, and 2 cargo carriers for the British.

West Coast yards again led the merchant ship parade by delivering into service 48 vessels. East Coast yards followed by delivering 20 vessels, Gulf Coast yards delivered 13, and the Great Lakes delivered 1. The Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation of Portland, Ore., and the California Shipbuilding Corporation, Wilmington, Calif., again tied for individual honors by delivering into service 13 vessels each.

November also saw the first delivery of a seagoing cargo ship to the Maritime Commission by a Great Lakes yard when Leatham D. Smith Shipbuilding Co., at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., completed a coastal cargo ship.

OBIE BARTLETT, a Negro soldier wounded at Pearl Harbor, has recovered after four months in an Army hospital and is now an AFL worker in the plate shop of the California Shipbuilding Corp. at Wilmington.

"I sure am thankful," Bartlett says, "that I can at least help to build the ships to carry the guns and ammunition to my buddies in the Army."

Bits and Quips

"Some years ago we suggested a public vehicle that would rear up on its hind legs and shake the standees to the back of the bus," says a writer for NANAS..... Wonder what happened to it?

"All God's children" will have shoes during the war, A. J. Spring, chief of the shoe section of the War Production Board, told a meeting of manufacturers in Chicago recently.

A bill has been introduced permitting the Treasury to make coins under ten cents out of "any kind of material." Thus pennies and nickels might be made of plastics. But.... dont take in any wooden nickels.... yet.

Automobile tires with a life of at least 100,000 miles is the prospect held out by an authority on petroleum. "Instead of buying new tires for your old car you will be buying a new car for your old tires," he says but neglects to add WHEN.

The year 1942 was a notable one in production. Babies, for example. The year's birth record is expected to be the greatest in our history, with something like 2,750,000 babies for the year. In some of the Old World countries, the birth rate has been on the downgrade.

The public debt today is approximately \$104,000,000,000, an increase of \$48,769,000,000 in one year of war. And war costs are steadily mounting. Approximately \$47,000,000,000 has been spent for war since Dec. 7, 1941.

Rubber Director William M. Jeffers now says that there may be enough tires for pleasure driving at the end of 1944 if plans for synthetic rubber production work out as expected. What does he mean "pleasure driving?"

The story is told that recently on the Pacific Coast a local union was meeting when a slight earthquake struck, shaking the hall so hard that the members fled. The secretary, a stickler for form, recorded in his minutes: "On motion of the hall, the union adjourned."

Americans are going to be compelled to cut three inches off their shirt-tails which will save enough cloth to make 10,000,000 more shirts, according to the O.P.A. The manufacturers will get the benefit, however, since there is no corresponding reduction in prices.

Just for your information, the per capita consumption of chewing gum has increased nearly 400 per cent since 1914. In that year, per capita consumption was approximately 39 sticks. In 1941, it was approximately 130 stick per capita and despite the restrictions on raw materials, the 1942 consumption is expected to be about the same level.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, 1943, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Regarding Women As Members

In reply to many inquiries being received at the General Office regarding acceptance of women as members of our Local Unions, it has been decided that women engaged in any industry or performing work coming under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and receiving the same pay as men are eligible to membership. They will be required to pay the same Initiation Fee, the same monthly dues and otherwise be governed by all of the provisions of the General Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. They will also be entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges of the Organization the same as any other member.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | | | |
|------|-----------------------|------|------------------------|
| 1422 | Albert Lea, Minn. | 1500 | Palatka, Fla. |
| 1430 | Kearney, Neb. | 1509 | Miami, Fla. |
| 3081 | Bloomington, Ind. | 3083 | Round Mountain, Calif. |
| 1453 | Newport Beach, Calif. | 3082 | Huntington, Ind. |
| 1457 | Toledo, O. | 1530 | Leesville, La. |
| 1467 | Brunswick, Ga. | | |

Albert Kahn, World's Foremost Industrial Architect, Dies

Albert Kahn, regarded by many as the world's foremost industrial architect, died on Dec. 8 at his home in Detroit, Mich., after an illness of several weeks. He was 73 years old. Fired as office boy by a Detroit architectural firm more than 60 years ago for lack of "aptitude," Mr. Kahn became the designer of many of the world's largest industrial structures. When he passed away he left behind him an organization which in the last 40 years has laid plans for war plants, hospitals and office buildings from Detroit to Russia. Among his greatest achievements were designing of Henry Ford's giant Willow Run bomber plant, largest structure under one roof in all the world, and the huge 37-acre Curtiss-Wright Corporation factory near Cincinnati. Mr. Kahn had many friends in labor circles.

Emphasizes Menace of Counterfeit Money

With the nation fighting for its existence, the counterfeiter has become not merely a public enemy, but a fifth columnist if not an outright traitor, Frank J. Wilson, Chief of the United States Secret Service, warned.

"Counterfeit money is an instrument of war as surely as tanks, planes, guns, and bombs. The history of warfare shows that counterfeiting has again and again been used to support military operations, and it is not unlikely that this means of attack may be used in this country by enemies of the United States," Chief Wilson said.

"The Secret Service program of crime prevention through education can be the means for thwarting such an attack and for foiling the home variety of hoodlum in his assault on the integrity of the nation's currency."

During the period 1933 to 1936 the American people lost an average of \$771,000 each year as victims of passers of counterfeit bills. Most of these losses resulted from a lack of knowledge about the appearance of money, and this deficiency was the stock-in-trade of the bad-money makers.

In 1937, the Secret Service opened its "Know Your Money" campaign, sending agents all over the country to teach storekeepers and other money handlers how to detect counterfeit money. Counterfeiting losses began to decrease at once.

For the year ended June 30, 1942, losses suffered by victims of counterfeit money passers were 93 per cent less than the 1933-1936 average, and what had started as a campaign has now become a permanent program of crime prevention through education.

"Education can prevent the crime of counterfeiting," Chief Wilson said. "With the cooperation of the American public this kind of education will defeat any fifth column bad money plot. By learning to detect counterfeit money our citizens will help themselves and their country, and strike a blow at the enemies of the United States."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.



Rest in Peace

Since the last issue of The Carpenter was published, word has been received that the following Brothers have passed away:

Brother Clarence LeRoy, Local No. 1521, Algoma, Wis.

Brother Allen H. More, Local No. 660, Springfield, O.

Brother John C. Moore, Local No. 1567, Martins Ferry, O.

Brother Alois Nelesen, Local No. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.

Brother Samuel Pearson Crawford, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.

Brother J. M. Ray, Local No. 1212, Coffeyville, Kans.

Brother Herman Schelzel, Local No. 1922, Chicago, Ill.

Brother Frank Stoehrer, Local No. 1566, Lawrence, Mass.

Brother Roy Storts, Local No. 1255, Chillicothe, O.

Brother Ralph Tarod, Local No. 200, Columbus, O.

Brother John Walquist, Local No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.

Brother B. R. Williams, Local No. 669, Harrisburg, Ill.



Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

A Letter from a Seabee

Editor, The Carpenter:

Dear Sir:

I have just received my November issue of "The Carpenter" from my father, Mr. Theo. J. Kaufhold, who for many years has held membership in our Local 433, Belleville, Illinois. I enjoyed receiving it immensely and read it thoroughly. To my enjoyment, or I should say our enjoyment, because there are a number of Brotherhood Carpenters here with me, I came across two full page articles: firstly, the good emblem of our "Seabees," which means everything that it shows; secondly, the very fine piece of literature "Pledge of Loyalty." We here, are proud of both believe me, and proud too of our magazine, that it carried such fine articles for our Brethren to read. It shows the fine spirit in which our "Carpenter" is printed, also, the spirit that union labor is taking in this conflict. We out here were very happy to see these articles appear in the "Carpenter" and all we can say is, "Keep it up back there!"

We also want to congratulate the men on the wonderful work which they performed at the Great Lakes Naval Station. We have a fine representation of U. B. Carpenters in the Seabees and it is a fine service group.

So until we get back there actively in the Locals again the boys and myself wish you the best of everything, and we remain,

Yours Sincerely,

Lorraine H. Kaufhold, CMSC, U.S.N.R.
Navy 8095, c-o Fleet Post Office,
New York, N. Y.

Member of Columbus, O., Local No. 200 Gives Life In Service to his Country

Editor, The Carpenter:

Carpenters Local No. 200 at the regular meeting of November 19th, paid tribute to Brother Ralph Tarod, a member of Carpenters Local No. 200 and a fighting Marine in the Solomons. Ralph was killed in action against the Japs.

Local No. 200 has other members in service who will avenge the death of Ralph and keep our country free.

Local Union 200,
Columbus, O.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

New York Local No. 246 Honors War Veterans

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local No. 246, New York, N. Y., again remembers its heroes of the first World War, and also does homage to its members now in active service. Our annual ceremony was held November 16, that being the first meeting following Armistice Day.

We had as invited guests Capt. Bill McIntyre, one of the organizers of the American Legion; Frank McCoy of the New York City Patrol, and Brother Geo. A. McKinnon, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Our hall was decorated for the occasion. American flags were given to all present, and refreshments were served.

Capt. McIntyre and Brother McKinnon gave us inspiring talks, and Mr. McCoy sang our National Anthem, with all joining.

Of our original thirty-five members who served in the first World War, we have fifteen remaining as members, fourteen have resigned and six have passed away, namely: John Agresta, William Bell, Henry Lane, William Matthews, Geo. Schick and Al Schick.

After the reading of the Honor Roll, all standing offered a silent prayer for our departed heroes. The fifteen still remaining on our books were given three months' dues as a token of esteem.

Gus Darmstadt, Financial Secretary,
Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.

James E. Rickets Manager of Golden Gate Bridge

Editor, The Carpenter:

In June of this year the members of Local Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., were happy to hear that Brother James E. Rickets was appointed manager of the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District.

Brother Rickets has been a member of the Brotherhood for over thirty-five years, having been initiated into Local 1640 in 1907. He transferred into Local 22 in 1911.

Brother Rickets has always taken an active part in the Local and served as a Delegate to the District Council of Carpenters, the Building and Construction Trades Council of San Francisco, and was elected Business Agent in 1920. He was re-elected each year thereafter until 1932, when he was elected Business Representative of the Building and Construction Trades Council of San Francisco. He resigned as Business Representative of the Council when he was appointed manager of the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District.



Brother Rickets has always taken an active part in the labor movement and the civil affairs of our City and State. He represented the Local at the International Convention held in 1936 and 1940, and was a Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention in Seattle in 1941.

The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, appointed him Director of the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District in 1938.

On June 11th of this year, a testimonial dinner in honor of Brother Rickets was held at the Clift Hotel. Attending this dinner were Municipal and Superior Judges of our City and State, members of the Board of

Supervisors, State Assemblymen, State Senators, Civic Leaders and hundreds of members of the Labor Organizations in the Bay District.

The members of Local 22, wish Brother Rickets success in his new position.

Respectfully submitted,

Clement A. Clancy, Recording Secretary.

L. U. 2759, Mattawa, Ont., Stresses Duties of Members

Editor, The Carpenter:

The President of Local Union 2759, Mattawa, Ontario, Canada, asks himself these questions:

Do I attend a meeting once a month?

What do I do toward making my union a richer place in good fellowship and in service to myself and to others?

Do I act toward my union as a union man should and as the public believes I do?

Have I helped to uplift others less fortunate than I, and am I ready to do so now, or work on committees to that end?

Have I paid my dues or am I one who leans on others, letting the members who have paid carry the burden which I should share in?

Do I know or even care whether or not my union can pay its just bills, which I helped to create, and do I, at times, attend meetings, enjoying a free lunch and a good show while my dues are not paid?

Do I know what my union is doing in upholding the conditions of humanity, thereby assisting in community welfare among the unfortunate living about me and do I help so that more can be done along this line?

Did I ever bring a new member to my union?

Did I ever talk to a fellow worker, pointing out to him the benefits of being a member of the union?

Have I helped to promote the organization which has helped me to better and improve conditions?

I find over 60% of the members of our Local Union do not attend meetings, never vote on a question but have lots to say outside, yet they are unable to offer their service or give a solution for making things better.

If you have failed in the past, why not try and do better now? Show yourself a real Union Man. Renew your obligation, attend meetings, show your manhood, get behind your officers and stand behind your Union. Be a leader, give your wisdom and your advice for improvement and your presence and friendship will become a tower of strength to others.

Committee, L. U. 2759, Mattawa, Ont., Can.

Local Union 2340, Bradenton, Fla., Holds Fish Fry

Editor, The Carpenter:

Thanksgiving Day, Local 2340 gave a Fish Fry and invited all Unions of Manatee county to participate.

An enjoyable time was had by all. Entertainment included speeches and songs by members.

I assure the world-at-large that we Florida Crackers have not forgotten how to fry fish or put on a real Southern repast.

Fraternally yours,

B. H. Rose, Recording Secretary.

Wood Caulkers Show Gratitude to Ship's Crews

A donation of \$50 in War Savings Bonds from members of the Wood Caulkers' Association of San Francisco, Calif., working in the Navy Yard at Mare Island, to the Navy Relief Society, has been commended highly by the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, and also by the Commandant of Mare Island, Rear Admiral Friedell.

In making the donation, the Wood Caulkers said in a letter that they wished to present "this token of friendship to the Navy Relief Society in return for the courtesy shown us aboard the various ships upon which we were called to work." In commenting on the gift, Admiral Nimitz said "the unsolicited contribution by the Wood Caulkers of \$50 worth of bonds to the Navy Relief Society indicates that a wholesome attitude towards the Navy exists in the minds of the Navy Yard workmen."

The following letter has been received by the Editor of The Carpenter.

* * * * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Wood Caulkers' Association of San Francisco, California was established in 1853 and merged with the Brotherhood in 1913. The Caulkers have seen the passing of clipper ships and wooden steam schooners as well as the supplanting of wooden barges by trucks. This left little work for them. However, they have carried on under adverse conditions, carrying out their plans and principles founded by the early pioneers of the Trade Unions to the best of their ability. They have endeavored to enlighten their fellow workers as to the advantages of harmony, unity, and constructive thought in regard to their work.

This gesture toward the U.S. Navy personnel by the Wood Caulkers Association, commended by Admiral C. W. Nimitz and Rear Admiral W. L. Friedell, should be brought to the attention of others, that they may take up the legion and carry on.

"Help the war effort now and the boys later on." Thus, this and other agencies will be in a position to help when such help is needed and not be overtaxed and censored for lack of interest due to lack of funds.

H. A. Baird, Local No. 554.

San Francisco, Calif.

Local Union No. 1713, Huron, S. D., Buys War Bonds

Editor, The Carpenter:

Herewith follows a newspaper notice of a meeting held November 30, in Labor Temple, Huron, S. D.:

"At a meeting of the Carpenters' Local Union Monday evening in Labor Temple, a report was made on activities at Pierre where the Huron union is in charge of construction work at the airport. The Huron union took in 33 new members at Pierre and it was also reported that they had purchased four \$100 war bonds.

"After the meeting lunch was served."

Fraternally yours,

J. A. Tolmie, Financial Secretary.

Planes of the Army and Navy, returning after delivering personnel and material to fighting fronts, bring back strategic materials to America, including platinum, balsa wood, industrial diamonds, mica, crude rubber, rubber seeds, and other materials.



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

The First Line of Defense Is the Home

Parents will have to prepare themselves for a long job of maintaining family morale under emergency conditions. This can best be done by going about the daily business of living as much as possible as though conditions were normal. Under most circumstances parents have the delicate task of adjusting to members of the family who differ in age, temperament, and needs. Under circumstances of national emergency each one of these individual needs is peculiarly emphasized.



Essential in the equipment of every Soldier, Sailor, Marine or Flyer is a first aid kit, consisting of bandages and antiseptics for instantaneous use. These materials are packed into a compact box and cost about \$1.50 each.



We need millions of these first aid kits for emergency treatment. They are also used by Red Cross workers, in field hospitals and wherever needed until hospital treatment may be obtained. Even a child could buy one or more of these kits through purchase of War Stamps. Buy War Bonds and Stamps every pay day and invest at least ten percent of your income in these government securities.—U. S. Treasury Department.

The adults in the family are under new pressures in regard to work, to financial problems, to shifts in living conditions. Husbands will have longer hours of work; the rise in prices will affect the food budget; some items and some materials may be short and others may have to be substituted; the place of work or the home itself may be moved—any or all of these changes will bring along with them preplexing problems for the grown people in the family to solve. Women will realize that their husbands are facing important changes in their work at the same time that their children have need of particular attention. Husbands will be aware of this complexity in their wives' responsibilities and must be prepared for their anxiety and occasional confusion about where to place their emphasis at a particular moment..

The elderly members are likely to feel useless and in the way. It would be helpful to find some way to make them feel valuable and to find occupations that will relieve their anxieties or at least keep them manageable. Each adult in a family must try to understand

and be as sympathetic as possible toward the others who are having to adjust to new tensions, pressures, excitement, and changes. Total war cannot leave anyone untouched, no matter how physically safe or remote.

Age Limits Lowered for Girl Workers

The United States Department of Labor has lowered the age limits for girls employed in war production from 18 to 16 years, but has set strict limitations on the conditions under which girls of 16 and 17 may be employed.

The Secretary of Labor, under authority of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, which permits her to exempt employers from the 18-year limit on Federal contracts, lowered the age limit to 16.

The Secretary acted at the request of the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission, which found that continuation of the 18-year limit "would impair seriously the conduct of government business by retarding essential production and interfering with the successful prosecution of the war in which the United States is engaged and which requires the complete utilization of the human and national resources of the nation."

The order specifies that the girls may not be employed contrary to State laws governing the number of hours or time of day they may work, and imposes conditions of employment to apply generally.

These specific conditions for employment of 16 and 17-year-olds were made:

No girl under 18 shall be employed for more than 8 hours in any one day, or between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.; no girl under 18 shall be employed in any operation or occupation hazardous in nature or dangerous to health; specific luncheon periods of at least 30 minutes must be granted, and girls must receive at least the minimum hourly rate set by the Fair Labor Standards Act or the Walsh-Healey Act.

Each contractor employing a girl under 18 must keep on file a certificate showing that she is at least 16.

A survey by the Labor Department Children's Bureau in June showed that girls of 16 and 17 were permitted to work in every State and territory. Sixteen States require girl workers to be 16, while the rest allow employment of 14 and 15-year-olds.

Wartime Food Changes

With the typical spirit of American ingenuity, experiments are going forward on the food front which will have their effect on our wartime food habits and help us to share our food resources with the Armed forces and the people in many lands who are depending upon us for some of their food supply.

Experiments are now being made by the Bureau of Fish and Wildlife which would introduce some types of fish now so seldom used that fishermen have been tossing them overboard. Some tasty dishes can be made with many of these fish, and their popularity would help in the share-the-meat program, the Bureau finds.

The use of soy beans and soy bean flour, combined with enriched white or whole wheat flour, has passed the experimental stage. Where the product is available, it is said to be popular with war workers. Up to 30% of the soy bean flour can be used in combination with the wheat flour in bread rolls or crackers which taste good and have good food value.

On an average, dry soybeans contain about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much protein and 12 times as much fat as other kinds of dry beans. Dry soybeans can be cooked and served in a variety of dishes in practically the same way as

other dry beans, except that some varieties require longer cooking. They should always be soaked overnight before cooking.

Some of the tasty dishes made with soybeans include: Soybean casserole, chile con carne with soybeans, soybean soufflé, soybean milk soup, vegetable chowder with soybeans. Recipes for these dishes and for soybean flour muffins, bread and piecrust may be secured in leaflet No. 166 from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Some workers have been complaining about getting peanuts that still have their red skins on them. When they have red skins, don't throw the skins away. Eat them. That is the advice of the nutritionists, for there is food value in those red skins.

There is also food value in peanut meal which is left when peanut oil is extracted. Experiments are now under way which may result in more use being made of peanut meal. It may be cleaned and combined with wheat flour for nutritious and tasty bread, rolls, crackers or cookies.

Some breads will change their shape, but there will be no decrease in the nutritional value of the enriched white bread loaf which is the mainstay of the war workers' packed lunch. Twisted and fancy bread loaves are out for the duration, but bread will still be sliced so those who pack lunches can count on this time and labor-saving aid to sandwich-making.

Bread is one nutritious food that has increased in use among war workers. Much of this increase is due to the millions of sandwiches that go into packed lunches every day.

Sound Homes Still Possible Under War Restrictions

Construction of a sound, comfortable family dwelling is still possible under the restrictions imposed by the new war housing standards announced recently by WPB. John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the National Housing Agency, declared recently.

"The regulations as to design and material consumption are comparable to public war housing standards already adopted by the NHA and to the trend in private housing. They amend all previous orders covering the same subjects," Mr. Blandford said.

"The trend in private war housing will be away from the single-family, detached dwelling, a policy already in force for public war housing," Mr. Blandford said. "But by careful selection of sites and design and by use of substitutes now generally available, private housing can be built within the new standards to meet the Federal Housing Administration's requirements for mortgage insurance.

"The 75,000 private units now under construction will not be affected by the new regulations. The design of another 75,000 units, for which preference rating orders have been issued but on which construction has not started, need not be changed if the builders do not ask for extension of time on their orders.

"The restriction will apply to some 120,000 units remaining of the private housing quota on which priority assistance has not yet been granted. The Federal Public Housing Authority, constructing unit of the NHA, will be required by the new code to make only minor adjustments in some of its future projects."

Share the Meat for Victory

To meet the needs of our armed forces and fighting allies, a Government order limits the total amount of meat for civilians.

To share the supplies fairly, all civilians are asked to limit their consumption of beef, veal, lamb, mutton, and pork, including the canned meats and sausage, made from these meats.

Your weekly share is 35 ounces of meat per week during the first three months of 1943, according to a recent order.

You can help win the war by using only your fair share of the meats the Government asks you to limit, whether you are eating at home or in public eating places.

Poultry, fish, and variety meats—such as kidney, liver, brains, sweetbreads, tongue—do not need to be counted. You may use these freely.

Many families will find they ordinarily buy no more meat than the Share-The-Meat plan calls for; for them the sharing plan will call for few diet changes. Families who have used meats more generously will need to adjust their menus.

Get the most from every bit of meat. Fight seen and unseen waste all the way from butcher's block to table.

Be open-minded about different cuts and kinds of meat. Try new ones. Key your purchases to what the market offers.

Know your cuts—make best use of each cut.

If you buy graded meats, know what the grades stand for.

Buy only as much meat as you have plans to use—and have ways and places to store.

If you keep meat for longer than a few hours, put it in a refrigerator or other very cold storage. Cooked meat needs as careful storage as uncooked.

Cook meat the modern way—at moderate heat until done and no longer. This way cooking losses are low, meat is more tender, flavor is better.

For best taste results, cook meat according to cut and fatness. Roast or broil a tender cut—in an uncovered pan with no water added. Give tough meat long slow cooking in a covered pan with some added water. Or grind tough meats and cook them as tender cuts.

Vary the seasonings. Use onions, green peppers, celery, and other flavorsome vegetables and a pinch of spice now and then.

Learn how to stretch the meat flavor by combining small quantities of meat with bulky or mild flavored foods. Save and use gravies and drippings to spread the meat taste over other foods.

Decide what your family's total meat allowance for the week comes to. Keep a record of what you buy each day. Be sure your weekly total is within your limits. If you produce your own meat, enter what you use. Don't forget to keep in mind the meat your family eats outside of the home.

The Chinese trend, both in silhouette and design, an influence due to the presence in this country of numerous and beautiful Chinese women who are making dramatic public appearances for the benefit of Chinese relief, gives us "China pink" a subtle, divine color. This shade in linen, splashed with large white chrysanthemums, would make a honey of an afternoon frock for summer.

Richmond, Va., Auxiliary No. 76 Will celebrate Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Hats off, to our Sister Auxiliaries with their many accomplishments! Our Auxiliary will celebrate its fourth anniversary in February, 1943. During the time of its existence we feel that we have accomplished some worthwhile things.

We meet in the Labor Temple twice a month, the second and fourth Tuesday evenings, with our fellow workers and by doing so we can keep in closer contact with the doings of our Carpenters Local and can co-operate with them to a better advantage. Delegates from our Auxiliary attend regularly the Central Trades and Labor Council meetings.

The Carpenters Local held an "Anniversary Party" this year which was planned and executed by a joint committee from the Carpenters Local 388 and the Ladies Auxiliary. At this party we presented a "Service Flag" and stars to them. This flag is displayed in their meeting hall. Stars are added by the members of our Auxiliary as the brothers, sons and husbands enter the Service.

Donations have been made by our Auxiliary to the Navy Mothers Club here, and to the Red Cross. Our members are buying War Bonds and Stamps and are helping with Civilian Defense Work.

When any of our members are ill, all who can, visit them, also flowers and cards are sent to cheer them, and birthdays and anniversaries of all are remembered too.

Quite often socials of various kinds such as Bingo parties, Scrap suppers, Halloween parties, Christmas parties, etc., follow the business meeting. Our husbands are invited to many of these. Then too, we have "Secret Pals." We draw names and during a period of say two or three months we send gifts, cards etc. to this Pal. At the end of the period the Secret Pal's names are revealed usually during a social hour. This creates quite a bit of enthusiasm and keeps us on our toes trying to find out who our Pal is before the name is revealed.

It seems a satisfaction to our husbands to know that we are organized and that they can call on us at anytime. We hope all Locals will persuade the wives and sisters to organize such an Auxiliary.

Fraternally,

Woodsie E. Morse, Recording Secretary.

Activities of Auxiliary 297, Jacksonville, Fla.

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Ladies Auxiliary 297 of Jacksonville, Fla., are "very busy people." We have members who work as volunteers for Red Cross in work rooms as staff assistants, Red Cross first aid instructors and at Ration Board. We buy Defense Stamps and also look for the Union Label on articles we buy.

Every third Thursday of each month we have a covered dish luncheon and all members and friends bring something. We have a grand time eating together.

After lunch we play Bunco, give prizes and serve lunch just before going home. In this way we make enough money to buy more Bonds. We have three War Bonds now.

At our meetings we have an attendance prize of 50c in Defense Stamps. If the lady isn't present to receive it, the stamp is saved for the next meeting night which will make it \$1.00 etc.

Our prize has gone as high as \$2.50 and the higher it goes the larger attendance we have.

We have a very beautiful Carpenters' Building in which we give dances and parties.

We also make up baskets for the less fortunate at Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Our penny marches keep our sick in flowers and cards of sympathy.

Mrs. Leora Cain,

Assistant Corresponding Sec.,

920 Main St., Jacksonville, Fla.

"Keep Strong" Replaces "Keep Slim" as Slogan

Women are putting more emphasis on eating for strength and less on keeping slender these days as they tackle the double job of keeping the home fires burning and the war production wheels whirring.

"Women will need that extra pep and energy, the staying power, steady hands and clear eyes that come from eating right to keep fit," says Dr. Helen S. Mitchell, Principal Nutritionist, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Nutrition Division, adding that "in general, women most often make the mistake of not getting enough milk each day.

"A glass of milk for lunch, and the other half-pint in their food during the day is a good way to get the necessary calcium that is the day's food requirements for good health. This will not add extra weight, if fruit is eaten in place of rich pastries for desserts or snacks."

Even under the meat-sharing program, women can eat their way to strength and energy they need to carry on their work in war plants if they follow Government food rules each day. A suggestion for a meat-sharing lunch for women war workers, according to the Nutrition Division, is: Tomato juice, flaked fish and chopped cabbage salad, 2 enriched white rolls, apricot turnover or fruit, and milk.

Hot Soup Is Bracing Cold Weather Fare

When there's a nip in the evening air, nothing tastes so good as a steaming hot soup especially one that has plenty of "beefy" goodness about it. However, when beef is not available, which can and does happen during these war-time conditions, you can still enjoy the "beefy" goodness by solving the meat problem with the boullion cube, veteran of several wars and "life-saver" on hundreds of kitchen occasions.

There is nothing more pleasant and satisfying after a hard day at work than to come home on a chill winter day and be greeted with the fragrance from cooking vegetables and meat broth. One sniff is enough to make you hungry even though meal time is still hours away. It seems to warm you down to the tips of your boots when you come in shivering and cold in bitter weather.

A few vegetables and an inexpensive cut of meat will make enough soup to feed the ordinary family thrice over. Old-fashioned bean soup made with a ham bone, split pea soup, cream of lima bean and potato soup are a few of the time-honored favorites with which to treat families at this season.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegle

LESSON 172

It seems almost unnecessary to take up the subject of framing the material for housed stairs, because most of this material is now prepared by the mills, perhaps in a much better way than the field carpenter could prepare it on the job. But, nevertheless, we feel that this subject should be treated, and from the standpoint of framing the material on the job.

The tools necessary for doing this are: For surfacing the lumber, a smoothing plane (some carpenters use a jack plane), a scraper and sandpaper; for preparing the risers and treads, a nosing plane, a rabbet plane and a plow; for housing the stringers, a backsaw for cutting the edges of the grooves, brace and bits for forming the housing for the nosings, chisels for doing the rough housing and for cutting the edges where

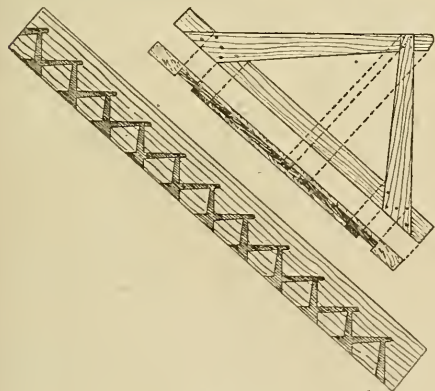


Fig. 1

the backsaw failed to cut deep enough or the cutting cannot be done with a backsaw, and a router for finishing the housing so as to give it a uniform depth. For marking the stringer for the housing a templet should be made somewhat on the order of the one we are showing by Fig. 1. The parts of this

templet used for marking the treads and the risers, is made of thin material, while the guide of the templet is made of $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch stuff. The dotted lines show the relationship of the two views. We are showing the templet put together with small nails, but in cases where it is desired to use the templet for other stairwork, the templet can be put to-

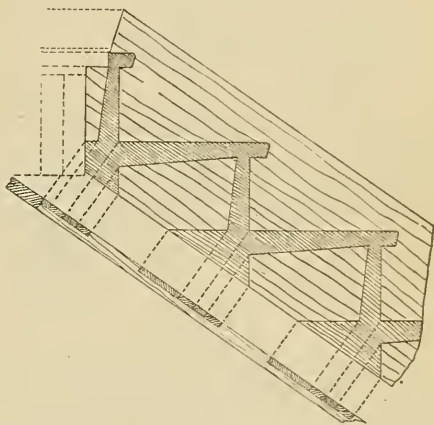


Fig. 2

gether with thumb-screws, with the parts slotted in such a manner that the templet can be adjusted for the risers and treads of different stairs. To the left of the templet, we are showing a stringer that is housed, ready for the treads and risers.

Fig. 2 shows an edge view at the bottom left and a face view to the upper right, of a stringer representing two steps and the landing nosing of a housed stair. The dotted lines show the connections of the two views.

Fig. 3 represents the upper part of a housed stringer, showing how a housed stair can be put in after the plastering is done without horses, speaking of narrow stairways. The stringers are first nailed to the walls in the proper position, and then, starting at the top, put in the nosing, then the first tread, then the first riser. After gluing, wedging and nailing this part, which is shown at A, put in the second tread and the second

riser. The arrows at B and C indicate how the risers and treads are inserted. The housing, as shown, is in keeping with the tapering of the wedges, and must be wide enough to admit the treads and risers without difficulty. Of course the housings for the nosings must be done in such a manner that the nosings will fit perfectly in them.

How to put together a housed flight of stairs before it is put in place is illustrated by Fig. 4. To the left we show

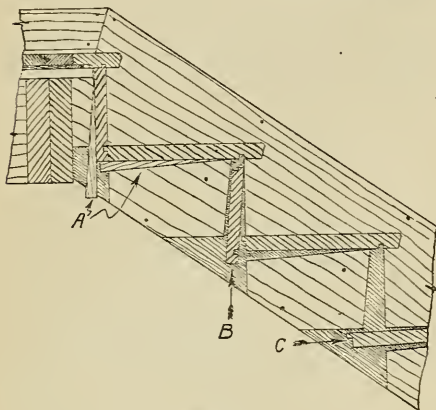


Fig. 3

a nosing, riser and a tread in place and wedged. The wedges indicated at A should have an application of glue before they are inserted. At the center of this drawing we show a riser and tread nailed together and in the process of being put into the housing. At B are pointed out the wedges, which are inserted in the manner indicated by the arrows. A riser and tread nailed to-

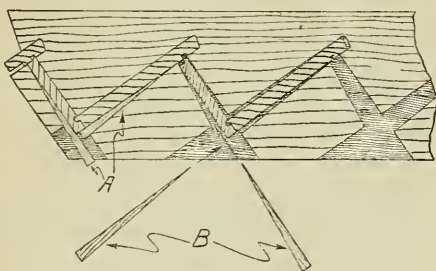


Fig. 4

gether ready to be placed in the housing of a stringer are shown in perspective view in Fig. 5, which should be studied with what is shown in Fig. 4.

Different ways of dovetailing banis-

ters to treads are shown in plan and elevation in Fig. 6. At 1 is shown a three-side dovetail, at 2 and 3 we have two different dovetails, while at 4 we

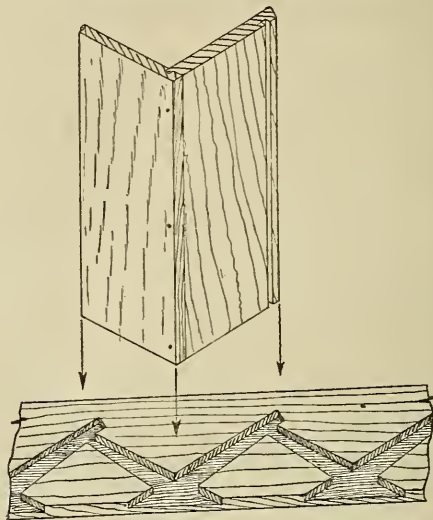


Fig. 5

have a half dovetail. At a, b and c we are showing return nosings in part and in place.

A detail of a return nosing for a tread is shown by Fig. 7. The dotted lines show how the nosing joins the tread.

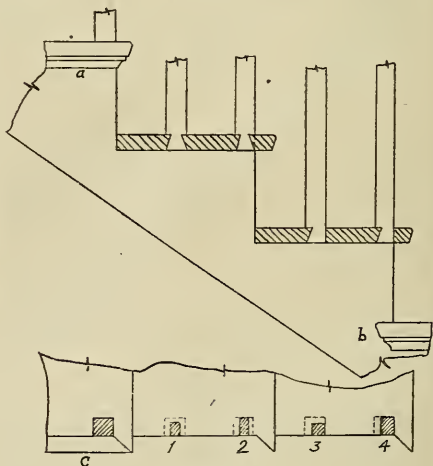


Fig. 6

Fig. 8 shows six different ways to join risers to an open stringer. At 1 and 2 are shown two good joints, but they are a little more expensive than the

miter joint shown at 3. At 4 we show an end joint, and at 5 is shown a miter joint that is not a 45-degree miter. At 6 we have a true miter joint with a shoulder on the stringer.

Too much care can not be taken in cutting material for stairs. Altogether too often one finds where a stringer was cut too short and then fixed up by using that proverbial "dutchman." In

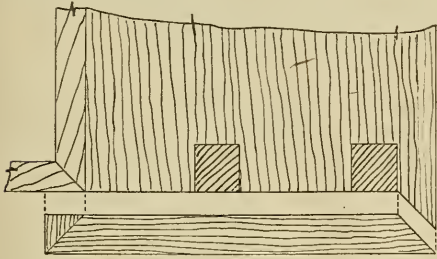


Fig. 7

cutting risers and treads for an open stair it is good practice to cut them just a trifle short, but not too short. This, when the wall stringer is nailed, will bring the open stringer against the plastering below. For stairs that are to be put together and then set between two walls, the risers and treads can be cut about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch short, which will give a little clearance for setting the flight of stairs. When the flight is in place, the

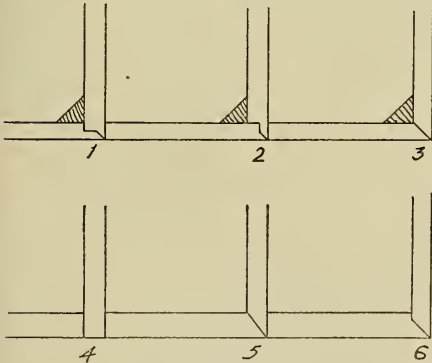


Fig. 8

stringers should be forced apart enough to fit the plastering perfectly. This can be done by using a soft block of wood to protect the stringers and driving them with a hammer to the walls.

Extra care should be taken when grounds for stairways are put on, for if this work is done right, it will prevent

a multitude of difficulties for the man who installs the stairway.

Before setting a flight of stairs the rough horses should be examined for the purpose of removing all obstacles, and the risers and treads should be checked to see that no treads are too high and that no risers are too far to the front.

Fly-Rafter Cut

Dutch dormers, which is to say, dormers with a sort of lean-to roof that join main roofs of a higher pitch, usually have fly-rafter on either side of the dormer. The problem is to make the cut of those rafters with the square so it will fit the main roof. (The cut for the dormer rafters is obtained in the

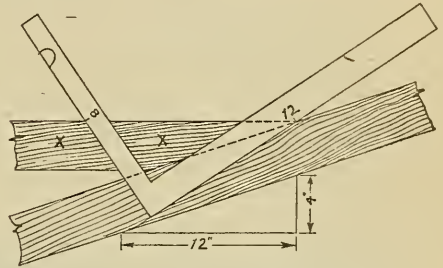


Fig. 1

same way.) Let us assume that we have a main roof with a one-third pitch, to which we are to join a dormer roof with a one-sixth pitch, or a 12-and-4 pitch roof: Fig. 1 shows how to obtain the cut. Take a short piece of material and give it a 12-and-4 cut and tack it to the rafter material in the manner shown by the piece marked XX. This, it will be seen, will put the upper edge of the

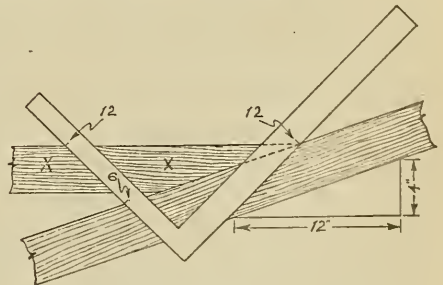
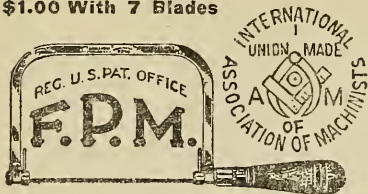


Fig. 2

piece in a horizontal position, if the rafter material were in the position of a rafter in place. To obtain the cut, take the figures for a one-third pitch, or

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12 on the body of the square and 8 on the tongue, and apply the square as shown in the drawing. The blade will give the cut.

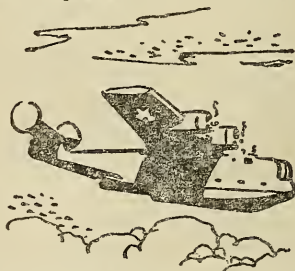
It is easy to determine which part of the square gives the cut: If the main roof is higher than a one-half pitch, then the smaller of the figures gives the cut, but if the pitch is lower than a one-half pitch, then the larger of the figures used on the square will give the cut, as in the case illustrated in Fig. 1.

Fig. 2 shows how to get the cut when the same kind of a dormer with the same pitch joins a one-half pitch main roof. Here the short piece, marked XX, is cut the same as in the other instance, but the application of the square is

made to conform to the figures to be used in framing a one-half pitch roof, or 12 and 12. In this case, as we are showing, 12 and 6 would give the cut if the square were applied to the rafter material. The body of the square gives the cut. A little study of the two drawings will clarify the problem.

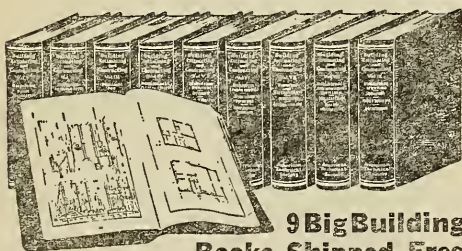
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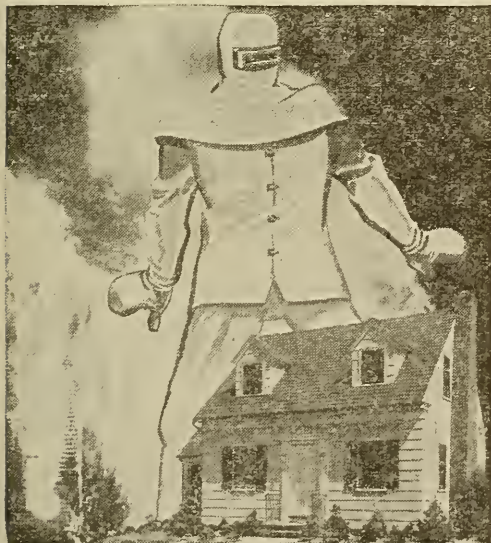
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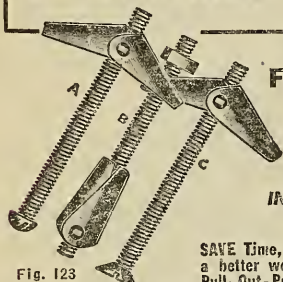


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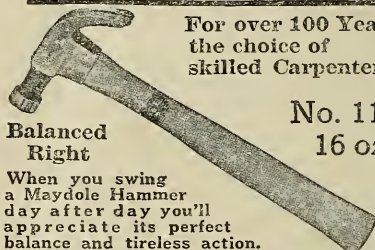
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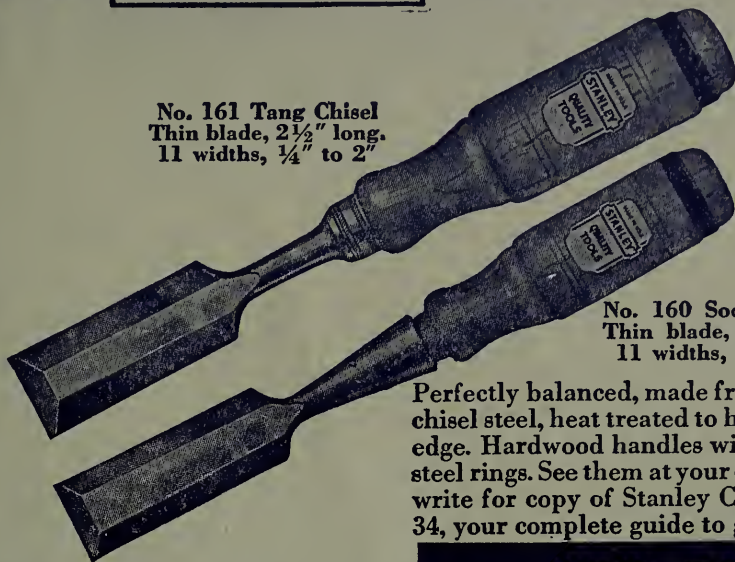
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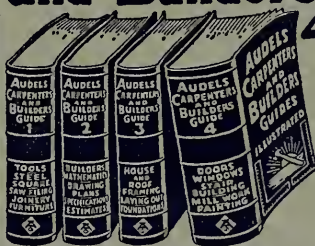
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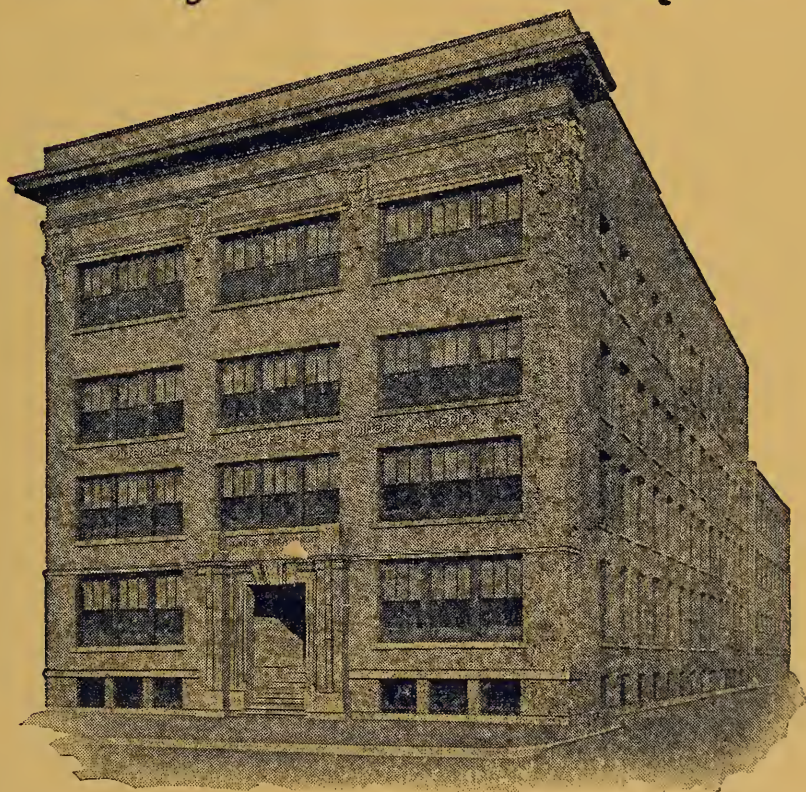
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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

February 1943

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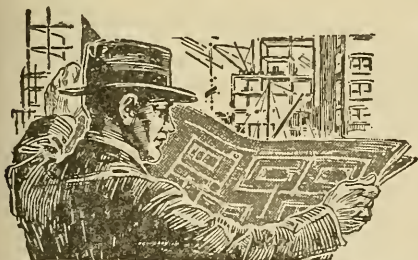
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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1943

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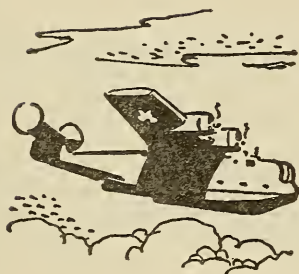
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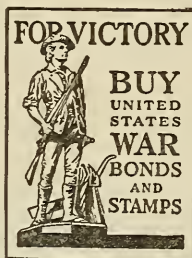


'Tis a mighty task, my brother,
This of waging Freedom's war;
And we'll need a brand of courage
That we've never known before:
But the Vict'ry that awaits us,
And no tyrant shall deny,
Won't be had by "wishful thinking,"
Nor the "Bonds We Didn't Buy!"



Those we love will strive undaunted
In the sky! On land and sea!
And they'll not renege at dying,
For the "likes of you and me,"
And there'll be no turning backward
Of the lads within the ranks—
But the measure of their effort
Is of Planes—and Guns—and Tanks!

What of him who faces battle,
And a Nation's fate at stake?
Waiting! Hoping! Vainly pleading!
For the "things we didn't make!"
What of broken lines that falter,
Pay the penalty—and die?
All for needless lack of something
Bought with "Bonds We Didn't Buy!"



...And a chapter would be written
Should "they" fail to "see it through"
Of a beaten, cringing people
And the task "WE" failed to do:
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Where "Old Glory" used to fly,
O'er a once proud land! Grim token of
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President, American Federation of Labor

GREAT SACRIFICES can be made for the sake of great social gains. Our sacrifices to pay victory taxes and to buy victory bonds will be more willingly and more freely made if the people can see their sacrifices not only serving the urgent needs of war but guaranteeing greater social security after the peace. For this reason the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor made the enactment of a broad, adequate, national social security system our paramount legislative objective.

Victory taxes and social security are bound together inseparably. Unless we win the war we shall have no security. Unless we take definite measures now to assure security against the hazards of unemployment, old age and disability after the war, how shall we make good to the people our promise of greater democracy when peace comes?

The people want evidence and guaranty now; without these, the promise of postwar democracy will not call out our most heroic efforts and sacrifice.

The five per cent victory tax has become law. The tax law permits deductions for insurance premium payments in recognition of the prime importance of making and of maintaining provisions for the future. This is wise, for it provides for security for emergencies. It is in line with the people's firm belief that the democracy for which they are willing to pour out their energies and to risk their lives must, and can, provide security for all.

Social insurance is the only guarantee of security for all. Social insurance and fiscal policies are not in conflict, for social insurance reserves are invested in government bonds and are immediately available for government use.

But the amendment freezing old-age and survivors' insurance taxes at one per cent from employers and one per cent from employees for 1943 has also been passed, on the ground that it would relieve the already overburdened taxpayer of that further assessment.

The amendment was contrary to our fiscal and security interests and grew out of shortsighted desires of employers who forgot that premium payments to social insurance replaced higher taxes for relief.

The amendment passed because its sponsors contended that there were already ample funds to pay old-age and survivor's insurance after the war.

They forgot the number of older workers who are giving all they have on the war job now, but who have little chance for employment in ordinary times.

They forgot that just when middle-aged workers are more fully employed is the time they can and must build up their claims to adequate social insurance.

They shut their eyes to the clear evidence that the reserves to pay old-age and survivor's insurance after the war were none too large.

This unwarranted amendment to freeze the old-age survivors' insurance taxes at one per cent carried because it asserted that victory taxes and social security had nothing to do with each other. But this is a great mistake. They are so closely related they cannot be separated.

The heavy income tax for 1943, reaching down to meager wage and salary levels never before touched, and the five per cent victory tax do not end our tax burdens for the coming year. One glance at the ever-mounting cost of the war shows that we must pay and pay and pay. Already there is talk of a ten per cent withholding tax, perhaps rising to twenty or twenty-five per cent.

These are the cost of war; and we must pay them. If we do not pay them by sacrifice now, we are in danger of losing all through inflation. Inflation is the easy way to raise money when other methods fail. But inflation whittles down the value of everyone's hard-earned dollar until it becomes worthless paper in one's pocket, more worthless than some of the defunct bonds with which one stockbroker was said to have papered his office walls after the crash of 1929.

So we must pay all the taxes that come; we must pay until it hurts.

What will our sacrifices bring us? That depends upon our ability to see ahead and to plan.

After the war perhaps 8,000,000 men from the armed forces will be demobilized, half of them probably within a few months. The rest may

be kept a while longer in the service to prevent dumping them into a chaotic labor market. Perhaps they will be kept as long as their patience will allow and as long as the nation will be willing to pay the bill for keeping them away from the gigantic task of rebuilding the nation.

After the war something like 25,000,000 workers will have to find other employment when their plants stop making war materials. Some of their firms can convert fairly rapidly to making peacetime goods again. Some will take months for retooling. Other firms will wait to see what is going to be wanted and what will be bought before they plan what they will produce. The change to peace will probably come so suddenly that we shall not know at once what is needed and where to begin; so it will take months to get many of these plants back into operation again.

After the war, then, over 30,000,000 people—about one-fourth of our entire population—will be hunting for work. Some of them will step into the plants which have been producing for civilian needs during the war. Some of the demobilized soldiers and the discharged war workers will take the place of older workers who have stayed on the job as a patriotic duty; or the place of women or of handicapped workers. But the oldest workers, women, handicapped people and those who have been depending upon them for support must eat; they must have clothing and shelter. The natural breadwinner of many a family will not come back.

Unless there is some one employed upon whom they can rightly depend for a living, women and older workers must continue to work—unless social security is ready.

After the war all of these people—men from the armed forces, discharged war workers, unemployed civilian workers—must have food to eat. They must have shelter and clothing. They must have care if they are sick. So, too, must the many millions in their families who depend upon them for support. Without work they must look for the necessities of life to our government; to the nation which has demanded of them the uttermost sacrifices in order that democracy may live. Our nation dare not offer them the breadline and relief.

The workers and soldiers must have social security as a right. Social security will not cost more money than relief or made-work programs, nor take their terrific toll of independence and self-respect. Social security can and must provide an orderly plan for assuring at least the essentials of life while we are changing over from war production to peace.

Those who claim that we cannot afford to make financial provisions now for social security after the war, forget that it is dangerous to permit people to grow hungry and impatient for the promised democracy and the promised freedoms.

Those who say that we must wait until after the war to set up the machinery for meeting immediate and pressing human postwar needs are oblivious of the time that it takes to set up machinery for emergency services and of the disorder, expense and sickening human waste that would result from postponing solutions until the hungry are actually with us, demanding to work or to be fed. We dare not say that victory taxes have nothing to do with social security. They are inseparable if democracy is to live. Victory taxes paid into social se-

curity funds will maintain democracy after the war.

A social security program which can take care of the people's practical needs after the war must provide:

(1) Broader old-age and survivors' insurance covering most of the regular workers who do not now enjoy that protection; and larger benefits.

(2) A national system of unemployment insurance operating with a national employment service, because 30,000,000 or more working people will be hunting jobs everywhere—from East to West and from North to South—irrespective of state lines.

These workers must have benefits and much more adequate ones than we now provide. Their benefits and their search for work must not be hampered by the inevitable restriction of state boundaries. The states, too, must not be overwhelmed, bankrupted and distracted from their heavy postwar duties by the burden of a problem which is national in scope.

(3) Unemployment insurance for men returned from the armed forces, paid to them, as to all other workers, as a right while they are hunting for work.

(4) Insurance for workers who are unemployed because of temporary or permanent disability, and for their families; also insurance to pay for hospital care when workers and their families need it.

(5) Labor-management advisory committees to the local social security offices and to the Social Security Board, to help them to meet practically, speedily and humanly the heavy demand which will be made upon them.

If we build this kind of social security now, people who are un-

employed, aged or sick can present their social security claims as they would present a check at the bank, and have that claim honored. We must plan now, so that we can be ready to pay benefits at once when the war is over. The very knowledge that we have the social security which the Federation proposes, ready for any demands upon it, will give confidence to workers and stability to industry.

Many workers, of course, will have their victory bonds, but these will not take the place of social security. People can cash their bonds to supplement their social insurance or to buy a new car. There will be little control over the cashing of those bonds, unless so many of them are unloaded at once that they drop in value. We are trying to prevent that this time, remembering what happened after the last war, flooding the market is bound to bring down the price. But a comprehensive and well-built social security system will help to maintain an even flow of purchasing power for the necessities of life; and this is the kind of purchasing power that should help to get industry back upon a going and expanding basis after the war.

The government can do this; and the government in a democracy is ourselves. We must see this thing clearly and we must help others to see it. For this reaches to the heart and core of our national life and of our nation's future. It is above and beyond narrow economic interests, or political boundaries, or party lines.

In England, where they are also struggling to work out democratic methods, it is commonly accepted in this war that there shall be no sacrifice without corresponding guaranty of greater liberty and security after the war, no restrictions without proportionately increased voice in the government. We know that this principle is right; everything in heart and mind responds to it.

To carry out this policy the present victory tax law provides opportunity and sound precedent to give credit for social security premiums.

Victory taxes must pay for the war and must also provide for an adequate social security, so that people may have as a right and without question or delay an income on which to live when they are out of work because of scarcity of jobs, or because of disability or old age.

The richest democracy in the world cannot afford not to provide for the personal freedom of citizens.

With security ahead we will give and give, and find still other ways of giving, for the great and practical social ideals and programs for which we are fighting and laboring. We will pay our taxes and buy our victory bonds until it hurts, and make yet further sacrifices, but we insist that what we pay and what we sacrifice shall be built *now* into the kind of social security which after the war can spell freedom from want and from fear.

Officials of the U.S. Treasury Department have urged bankers to encourage people to save for specific purposes, "particularly for the payment of Federal income taxes."

Committee should get ALL of the FACTS

Operators Claim Lumber Production Adequate For War Needs While WPB Restricts Lumber Use Still More

SOMETIMES WE get awfully critical of the way the war effort is being run. Time after time we see mistakes made that not even an average 8th grade student in possession of all the facts would make. Our first reaction is to damn the man heading the particular branch of the government that made the mistake.

However, the things we have seen and heard in the last few weeks convince us that the men in Washington make such mistakes not because they are stupid or unpatriotic but rather because they don't have the true facts. Someone with an axe to grind gets next to them and paints a picture that is neither logical nor true. Naturally they don't have the time nor facilities to make their own investigations. They take what information they get and base their decisions thereon—which is why these decisions sometimes appear ludicrous.

Recently the Truman committee, which has been investigating the lumber industry of the nation, held a hearing for operators. At that hearing, Col. W. B. Greeley, manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, and Ben Alexander, lumber coordinator for the WPB and a big time operator on his own hook, offered evidence. Col. Greeley stated production is "adequate for war requirements and essential civilian requirements such as defense housing and bins for grain storage." Alexander said the same thing in different phrases. In other words, both of them insisted that lumber production at present is high enough to take care of any and all essential requirements created by the war effort.

Now, if the Truman committee didn't hear anything different, they might well make a recommendation so silly that everyone might wonder if the committee members were still in their right minds. Here were two of the biggest representatives of the lumber industry insisting that production was going along O. K. and meeting war demands in fine style.

Yet, what is actually the true picture insofar as lumber production related to war needs is concerned?

On October 28th the War Production Board issued a new set of regulations to govern war housing construction standards from now on. Herewith are reprinted a few excerpts:

"3. All structures shall be laid-up masonry, or other lumber substitute exterior wall construction, except in those areas where masonry materials or labor are not obtainable. Laid-up masonry means walls or floors constructed of clay or concrete products such as brick, structural clay tile, cement or concrete blocks, and cement brick. Any other method of construction permitted by the War Housing Critical List may be used, provided the total softwood lumber used for framing, sheathing, and sid-

ing does not exceed the following maximum allowances in board feet per square foot of floor area: 1 story structures, 5.3 b. f., structures having more than 1 story, 4.7 b. f.

"5. All types of construction shall use a minimum of lumber. To meet this objective, the following requirements shall apply:

"A. Designs shall be based on the use of the lowest suitable grades and most available and species of common lumber for framing which shall be so sized and spaced as to effect the most economical utilization of stock.

"B. Designs shall be based on the use of standard sizes. All off-standard shall be avoided.

"C. The lowest grade which is practicable for the purpose, and all available species which can serve the purpose, shall be specified.

"D. The use of wood wall sheathing shall not be permitted when other materials such as fibre, insulation, and gypsum boards are available.

"E. The use of plywood, except for built-in fixtures and gusset plates, is prohibited in dwelling structures, the frames of which are fabricated at the site.

"F. The use of softwood finished flooring or softwood sub-flooring is prohibited."

In other words, about the only places where wood can be used now even in emergency war housing is in the studding, rafters, and joists. Temporary dwellings and structures that will be utilized for the duration only, still have to have masonry exterior wall construction and even tile or cement flooring. And still Greeley and Alexander testify that lumber production is sufficient to meet all war needs.

Masonry and cement work are very expensive. They are permanent. They require many times the man hours of labor that wood construction does. Yet, because wood is so scarce the WPB has to order them in structure that will be in expected use for only a year or two. Does that sound like there is sufficient lumber being produced?

WPB knows that lumber supplies are critical. That is why it ordered masonry and cement in place of wood in spots where wood could do an infinitely better job cheaper and faster. Sure, prohibit the use of wood in ships, cantonments, ammunition boxes, etc., and the present rate of cutting would soon become overproduction.

Actually, there isn't any limit to the requirements of the war effort for wood. If the industry could produce sixty billion feet in 1943, every stick would go into an important spot in the war effort, because wood is the perfect material for fast construction of temporary projects.

Greeley is an employee of a trade association. He has his instructions and he must either follow them or quit. On the other hand, Alexander is supposed to be a neutral director of lumber production for WPB. He is supposed to have his finger on the true situation and pass along to his superiors such information. Certainly the testimony he gave Truman is not in line with the facts on prohibition as the new building restrictions set up by WPB testify.

Again it all boils down to just one thing: what we need in Washington is fewer dollar-a-year men and more representatives of the workers who have no axes to grind.—*The Union Register*

Building Outlook for 1943

EVERY YEAR around this time there are the usual forecasts on the outlook for construction for the next year and this year is no exception. From Washington comes the alarming news that building construction will so taper off that a million workmen will be released for other war employment.

The New York City Department of Housing and Buildings reports only one permit for November—a \$10,000 warehouse—as compared to 10 jobs in November, 1941, at a cost of \$264,000.

F. W. Dodge predicts a drop of approximately 50% from 1942, but calls attention to the 1942 unprecedented record of all time.

The Engineering News Record says that the industry is forced to ponder these statements from Washington that “drastic” cuts in construction volume are certain for 1943. It reasons: “Yet the worst that government statisticians have been able to predict is about 35% reduction, which will still leave 1943 engineering construction volume above any pre-war year.”

Electrical Contracting, commenting on the curtailment of the construction for 1943, says: “The most pessimistic reports still leave a huge back-log of essential construction in progress and in the planning stage.”

Practical Builder: “May drop one-third below 1942 or down to around \$8 billion, which would be a good year, measured by the standards of 1930 to 1939. A large part of the 1943 construction will be the completion of work begun this year. There will be considerable amount of military building abroad.”

Lumber Shortages of an acute character confront the country next year, warned the Senate War Investigating Committee. The Canadian government is to be requested to ease its embargo on log exports.

War housing must be rented to war workers, must be accessible to the industry it is intended to serve and the building materials must be authorized by WPB are the three main points of a joint policy, announced the WPB and NHA.

Willful violations of Conservation Order L-41, which restricts construction not essential to the successful prosecution of the war, are not to go unpunished, according to a statement issued by WPB attorneys in announcing a fine of \$2,500 imposed on a Northern New Jersey contractor recently, who pleaded guilty.—*News & Opinion*

Unions Present Car

The Red Cross Motor Corps of Medford needed an emergency car. Labor unions here got busy and the corps recently was presented with a station wagon, equipped with spotlight, heater, siren, radio, stretchers and other apparatus necessary in case of disaster or other emergency. Carpenters Union No. 2067 of Medford, Ore., was one of the contributors.

"Ma" Works in a Shipyard

By RUTH KREMEN



You can see her in the shipyard
Before the break of day,
But her heart is in North Africa
Ten thousand miles away.
The workers call her "Arkie"
She comes from Arkansas;
To a pair of Yankee soldiers
Her name is simply "Ma."
She'd like to fight beside them—
Her husband and her son;
She'd like to march through
desert sands
And help them man the guns.

The faith that's ever with them
Is the pledge upon her lips,
"I'd a-crawled here on my hands
and knees
To help to build these ships.
There's no work that's too dirty
Or hard for me to do—
If I can't fight beside them,
By God, I'll see them through."

How Conciliation Works

By DR. JOHN R. STEELMAN

Director, United States Conciliation Service

(Some interesting facts from a radio news broadcast.)

THERE IS ONE item in the news announcements that I would like to comment upon. This is the item involving a recent report on strikes. Actually, much less than 1 per cent of time in war effort has been lost due to work stoppages. And this is not propaganda from Washington, but an actual fact. Only seven hundredths of 1 per cent of time has been lost in the first seven months of last year. In other words, of all the available time given to the war effort, 99.93 per cent was free from strike interference.

As to the statement that 1 per cent of time lost could halt all tank and plane production, this would have only the slightest chance of being true even if four or five strategic workers in every plant of the Nation went on strike simultaneously. And this is hardly conceivable.

However, I want to be clearly understood on this point. Even one work stoppage today is exactly one too many. All the machinery neces-

"Only 7 hundredths of 1 per cent of time lost due to work stoppages", asserts Dr. Steelman. Now let's try to break that 7 hundredths down and see how much is attributable to labor, management and government. Any stoppage, no matter for what reason, should not be condoned at this time. But why heap all the blame on labor when undoubtedly some of the responsibility lies with management and government? Then too, there are many unions of different affiliation or none at all; the A. F. of L. and all its affiliates have subscribed to a "no strike pledge" and we can say without fear of contradiction, that ours has been an infinitesimal part of that 7 hundredths of 1 per cent. And just where would one have to look for perfection? We are all human. Regardless of what the press and radio have to say of labor's part, the shame is theirs every time they attempt to smear the workers. Dr. Steelman's remarks are based on fact and his fairness is unquestioned.—Editor's Note.

sary to settle disputes is available. All Americans—labor, management, and the public alike—are in this war together. We expect full performance from our boys on the battle lines and we are getting it. They expect full performance from us on the home front and we must give it in order that we maintain our democratic way of life.

Labor's contribution to the war effort is so widespread and so all-embracing it sometimes is taken for granted. If a strike is called you read of it in the newspapers because that is news. Seldom do you read of the daily efforts of millions of our fellow citizens who go down into the mines, aboard ships, or stand at the furnace to produce the sinews of war. This is the arsenal of democracy, the one great forge of freedom that gives us hope of victory and crowning success for our arms.

Fifty-four million Americans are now on industrial pay rolls. Thirteen and one-half million workers are engaged directly or indirectly in war industries. War production is four times larger than a year ago.

During the month of July we made great advances over the preceding month of June. All aircraft production was up 11 per cent; ordnance up 26 per cent; and naval ships 22 per cent.

We are on the way. And we expect to keep going. American workers celebrated Labor Day this year through continuous operations in the war plants. Our will to work justifies the spending of one-third of the national income in the war effort.

Here are a few of the decisive factors of the work success of the Nation:

Manpower—that is sturdier, stronger, more highly skilled and better trained than any equal body of workers in the world;

Machine power—that represents the technological excellence of a land possessing larger resources of critical war materials than any other people;

Creative power—that builds the flying fortress, the airplane carrier, the Oerlikon machine gun, the vitamin filled foods, and the cooperation of united millions capable of higher performance than any slave power of tyrants and dictators.

Now, in a vast productive combination such as this, where the minds of free men, who have different thoughts and interests, are brought together in one great program, there are bound to be differences of opinion and disputes—disputes, of course, which could not occur in Nazi Germany where workers and management alike are slaves of the state.

In this Nation, where we can differ with one another, we have long been committed to the voluntary methods of settling our disputes. This is the 24-hour-day job of the United States Conciliation Service. In fact, ever since 1913 when the Department of Labor was established, the Service has been sitting down with quarreling workers and employers and getting them to settle their differences peacefully.

With this experience in labor-management quarrels behind us, the President called us in, soon after the war began, to help maintain smooth relations between war workers and employers. In an Executive order of January 12, 1942, the Conciliation Service was named the first-line agency for handling disputes which might affect the war effort. The order also stated that if the dispute were not settled by our conciliators, the case should then be certified (in other words, officially referred) to the National War Labor Board for further action.

Since January 1, 1942, the Conciliation Service has successfully settled over 5,000 labor disputes. Only 413 cases had to go to the War Labor Board during that time. Most of the 5,000 cases which the service has settled, you have not heard about. Conciliators have been assigned as peacemakers, and have gathered representatives of labor and management around the conference table. They have guarded the facts given them in confidence as carefully as do doctors or lawyers. And when the settlement is reached after long hours of negotiations, the conciliators, without giving out any publicity, catch a train or plane to the scene of other disputes.

Frequently I am asked to explain the techniques of conciliation or conference-table methods. There is nothing particularly scientific or

mysterious about our work. It is applied common sense. We take the lessons of experience and try to make them work in difficult situations where human relations have become strained and tense. We seek to bring the different parties of conflict together around the council table in the spirit of give and take. And we are successful to the extent that labor and management can be brought to understand that the ties that bind are so much more important than the differences that temporarily divide them. I would not have anyone believe it is an easy task to conciliate disputes. It is extremely difficult at times. And yet with patience and determination we continue at this job of peace making in industry day by day and we like it because we believe the results are extremely important. It is also heartening to know that people generally agree with us that this is the practical way to solve industrial management-labor problems.

If disputes can be brought to our attention before they reach an active stage of strikes or lock-outs, it is possible for us to do a work of healing that may be difficult to achieve after an open break has occurred. The plant that has suffered an actual work stoppage because of bad feeling between men and management often carries the scars of battle for a long time. And under those circumstances it is frequently impossible to restore the confidence and trust which make for efficient production. During the first 7 months of last year, 3,622 cases were brought to the attention of the Service when they were in the controversy stage. We were able to settle over 95 per cent of these without any stoppage of work.

I believe in the power of effective conciliation to heal the wounds of industrial conflict. I am confident that the American people understand the definite benefits that come from settling disputes by sitting down together and talking about them. I know that peace in industry is more necessary now than at any other time in our history. You cannot decree, or legislate, or command peace and harmony and efficiency. When our workers have a dispute, they can sit down and settle it by conciliation while they continue to work with the energy and will of freemen. It is because of this free will that American workers have achieved our present record of production. And through this productive ability and whole-hearted cooperation, we will achieve this victory for which our sons and brothers are fighting, on land, the sea, and in the air.

Oppose "Freezing" Workers

"WE ARE opposed to freezing any worker in his job. It is unnecessary and will destroy production, wipe out free labor and inevitably result in abandoning our system of free enterprise, ideals of human freedom and democratic processes."—*Railway Labor Executives Association.*

Union Men and Women, WAKE UP!

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in session on January 22, 1943, called upon the Vice-President and Members of Congress to prevent enactment of dangerous and foolhardy anti-labor measures now being proposed in Congress.

President Green said, "the measures are those which would repeal the 40-hour work week, declare strikes illegal, outlaw union shop agreements, and place labor unions under control of the Federal Government."

It should be the privilege and the desire of every Union worker to protest to his senators and representatives against this attempt by labor's bitter enemies to make unions impotent or destroy them altogether.

AFL WORKERS PRAISED AGAIN

Robert P. Patterson, undersecretary of war, told the American Federation of Labor's Executive Council on January 23, 1943, that

"no history of the present conflict could be written without adequate mention of labor's importance in tipping the scales of military power."

In a letter to AFL President William Green, Patterson said that the

"Planes, weapons, radio equipment and other manufactured products American Federation of Labor workers are building are performing splendidly in battle...."

"The Federation has reason to be proud of the splendid record being made by the Lightnings, the Flying Fortresses, the Liberators, and all the other planes which are made by members of your organization."

"With the equipment you have furnished us," Patterson added, "we have come a long way on the road to building an adequate offensive arsenal. We are counting on free labor to continue supplying us with the weapons to keep America free...."

This is just one more commendatory letter or speech from men in high places. Labor must have performed well and faithfully to deserve so many compliments from the Service branches, the manufacturers, professional men and the Commander-in-Chief, himself.

Yet, somewhere in our Country is a set of "little men," ever trying to besmirch Labor and belittle the efforts put forth by her sons of toil.

Labor is strong in Union; and in Union, Labor will remain strong, despite unwarranted attacks.

INFLATION

Its Chief Causes and Remedies

By PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER
Yale University

THE PINCH of inflation is felt by labor largely through a rise in the cost of living, which, of course, is simply a concealed wage-cut. That pinch is now being felt, though as yet only mildly.

The best way to "hedge" against inflation is a wage contract providing for a wage increase proportional to the rise in the cost of living. That rise is recorded by an index number of the Department of Labor.

Such contracts were made by the thousands during the last World War in many countries, especially England and the United States.

In the present war the chief reliance so far has been on the price-control under the Office of Price Administration. But unless such control is helped out by a completer control of the fundamental

causes of inflation, it will prove to be very disappointing, leading to shortages, black markets, and more and more rationing.

What are the fundamental causes of inflation? Usually inflation gets very far advanced before it is even perceived, although, thanks to warnings from the President, our country is now more inflation-conscious than ever before in history.

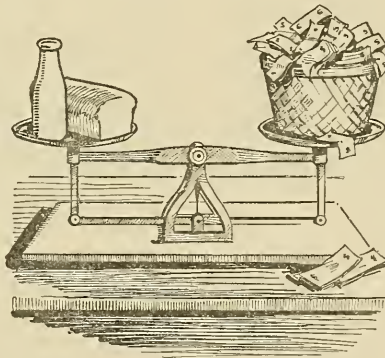
Twenty-five years ago, when much the same economic situation existed as at present, the term inflation was so rarely used that a re-

cent writer, after consulting the Index of the New York Times, through several months, reported only one reference to that term. That reference was to an article on "gold inflation" by me. At that time I was a voice crying in the wilderness.

Had we then or soon after applied the appropriate remedies, the inflations and defla-

tions between then and now might have been almost entirely avoided. Even this global war might have been avoided. For the war was largely due to Hitler; Hitler was largely the product of the depression, with a third of German workers unemployed; and the depression was largely due to deflation.

The present intense interest in the subject is the logical result, cumulatively, the past endeavors, aided by many melancholy lessons, especially the German Inflation, after World War Number 1, cul-



Will it come to this?

minating in the repudiation of 1923.

Yet the public understanding of the problem is still very imperfect. In particular, we seldom find any recognition, except among experts, of the dominant factor silently at work to cause the present inflation.

This dominant factor is what a writer in a national magazine termed our "invisible greenbacks." Our *visible* greenbacks were those issued in the Civil War (some of which are still in circulation). But the invisible variety now being issued escapes general attention. They consist of bank credit technically called demand deposits, and better called "check-book money." This weird kind of money, if we can call it money, is created by a commercial bank (not by a savings bank) whenever it grants a loan to its customer. The chief customer today is Uncle Sam, when he "borrows money" of a bank, in return for Governments Bonds.

What money does he borrow? Not visible money but invisible.

We have two chief kinds of money. One is exemplified by the visible greenbacks, by Federal Reserve Notes, and by other visible, tangible, paper money and coins. This is our "pocket-book money." But our "check-book money," the money we "have in the bank"—our invisible greenbacks—is the important sort of money today, and this is the sort of money which the banks issue and lend.

Many people imagine that check-book money is really money in the visible sense, and that, if the public has recorded, on the stubs of their check books, 30 *billion* dollars, those 30 billion dollars really exist physically in the bank. This is far from true.

What, then, is this mysterious and invisible check-book money which we mistakenly call our "money in the bank?" It is simply the bank's *promise to furnish* visible money to its depositors if and when asked, that is, "*on demand.*"

In ordinary times, there is enough actual money in the banks to enable the banks to furnish any one depositor all the money or "cash" he asks for. But if *all* the depositors should demand *all* their cash at the same time, the banks could not possibly get enough. In fact, there is not enough actual visible cash in the entire country. Our visible check-book money is several times as much as our invisible pocketbook money and does nearly ten times as much of our business.

Under our present system, then, the banks create or destroy this check-book money by granting, or calling, loans. When a bank grants me a \$1,000 loan, and so adds \$1,000 to my checking deposit, that \$1,000 of "money I have in the bank" is *new*. It was freshly manufactured by the bank out of my loan and written by pen and ink on the stub of my check-book and on the books of the bank. It is just as new as if the bank had printed and lent me a thousand new crisp dollar bank notes.

When later I repay the bank that \$1,000, I take it out of my checking deposit, by drawing a check payable to the bank, and that much circulating medium is cancelled on the stub of my checkbook and on the books of the bank; it disappears altogether. It disappears just as if the money borrowed had been visible bank notes handed back to the bank and burned.

Now the \$1,000 transaction which I have described is, of course, on a

small scale, exactly what Uncle Sam is doing today on a large scale. He goes to the bank and sells his bonds to the bank for newly created bank credit—invisible greenbacks. He records this newly created money on the stub of his mammoth check-book and checks against it to pay his soldiers, sailors and others in order to prosecute the war.

But by so doing he increases the circulating medium of the country by the newly created deposits—increases this circulating medium not by \$1,000 as in the example above but by billions. By transferring this newly created money to soldiers, sailors and others he is pumping those billions of invisible greenbacks into circulation.

Thus our chief money, our deposits subject to check, are continually being increased and decreased. Their increase, which is what is going on now, is inflation. Their decrease, which may occur when the war is over, is deflation.

These ups and downs of bank deposits follow closely the ups and downs of bank loans. Thus the volume of demand deposits, constituting our chief circulating medium, is now at the mercy of the loan transactions of the banks.

By lending money which they create the banks build upon their meager cash reserves an immense inverted pyramid of check-book money, the volume of which gets inflated whenever the bank lends more than it collects (as in the stock-market mania of 1929 when speculators borrowed so much, or as now when Uncle Sam is the big borrower) and gets deflated whenever the banks collect more than they lend (as between 1929 and 1933 and as may happen after this war is over). Such a top-heavy and jumpy system is dangerous—dangerous to depositors, dangerous to banks, and above all dangerous to the millions of “innocent bystanders,” the general public.

“This War Will Probably Be Long”

“It will be the toughest, hardest, most merciless war we have fought. It calls for the united power of every American, in uniform and out of uniform, on the firing line and on the production line. The price we will pay to redeem the future of mankind will be the highest ever paid. I have no doubt of America’s decision. We have mighty enemies, but we can beat them. We did it once. We will do it again. . . . No pleasant fate awaits a beaten America. . . . There are no words to describe the agony of a free people who have been conquered. No fate like that must come to America.”—Admiral William D. Leahy, USN

Cost of Living Rising

THE FEDERAL RESERVE board announced recently it requires \$6 today to go as far as \$5 went about two years ago—in the early part of 1941. In plain words, the board reported living costs had increased “about” 20 per cent during that period.

The board asserted some incomes may be higher than they were in 1941, but also that “there is a strong upward pressure on retail prices.” Also the report did not overlook the additional taxes which will have to be provided for during the year 1943. Altogether it was not a very cheerful picture presented by the Federal Reserve board because it faced facts which are becoming only too well known by the workers of the country.

While pointing out living costs have risen at least 20 per cent, and at the same time taxes are heavier, the board said still more money would have to be provided by the public for the war effort. It hinted this might be attempted by still higher taxes or by some form of compulsory saving.

The report does not dovetail very well with the policy of the War Labor board in that it set a limit of 15 per cent on wage increases as of January 1, 1941, and further declared that pay received on September 15, 1942, was considered “proper.” The whole problem of increased living costs, plus tax increases, is bothering the workers for more reasons than one. They are willing to deprive themselves of luxuries they have been used to, and are willing to cut expense in many ways which are new to them. But there are certain expenditures which cannot be decreased. They want to contribute with their money toward the war effort; and when they find there is not sufficient money to go around, they begin to accuse themselves of falling down on their obligations. Of course, they know they are not, but because they are vitally interested in the war effort they want to help more than they are able to under the circumstances.

Not many workers, even those enjoying the wage scales secured by AFL Unions, have received increases of 15 per cent or more since January 1, 1941. Yet, there is the 20 per cent increase in living costs, the 10 per cent payroll deduction for War Bonds, the 5 per cent Victory tax, also taken out of the pay checks. Right there is found expenditures of something around 35 per cent in excess of those of two years ago.

This is not a kick, for the members of AFL Unions are not kicking about any request made upon them for prosecution of the war. It simply is another attempt to bring to light the predicament of the workers. It is also another attempt to place the facts before the public and officials in the hope something will be done so the workers can continue to provide funds for winning the war and live like Americans.

THE NATION'S shipbuilding workers completed and delivered 93 new cargo ships during September, setting a new monthly record, Rear Admiral Vickery of the Maritime Commission, has revealed. “The delivery into actual service of 93 new vessels in a single month is a record of which the nation's shipbuilders may well be proud,” Admiral Vickery said.

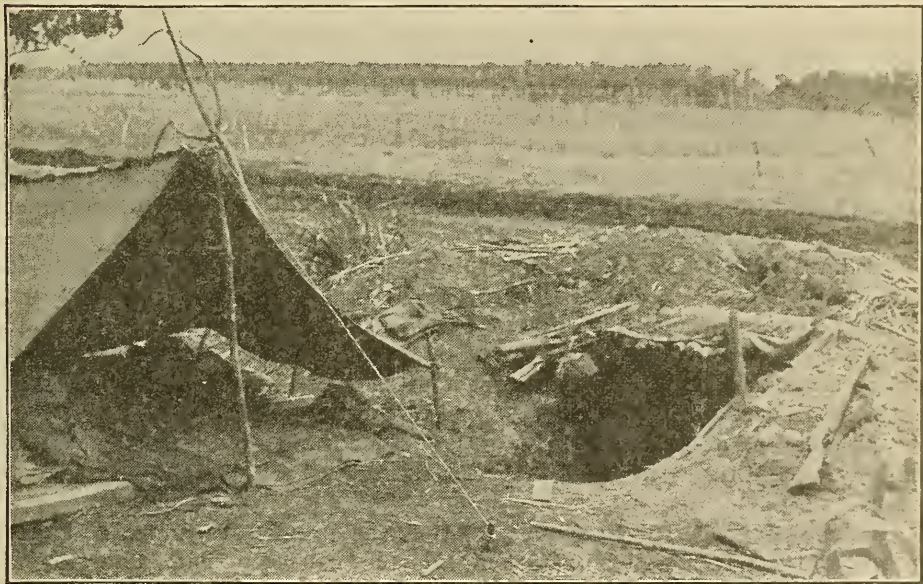
More Sacrifices and Less Beefing

THE BIG FACT we all have to face in this crisis is that every one of us must do more to help win this war.

Our sacrifices thus far have been trivial compared with what people close to the actual battlefronts of the war have undergone and compared to what our own American boys in uniform will be called upon to face in the future.

So let's stop squawking about gasoline, sugar, coffee, meat and other shortages! Let's stop beefing about higher taxes! Let's wake up to the

BATTLE STATION—Front line on Guadalcanal



Official Photograph—U.S. MARINE CORPS

The above picture depicts the "comforts and conveniences" that some of our boys are enjoying. Here they are wallowing in the "lap of luxury", while we at home are suffering untold privations. They may at any time have to make a quick dive into that fox hole to avoid being tagged by an enemy bomb, shell or bullet; but that keeps life from becoming too dull. The picture's significance adds force to this article.

fact that we are in an all-out war for survival and take what comes in the spirit that nothing really matters now but victory!

Otherwise, we will be in the position of pleading guilty to the enemy's charges that we are too soft and too lazy to fight for our own survival.

Otherwise, we will be confirming the hateful attitude of some of our more callous military strategists who believe that American needs a few devastating enemy air raids to galvanize her people into action.

"What more can we do?" you may ask. Well, here are a few suggestions:

Every worker can resolve from now on to serve his country as a soldier should—a soldier of production. He should resolve to put that extra bit of muscle into the job which makes all the difference between perfunctory service and patriotic service. A speed-up? Sure! A voluntary speed-up to speed the day of victory and speed the end of the war and the slaughter of men, women and children. Is that too much to expect American workers to be willing to volunteer?

We know that most American workers already are breaking their backs to break production schedules and all of us are proud of them and their achievements. We know that they have maintained splendid self-discipline and have stayed on the job faithfully despite conditions which in normal times they would not tolerate. More power to them! May they keep up the good work in 1943 and even outdo themselves.

Those who are called upon to serve on the production line are making good money these days. Of course, prices have boomed sky-high. Of course, many former family breadwinners have been called into the armed forces and those at home must bear heavier burdens. Of course, taxes are going to be much higher next year. Nevertheless, every worker must resolve to invest his savings and spare dollars for victory to a greater extent than before, even if that means denying himself and members of his family comforts to which they are accustomed.

Members of the AFL exceeded their one billion dollar quota for the purchase of war bonds in 1942. We'd like to see them double the ante in 1943, and do it by systematic purchases through the payroll allotment plan.

But we would like to see labor play an even more aggressive role for victory in 1943. We would like to see labor take leadership in the community to help organize all of our people behind programs necessary for victory. We would like to see labor take leadership in lifting the morale of the American people to the highest pitch. We would like to see labor set a shining example for the rest of the country.

This can be done best by giving, not demanding—by giving cheerfully and by accepting with a smile the sacrifices all of us will be asked to share.

Take rationing, for instance: As the war progresses, more and more goods and services will be rationed. No one can help that. The Government isn't happy about it. It is forced to such extremes by the exigencies of the war effort.

Well, rationing is the most democratic method that exists for distributing the available supply of scarce commodities equitably among the population. If it is well administered, the rich will share equally with the poor. Workers should not object to rationing. They should welcome it. Without rationing, only those with high incomes could obtain scarce articles. With rationing, those in the higher brackets and those in the low-income groups should share alike. That's democracy and that's what organized labor is for.

In fact, there is only one scarcity that workers need fear in the coming year—a shortage of democracy. Organized labor is on guard to prevent such a shortage. We will fight on the home front as well as on the battlefronts to safeguard it.—*The Journal of Labor.*

Social Diseases In Wartime

By JACOB A. GOLDBERG, Ph.D.

“WE NEED manpower and more manpower”—that is the cry throughout the warring nations. If we are to win this war—as win it we shall—all preventable diseases, particularly those attacking men of military age and those beyond whose services are needed in industry, must be eliminated. This applies particularly to the venereal diseases. It is recognized that about five per cent of the population has at some time been infected with a venereal disease, more especially syphilis or gonorrhea, it is easy to see what an influence these diseases have had and continue to have on illness, disability, shortage of manpower, social and economic burdens we carry.

Perhaps the sharpest way to focus attention on this subject is to present some recently compiled figures. A high official of the Selective Service has reported that the Army enrollment thus far has shown 284,000 cases of syphilis and 71,000 cases of gonorrhea. These are astounding figures, but note one thing, however—as a general rule, for every person infected with syphilis, three are infected with gonorrhea. That means if there were 284,000 men infected with syphilis, nearly 900,000 were infected with gonorrhea, from which figure we must subtract those of the 284,000 cases of syphilis who contracted both diseases. It is, therefore, fair to assume that if we have found 284,000 cases of syphilis through the United States Army enrollment facilities, there have been about 700,000 cases of gonorrhea among these men and others. Of course, these figures represent only a part of the large total among both men and women. These are astounding figures. Fortunately, most cases of gonorrhea can now be quickly cured by competent physicians.

The chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the United States Navy has recently reported that between January 1 and September 19 of last year, taking figures from 20 cities in the United States, over 62,000 days were lost by men in the United States Navy due to venereal disease infections. Remember, this is in war time, when every minute counts, when the medical personnel of the Navy is busy with other things than treating venereal diseases, and when hospital beds in the Navy are needed for more serious ailments.

In studies made among industrial workers in many parts of the country, altogether too many have been found to have syphilis. Even when only four or five per cent are found with positive blood tests for syphilis, we must remember that represents but part of the total who have contracted the disease. Fortunately, those who received effective treatment from a competent physician may have negative blood findings. Still, they swell the total number who still have signs of syphilis as found by blood examinations, by three, we get 12 to 15 per cent of the male population now infected with gonorrhea or some time previously so infected. In other words, between 15 and 20 per cent of adult males among industrial workers seemingly have a venereal disease now, or had been infected in the past and now may be cured. What a serious problem this presents!

These figures, partial as they are, stand out as definite signs of hazards facing our nation. If we are members of the armed forces or about to be inducted into the armed forces of our nation in its time of need, or if we are employed on the home front, either in defense industries or in carrying on essential tasks, we must keep free from venereal diseases.

Workers who know they have contracted syphilis or gonorrhea, owe a definite responsibility to themselves and to their country to get treatment—and adequate treatment—at the hands of a competent physician or by attending a hospital or Health Department clinic; they owe it to their families to follow through this treatment, in order to avoid not only infecting their wives and children, but also making them ultimate sufferers of such neglect; and finally, they owe it to their fellow-workers, because a mistake on a hazardous job, due to syphilitic eye disease, syphilitic heart disease, syphilitic disease of the central nervous system may result in serious or even fatal accidents.

UNION LABEL

I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer

Union Label Trades Department American Federation of Labor

THE UNION LABEL Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor advocates buying Union Label goods and using Union services throughout the entire year.

This year, only useful presents should be purchased. The money previously spent for luxuries should be used to buy War Bonds and Stamps. When necessary goods are purchased, many practical union-made products may be found in market places.

American income is at an all-time peak in the United States and Canada. In this country the total individual income is put at \$114 billions. Never was there such great purchasing power as at the present time. Consumers will spend over \$80,000,000,000 during this year. The quantity of goods and services purchased in 1942 is estimated to be three per cent higher than last year while dollar expenditures were seven per cent above 1941.

We owe it to loyal employers who have collective bargaining agreements with American Federation of Labor unions to see that they receive their proportionate share of this increased purchasing power of all consumers.

Due to priorities and rationing for war purposes small factories and other industries are closing down. It is up to Trade Unionists and the members of their families to buy only Union Label goods to prevent fair manufacturers and all other union employers from going out of business. It is the best way to save small (unionized) business.

Union Label buying is also the best method to preserve free American labor unions which have always stood for liberty, justice and humanity. These fundamental principles were the reasons for forming labor unions and they are the same reasons why the members of organized labor are unreservedly all-out for victory in our war for world freedom.

The LUMBER INDUSTRY

Its History and Problems

Gifford Pinchot, the Forest Service's first chief forester, made a speech in which he urged the use of good forest practice in logging, in spite of the war emergency. A number of editors agreed with him, others recalled that early in the century Pinchot forecast a timber famine in the United States within twenty-five years and refused to take him seriously.

A PROPHECY

HAPPILY FOR ALL of us, this extreme shortage of forest products did not quite come off. That is the chance which even the ablest forecasters have to take. They can get the best information there is and make the most of it. If the trend of events takes a turn one way or another, or if their averages turn sour, that is too bad.

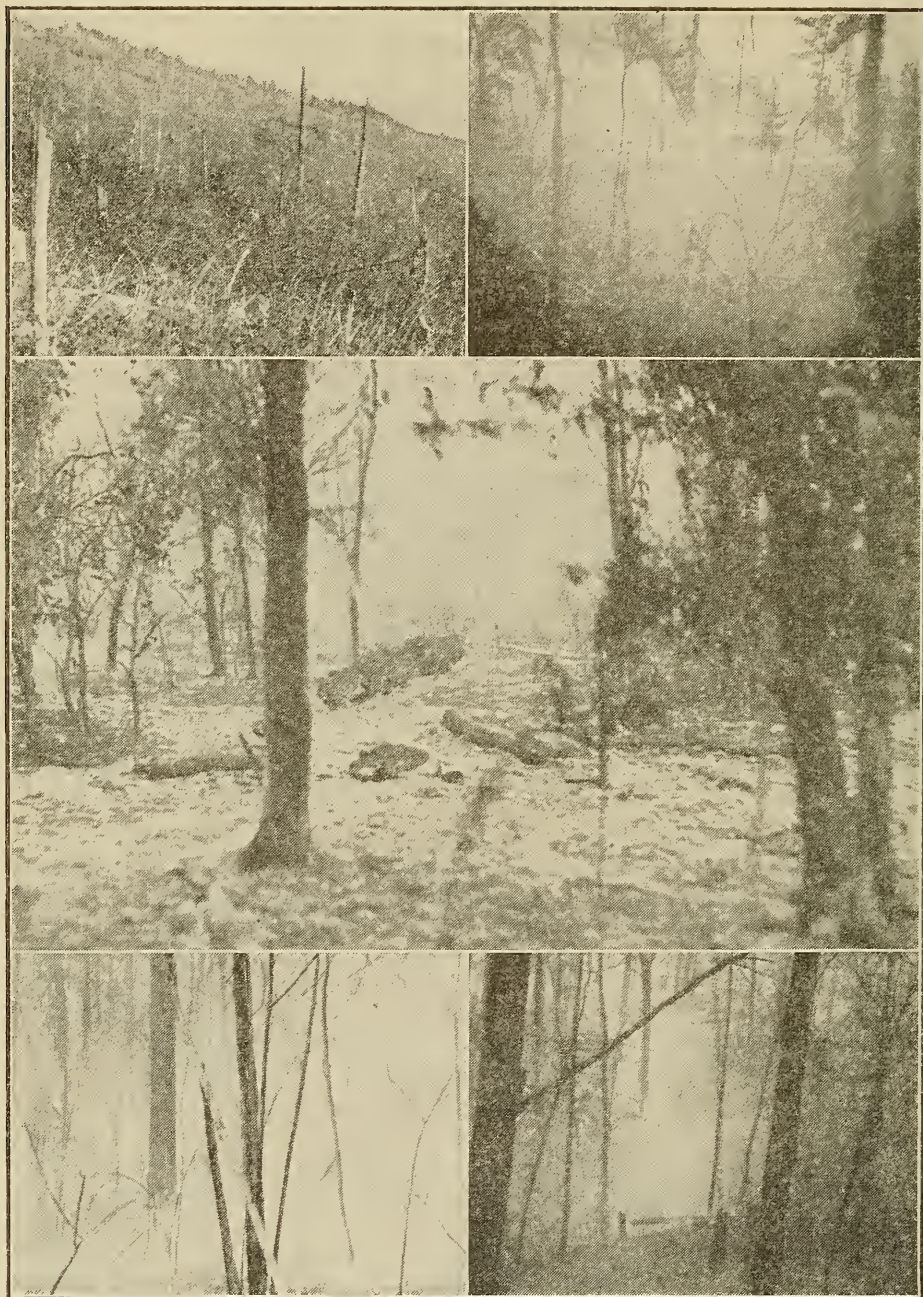
At that, Gifford Pinchot's forecast did not go wholly wrong. His timing turned out to be faulty and his percentages proved to be rather wild, but take a look at the information he had to go on.

In 1800 the United States population was about five million; in 1900 it was close to eighty million and going up fast; in 1910 it came to ninety-three million. During the nineteenth century, the population doubled every twenty-five years. The use of wood was general in 1906—which was the high point—every man, woman and child accounted for about 515 board feet per year. At that rate the cut in 1930 should have been well over sixty billion feet. The lumber cut had kept up to the growing population. In 1879 it was eighteen billion feet, in 1904 it was thirty-four billion feet; that is, it just about doubled in twenty-five years, same as the population.

Estimates of the amount of timber in the country were rather vague. The 1900 census gives the stumpage in private ownership as two hundred million feet. The total in three Pacific coast states that had been separated from the public domain was given as seventy-eight billion feet, about the same as the more recent estimates for the total stand in Douglas County, Oregon. Estimates of timber still in public ownership was somebody's guess at the probable acreage of forest land multiplied by somebody else's guess at the highly speculative average number of board feet per acre. The results were about what you would expect.

The editor of the foremost lumber journal, writing in 1904 or 1905, looked over the mess of so-called statistics, applied the law of converging probabilities, and after proper hedging, announced his tentative idea that the saw timber stand might perhaps come to two trillion feet, and he hoped that it would last fifty years, at the rate that cutting was then going on. His guess was not far from Pinchot's. Not a bad guess at that. The Department of Agriculture's year book for 1940 gave 1,763,000,000,000 feet of saw timber as the national supply.

Most people had it figured out the same way. About that time, the forty thousand people who now are owners of Oregon and Washington timber land decided that this was as good a time as any to get a piece of timber, and the rush was on. It took the 1907 panic to cool it off. If



These pictures taken in the East and central West show the ravages wrought by fire in our forests. There is no more desolate sight to meet the eye than that of our timberland burned over. The fire hazard is ever present in some part of our country throughout the year, and a large percentage of the fires are due to personal negligence or sheer carelessness. Nature, by lightning or spontaneity claims her share of the destruction. In the coniferous forests of the West the toll is greater and the sight more pitiful when thousands of acres of douglas fir and western spruce go up in smoke with its resultant economic and financial loss.

Gifford Pinchot made a mistake of a few decades he had a lot of good company.

Along in there a lot of things began to happen. Immigration was restricted and the population quit doubling every twenty-five years. The prairie states were settled and everybody had a frame house; that market fell off. The lake states were pretty well logged, the bulk of the virgin timber in the South was cut. Retail prices in the East began to show the effect of hard logging and a long haul. When the price of lumber went up, substitutes came in.

The per capita use of lumber hit the peak of 515 board feet in 1906 and has been going down ever since. In 1909 it was 240 board feet. Sawmill production reached the all-time high in 1909—it was 44,509,761,000 feet. The cut had not come within five billion feet of that figure since 1925. Even in the big year, 1939, the cut was only 36,868,032,000 feet.

With the long haul to town and the increased prices, the market became less fussy than it had been. Forty years ago, B and better grades were none too good for the henhouse. When that got expensive it was found that No. 3 common would do. Stands that had not been counted in the old cruises became marketable. The logging industry in the South that had started to move out came back to life on second growth. A few years ago, something more than 600 million feet of second growth Douglas fir in Oregon that would better have been left to grow went to market. That did not help the 1906 estimates any.

Pinchot started big scale forest protection in this country, or at least he gave it a big boost. This helped throw his estimates out. Bad fires have occurred since then, but nothing quite up to the 1903 figures when something like one million acres in the Douglas-fir belt were burned. If the stand was twenty-five thousand feet per acre, and it probably was, the loss that year may have been twenty-five billion feet and perhaps more. Counting in a few fires like that from year to year, and without protection they might well have happened, Gifford Pinchot's predictions could have been pretty nearly right.

With the protection that he sponsored, great areas of reproduction have grown until they are getting big enough to stand up and be counted. If he had not made the rounds telling the world that timber was worth saving even if protecting it cost real money, a lot of these young trees would not have gotten a start, let alone reached tie size.

In some places Gifford Pinchot's forecasts are hitting pretty close. It's nothing to gloat about, but Clatsop County, Oregon, officials state that their saw timber will last only five years or less; that the tax base has decreased 63 per cent due to depletion of the timber stand and the folding up of sawmills, logging roads, power lines, town lot values, and that sort of thing. Pretty nearly any body can think of a number of other localities both west and east of the Cascades where Mr. Pinchot just about called the turn; or where the big mill has a five or ten-year cut left and no more.

In 1918 no question came up about the abundance of spruce for airplane stock—there was plenty for what was needed. In 1942 spruce is

definitely scarce. During the first world war lumber was plentiful. Since then some four million acres have been logged in the Douglas fir belt, more men and more machinery are required to get the logs. They are farther from the mill, the stands are thinner and not of such high quality. That may help explain the critical shortage. How about the next war? Or, if that can be headed off, how about rebuilding the cities that have been bombed and perhaps some of those that we intend to bomb? That is going to take plenty of lumber.

The use of wood for boards has gone down. In this country it is still far above that in any other country, but in the Eastern states this use seems to have reached a level and stayed there. Other uses are growing. In 1899, for example, the United States consumed 1.8 million tons of wood pulp; in 1939, 12.0 million tons. Scarcity of labor and of steel and other materials have brought increased use of wood for engineering structures. Impregnated plywood can be molded to take the place of sheet metal. Wood plastics and chemicals from wood are substituting for other materials. They are such satisfactory substitutes that a lot of them can be expected to stick, and to build up the demand for wood. Recently a newspaper had an article showing the designers' plans for the post-war auto—all made of wood except the motor and possibly the bearings. They are talking about production of six million cars per year. That will not make the wood supply last any longer.

Gifford Pinchot was putting across an idea and he had to make it scary. The success of what he started in the way of forest protection and the reduction in losses from fire is partly responsible for the inaccuracy of some of his forecasts. In general, he was dead right. We can't get along without wood; the original supply will not last forever. The only way to get a new supply is to raise it, and we are rather late in getting started.

Careless Matches Aid the Axis PREVENT FOREST FIRES!

Cigarette Tests Show That 85% Will Start Fire

Statistics are on hand of interest to motorists who may want to know just why enforcement officers are on the alert for the cigarette flipper during the fire season.

The statistics which has so impressed the enforcement officers gave convincing proof that the cigarette, thrown carelessly aside, is a major cause of roadside fire which may spread to farm, field and forest.

Here are the facts—Bureau of Standards studies show that cigarettes are consumed to an average length of one and one-quarter inches. They then burn eight and one-half to twelve minutes, and six out of nine burn full length. When tossed on dried grass pad, 85.3 per cent of the cigarettes ignited the grass. On Douglas fir duff in the forests of western Washington, 20 tests set 19 fires. On rotted Douglas fir wood, 10 tests set five fires, although the relative humidity was above the critical point.

Small wonder then that the police have increased their vigilance in enforcing the fire laws. Motorists should cooperate by putting the ash trays of their cars to maximum use.

I. L. O. Is Formed In India

GOVERNMENT-employer-worker collaboration in India in the field of labor legislation and industrial relations has been put on a permanent basis with the establishment of an organization modelled on the tripartite structure of the International Labor Organization. Formation of the new body marks the first time that a national organization has been set up along lines similar to the I.L.O. to deal with questions relating to the conditions of labor.

Purpose of the new organization will be three-fold:

1. To promote uniformity in labor legislation.
2. To lay down a procedure for the settlement of industrial disputes.
3. To discuss "all matters of all-India importance as between employers and employees."

The organization is to be composed of an annual plenary conference and a standing committee, each of which will include representatives of the Central Government, the Governments of the provinces and the Indian States, employers and workers. In both the conference and the committee, representation will be on the basis of two Government members to one member for each of the employers and the workers.

The organization was established on the initiative of the Central Government at a conference of Government, employer and worker representatives held at New Delhi in August under the chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Member for Labor of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Among the chief reasons prompting the Government to propose establishment of the organization was the desire to avoid the diversity in labor legislation which was made possible by the granting of provincial autonomy by the constitution of 1935. In addition, the Indian Government felt it desirable to formulate a procedure for the settlement of industrial disputes in the post-war period. Thirdly, it was felt desirable to have an organization which could make proposals for social welfare, and thus increase labor morale in the conditions of wartime.

The establishment of the new organization is an event of some significance in a world which is characterized, as at present, by armed conflict of unprecedented scope and intensity. The new organization contains within it great possibilities for the future and may in time be of considerable influence in moulding the social and industrial structure of the whole of the Eastern world. It may be regarded as culminating the first stage in the long and close connection between the International Labor Organization and India. It was made possible to a large extent by the establishment and centralization of workers' and employers' organizations which were for the most part accelerated and in some cases even initiated as a result of the provision for their representation at the International Labor Conference.—*International Labor Review*.

Forty-five thousand homes were contracted for in September by the Federal Public Housing Authority. That's as many as were built in the last war.

On the Construction Front

By W. R. McCOY

Recording Secretary of L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.

THERE ARE a great many of our members in the service, the navy, army, marines and the "seabees."

Organized Labor can well be proud of the part they are taking at the front and at home, several thousand members of various Unions are in the "Seabees" which the navy found was the answer to the impossibility of carrying on this construction work with civilian Labor. During World War No. 1 some construction men were enlisted for work on various naval stations in the country but it was not until the latter part of 1941 that the bureau of yards and docks began experimenting with construction battalions as replacement for civilians on overseas bases. This was given wide publicity in all our Labor papers throughout the country. Each volunteer was interviewed by a competent construction engineer and given a naval rating commensurate with his qualifications. There are more than 100,000 volunteers in the "Seabees."

A construction battalion is composed of five companies, one headquarters company of 175 men and four construction companies of 224 men each. There are 25 officers in each battalion. The commanding officer is a lieutenant commander in the Civil Engineers Corps and his staff includes medical, dental, supply and engineer officers.

Since only construction men of experience are enlisted in the "Seabees" the training period is six short weeks. The first three are devoted to indoctrination and basic military training. The last three are used to familiarize the men with the equipment with which they will work. They are also taught to handle rifles and machine guns to defend what they have built. With millions of workers on the home front and the "Seabees" just behind the battle lines America has launched the greatest offensive of all time.

With the men on the home front it is gratifying to note that such employers as Henry Kaiser and Andrew Higgins have come to the press condemning job freezing or slavery. Their statement was, "Our answer is in purely voluntary methods for supplying Labor for war industries, essential industries and the armed forces."

Another veteran shipbuilder who for years fought the Labor Unions, has come out in support of the Union Shop as the best guarantee to efficient production. He is William S. Newell, president of the South Portland Shipbuilding Corp., which is under a Union shop agreement with the AFL Unions. After dealing with regular Unions for a while, Newell like Kaiser and Higgins, is now a staunch supporter of strong, bona fide Unions. Newell said, "I have watched and studied this question and I am now fully of the opinion that properly operated, the Union shop is the finest thing for Labor and capital."

Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy speaking before the National Safety Congress meeting in Chicago recently said, "Almost twice as many persons have been killed in accidents in factories as have been killed in

England by bombings in the three years of war; more Americans have been injured than the total of all our combat casualties and more than 3,000,000,000 man hours—enough to build 100 aircraft carriers—have been lost.”

This seems like a very strong statement. A man cannot work 28 days out of 30 and be on the alert; they get to be just moving robots and yet our Labor-haters are crying for a longer week and would freeze them on the jobs.

The Cost of Industrial Accidents

By Rear Admiral C. W. FISHER, U.S.N.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS are robbing us of vital manpower. In 1941, nineteen thousand workers were killed or crippled for life. One hundred thousand others lost either an arm, leg, hand, foot or eye.

Since Pearl Harbor, more workers in the United States have been killed by industrial accidents than the Navy, Coast Guard and United States Marines—all combined—have lost in battle.

Industrial accidents are largely preventable. They are due mostly to carelessness and negligence. Those who fall in battle die for a cause. Those struck down by industrial accidents die in vain.

Besides this loss of manpower—sufficient to build hundreds of warships every year—industrial accidents interrupt the orderly flow of production, and often result in serious damage to machinery, equipment and work in process. They delay delivery of war materials.

A nation at war cannot afford this waste of manpower, machinery and materials.

Industrial accidents have caused more loss of man-hours than all the strikes, material shortages and transportation difficulties put together. It's a Number One Personnel Problem.

Effective ways and means of reducing the number of industrial accidents are known to all. American labor and management must utilize these ways and means, and drastically reduce industrial accidents if we are to achieve maximum efficiency in war production.

Survey Spikes 'Gossip' About Army

The United States today not only has the best soldiers, but the “best behaved army” in its history.

The Office of War Information drew that conclusion from a nationwide survey of army camps, prompted by widespread “gossip” about the conduct of soldiers.

Reports of intoxication and misconduct are baseless, the report said, and added:

“The American soldier behaves well, trains well and in the far-flung places of the world he is fighting well. He is intelligent, he is able and he is a hard worker. He is serious of purpose because he fully understands the gravity of the war.”

Editorial



Don't Disclose News of Use to the Enemy

If you know what ship a sailor is on, or what company or regiment a soldier is with overseas, then you know a military "secret," the Office of Censorship in Washington warns.

This secret ought not be published. This is why:

A general needs to know the strength of his opponent: how many men, guns, ships, planes there are in each theater of war.

The Nazis and the Japs want to know these things about our forces. Their agents assemble the information like this: from one paper, an item reveals the 600th Infantry is in Australia; another, that the U.S.S. Wisconsin is in the Mediterranean; another, that the 206th Tank Battalion is in North Africa.

Add hundreds of these bits of information together, and our enemies have a too-accurate estimate of American military strength.

These are *our soldiers*—Americans all—whom we endanger by these "little slips."

This is not a "blackout" on the news about our soldiers. Considerable latitude in reporting personal experiences gives the enemy little military information, if the troop units and ship names are kept secret. But in articles about soldiers and sailors, and in the addresses for them, don't expose their fighting units.

Why Unionism?

The conception of the status of wage workers by employers who refuse to deal with trade unions is that they have the same relation to industry as machinery and the inanimate things employed in production processes, and that they are to be used as the exigencies of the invested capital require.

Trade unions deny this theory of human labor. They insist that workers have the right to a voice in determining the conditions under which they shall give service.

They assert that, as employers have the right to promote opportunities to develop and expand their business and profits in a legitimate way, workers have equally the right to promote opportunities for their self-betterment and advancement.

Trade unions appeal to the manhood of workers to combine in trade unions to deal with their problems in an orderly and constructive way.

The policies of the trade union movements are based upon sound

—The American's Creed—

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.—*William Tyler Page.*

economic principles. Labor is never found pleading for special privileges. Its creed is all-embracing.

Trade unions require that workers shall be permitted to be represented by persons of their own choosing, selected because of special fitness and ability. Trade philosophy does not permit employers to exercise any influence over the organization in which their employes hold membership.

It is strange that intelligent men in the management and direction of industry have preferred to pay huge sums for espionage and repressive methods to prevent union activity and organization among their employes. These methods engender bitterness and resentment.—*Frank Morrison.*

Washington—Lincoln

The Carpenter is commemorating the birth of each of these great men on pages 34 and 35. On the Washington page we have touched on Valley Forge; and on Lincoln's we reprint his famous Gettysburg Address. It is fitting at this time to call attention to their leadership.

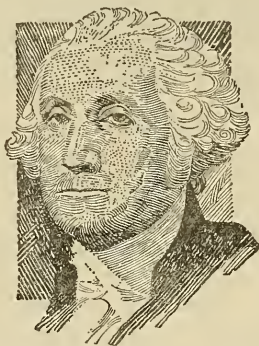
George Washington was called "the father of his Country," and in a resolution passed unanimously by the House of Representatives five days after his death, they said of him:

*First in war, first in peace,
and first in the hearts of his countrymen.*

Abraham Lincoln, "the great emancipator," proved himself a master of understatement when in his Gettysburg Address, he said, "The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here," etc. He spoke with deep emotion and with little thought of perfection of delivery, but he gave to the world one of the finest pieces of literature of all time. So, it happens that the world instead of forgetting what he said there, is reminded continually of that great speech.

Now that we are engaged in another great war, we should derive from the works of these two men a spiritual uplift and a determination to carry on no matter how bitter the suffering, or how high the cost.

So long as we have held fast to voluntary principles and have been actuated and inspired by the spirit of service, we have sustained our forward progress and we have made our labor movement something to be respected and accorded a place in the councils of our Republic . . . No lasting gain has ever come from compulsion. If we seek to force, we but tear apart that which, otherwise, is invincible.—*Samuel Gompers.*



GEORGE WASHINGTON

1st President of the United States

Born Died
February 22, 1732—December 14, 1799

Valley Forge

THE winter of 1777-1778 was one of hardship and suffering for General Washington and his Continental Army, with quarters at Valley Forge, Pa. His soldiers were poorly clothed, underfed and rudely sheltered; dissension, desertion and disease stalked the encampment. A man of lesser courage, stamina, and devotion to the cause than Washington, could not have survived those terrible months.

This was the darkest moment in the war for Independence for General Washington and his army in this fight for a new nation, absolutely free.

A great soldier, a rigid disciplinarian and an understanding of human nature were Washington's attributes. By his knowledge, wisdom and untiring efforts he was able to hold the Continental Army together.

He led his cold, hungry, ragged army out of Valley Forge on a march to the Delaware river at Trenton; crossing the river he fell upon the British, severely defeating them and making the horizon look much brighter.

**PUT 10% OF YOUR EARNINGS IN WAR BONDS AND
HELP INSURE OUR CONTINUED FREEDOM.**



ABRAHAM LINCOLN
16th President of the United States

Born Died
February 12, 1809—April 15, 1865

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

FOUR score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from this earth.

England Bows to Yankee Methods of Shipbuilding

THE PROUD old shipbuilders of the centuries-old shipyards of England are deferring to modern methods of construction conceived by master builders in the United States. The latest wrinkle is our process of welding hulls instead of riveting which has been publicly approved by Sir Leighton Seager of the big Seager ship operating corporation at Cardiff, which is managing the first 60 ships built here for the British Purchasing Commission.

"The smooth hull certainly provides less resistance and is a favorable feature," said Sir Leighton. "My own view is that the welded hull is as strong if not stronger than the riveted hull. The Ocean Vanguard was in collision and the impact was severe. If she had been a vessel of ordinary construction, the landings and butts would have failed and forward compartments would have filled with water. Also riveting of internals would have failed. No welding was started despite severe distortion of steelwork. The only water which entered the vessel was via actual holing of one plate by an anchor fluke and by loosened frame rivets."

As to repairs, Sir Leighton said that the life of a ship—from 20 to 25 years—was such that the question of repairs caused either by marine casualty or enemy action was a vital one. Repairs could be carried out effectively on these welded vessels in the United Kingdom, but, at the present time, not as expeditiously as in America.

Sir Leighton said that the reports his firm had received from masters and chief engineers who were at sea in these welded ships had been most favorable. The amount of leakage had been nil.

Originally, welding was applied in the shipbuilding industry with some caution. Although a few nearly all-welded ships were built prior to 1936, the strongest impetus to the welding of self-propelled, ocean-going vessels was provided that year when the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company built the virtually all-welded tanker, the J. W. Van Dyke for the Atlantic Refining Company.

On the approximate number of 1400 Liberty type ships for which the Maritime Commission had contracted there are from 225,000 to 250,000 linear feet of electric welds. Practically all of the plates and all of the incidental members are prepared with the oxy-acetylene flame prior to welding. A completely riveted ship of equal size would use from 900,000 to 1,000,000 rivets, averaging about one point each, so that from a labor and time-saving standpoint, comparing the weight of joining metal, there is a reduction of 20% to 25% in deadweight—which can be used largely now for cargo carrying.

Welding has eliminated the punch gap which saves that much waste edge. Larger plates are used and prefabricated so that parts of the hull are assembled by cranes and welded together. These processes have resulted in cutting down the time of hull building and launching.

Pulpwood requirements—for paper, containers, plastics, rayon and similar products—are estimated at more than 15 million cords, compared with a 1936-40 average of 9.3 million cords.

A Message to Labor

From Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy
(On the Anniversary of the Bombing of Pearl Harbor)

ONE YEAR AGO, when we were so treacherously attacked by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor, American Workers were called upon to increase to the utmost the production weapons and materials for the Fleet.

The response of labor was magnificent, and free American labor may well be proud of the production records they established during the year in our shipyards, aircraft factories, ordnance plants, and other factories.

The United States Navy congratulates the men and women of American industry who have done such a remarkable job for the armed services. The men in the Fleet are eternally grateful to the soldiers of production who are furnishing them with these weapons of war on time.

Progress must continue to be made on the production line as well as on the firing line. Existing production records must be broken, and that calls for even greater cooperation between management and labor in American industry. Progressive and intelligent methods must continue to be used in this, the most gigantic war production program of all time. Absenteeism, industrial accidents, work spoilage and waste must be reduced to a minimum. Health and safety programs in our plants and shipyards can do much to keep the most workers on the job the most days.

British Labor Leaders Tour Shipyards

A delegation of British shipbuilding trade union officials are touring American and Canadian shipyards in a study of New World mass production techniques, at the invitation of leading shipbuilding unions of the U.S. and Canadian Labor Departments.

Welding techniques, which have contributed substantially to the speeding up of ship production in this country, are of special interest to the British. They use riveting widely, while in the United States more than 70% of a ship is put together by welding.

400,000 new Workers Needed by Shipyards

Nearly 400,000 more workers will have to be hired by the nation's shipyards by next May to keep the "Victory Fleet" program up to schedule, the Maritime Commission estimated recently.

That's almost double the number now employed in yards turning out cargo ships. Freighter construction will be stepped up enormously next year—to 16,000,000 tons, as compared with 8,000,000 tons for 1942, the commission pointed out.

Send Union Label Cigarettes to Our Boys Overseas

In a rush of patriotic enthusiasm that is spreading like wildfire across the land all branches of organized labor are cooperating in a vast campaign to keep our armed forces overseas supplied with Union Label cigarettes.

Animated by that "do-unto-others-as-ye-would-they-should-do-unto-you" spirit, several millions of union-made cigarettes have been shipped by local labor unions to American fighting men in the far corners of the world. Millions more are being ordered by other local unions to be forwarded overseas every month.

Quoting from General MacArthur's cablegram in response as to what his troops would appreciate most, he said, "American cigarettes, which of all personal comforts are the most difficult to obtain here." High praise is due the labor unions of America for their splendid effort to meet this enormous need. May the generous movement spread and grow. There can be no worthier cause for giving. It is not only a package of cigarettes—this gift from union men—it is a warm handclasp across the sea to prove that the labor organizations of America are behind our fighting men.

• Any local wishing to take part in this worthy cause can get information on procedure from I. M. Ornburn, Sec.-Treas., Union Label Trades Dept., Washington, D. C.

Siding Cuts Duration Building Costs

A revolutionary improvement in gypsum board, called Triple-Sealed Sheetrock Siding, is announced by the United States Gypsum Co. It is claimed to cut cost of duration buildings up to 30%. It builds, sheathes, sides, braces and decorates, in one operation. Made of gypsum, the board is fireproof. It is also weatherproof.

For years Sheetrock has been accepted as a quality material for inside walls. With the perfection of an effective process for sealing edges, ends and surfaces, Sheetrock Siding now is practical as a siding for duration buildings.

In addition to the triple-seal, a "drip cap" shiplap edge has been developed to protect joints between boards from the weather.

Triple-Sealed Sheetrock Siding was developed by the United States Gypsum Research Laboratories and has been under test for 20 months. The board has stood up under constant exposure to all weather conditions and is still in excellent condition after this period.

In a float test, to check results under constant exposure to moisture, the laboratory found that Triple-Sealed Sheetrock Siding absorbed approximately 2% of its weight in water in the first 5 hours in which it floated on the water. No further water was absorbed by the test specimen.

The board is made one inch thick, 2 ft. wide and 6, 8, 9 and 10 ft. long. It is made of non-critical materials and is available for war building needs in all parts of the United States.

Wartime Sacrifice Measurements

Peter E. Terzick, secretary of the AFL Puget Sound District Council, Lumber & Sawmill Workers, and a labor editor well known in the Northwest, suggests a three point yardstick for evaluating the merits of war sacrifices. Mr. Terzick's viewpoint is so timely that we suggest it to our readers as a dependable guide for evaluating demands made upon them for giving up some right or privilege in order to win the war. He suggests that every sacrifice we are called upon to make be weighed in the light of three reasonable requirements. These are:

1. Is it **NECESSARY**? Or merely the whim of some board or official?
2. Will it be for the **DURATION ONLY**? If this cannot be guaranteed the way is already paved for home-spun American fascism.
3. Will it conform to the standard of **EQUAL** sacrifice for all classes? Or will the privileged classes be largely immune?

In analyzing the allocation of war contracts to large corporations at the expense of little industry, the alarming demise of small retail business, the rank favoritism shown to large processors and retailers by the OPA, the fixing of agricultural prices to favor the large corporate farmers, the outrageous tax measures which bear most heavily on the poor, it is manifest that certain special interests already have made hay in the wartime sun, and have already fastened their claws so firmly into our economic fabric that it is going to take all that organized labor, the small farmer, business man and industrialist working together can do to tear them away from their point of vantage.

While the hour is late, it is not too late to reestablish the time tested principle of logic which is collateral to our existence as a democracy, namely that war time sacrifices must be made by all classes of our citizenry according to the ability to do so.

Carpenters Give Ambulance to Red Cross

Carpenters Local 1204 formally presented to the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Red Cross, a \$2,700 ambulance paid for by weekly contributions of 400 members of the Local Union.

Union members called to a special meeting for the presentation heard Chairman Dave Maiowitz declare:

"Ever since Hitler first brought war to the world, we planned to engage in some relief work. Now, thanks to the fine work of our officers and members, we have raised nearly \$5,000 for relief work during the past year; \$500 for Russian War Relief, \$200 for the U.S.O., for the Greater New York Fund, \$250 for the United Jewish Appeal and \$500 for the United Relief.

"We are now presenting this \$2,700 ambulance to the Red Cross, but we will not stop there. We intend to raise more money—for the British War Relief, for the Red Cross and for other worthy causes."

Canteen System for British Workers

By HERBERT TRACEY

RECENTLY an unusual meal was served in the dining room of the House of Commons. A selected number of Members of Parliament sampled a hot dinner, brought down from a northern coalfield in containers such as the miners are now using to take the same sort of meals down the pit.

The meal the M.P.'s ate at Westminster consisted of meat and vegetables, with a pudding to follow, prepared in the colliery canteen, and put into the container exactly as the miners' meals are, and brought to London by train overnight. When served in the Commons' dining room the meal was piping hot, although it had been in the cans for 24 hours.

This illustrates a development of a remarkable and now highly organized system of works' canteens which has grown up since the war began. Its extension to coalpits is a most interesting feature.

Meals underground, for generations of miners, have invariably been no more than a cold snack. In the not very distant past, among the Welsh miners, one rarely saw packed into the "tommy box" anything but bread and cheese, maybe an apple, seldom meat sandwiches; and always a bottle of cold tea, usually without milk. The miners' great meal of the day—great in more than one sense—was a big, steaming affair when he got home from the pit and had removed the grime by bathing in the household tub in front of the kitchen fire.

Conditions in the coalfields have been subject to a steady revolutionizing process for years; particularly in the matter of pithead baths and wash-houses. But pit canteens are a war-time innovation. Arrangements to supply hot meals to miners at the coalface from pithead kitchens are still more recent. They are not yet general, but a start has been made, and the idea has come to stay.

The canteen system is spreading all through British industry. Its growth is well described in a book about to be published by the Oxford University Press, written by the Managing Director of the National Catering Service, Mr. C. G. Gardiner.

Mr. Gardiner calls canteens industry's second power house. They were once regarded as a luxury and a nuisance, but are now essential. They are helping to change the ill-lit and comfortless factory of fifty years ago into a place nearly as attractive as the home.

Experience has convinced Mr. Gardiner—and most enlightened employers, as well as industrial experts and departmental officials—that many problems of industry, not only output, but absenteeism, health, accidents, labor turnover, and unsatisfactory worker-management relations, find a part of their solution at least in the works canteen. These prob-

lems, he says, are related to breaking the long spell of work with a mid-shift refresher.

Production graphs have shown over and over again that output gradually sinks after a couple of hours of peak production, until reaching its lowest level about lunch-time. The longer the working spell, Mr. Gardiner asserts, the steeper the fall in output. Often the foodless period without a "re-stoking" interval has been as long as six hours. The canteen has changed all this. Evidence is available to show that output is not only maintained but improved after the mid-shift break.

Canteen arrangements have become incomparably more important than in pre-war industry. The inflow of women workers to the factories has emphasized the need for canteens. Meals at home are a serious problem, with the transfer of women from the kitchen to the workshop.

So we get the canteen system, in full blast. Under "directives" issued by the Minister of Labor, whose welfare policy is a strong feature of his administration, factories employing more than 250 work-people must provide canteens where hot meals can be obtained. Before the Minister will schedule any works under his Essential Work scheme, he must be satisfied that conditions of employment and welfare provisions are adequate—and his requirements include canteens. I express a personal view, which I am sure the war's industrial history will vindicate, that Ernest Bevin's welfare policy is the greatest single factor in maintaining the morale of the working people and strengthening industrial discipline without recourse to coercive measures.

Mr. Bevin, Britain's Minister of Labor, announces that he requires at least a million women to reinforce the huge numbers already on war production. A widespread redistribution of man-power is now taking place. This involves the transfer of scores of thousands of younger women and girls to essential jobs vacated by called up men; and the part-time work of older women is being organized as substitute labor for the gaps.

It is not as simple as it sounds. Women and girls transferred from home to work in other areas cannot be left to wander around looking for lodgings, and the older women who undertake part-time war work in factories in addition to their domestic duties cannot go between home and workshop without some planning and re-organization of the factory and the home.

The welfare of the transferred women workers is by no means left to chance. The Hostels Corporation, an incorporated body set up by the Ministry of Labor, has established "homes from home" for their accommodation. One of these hostels comprises several blocks of huts grouped around a central building. Over a thousand women live there now; presently there will be room for another thousand. Sleeping accommodation is available in the huts, and facilities for recreation and meals are centralized.

In the large entrance hall of the central building there is a postoffice, where more business is transacted than in most sub-offices. The resident women use it for savings bank purpose and for sending money home to their families. Most of the women are buying War Savings certificates regularly on pay day every week.

In the entrance hall, too, there is the reception room, where new arrivals are helped with the formalities of registration, identification cards, and rationing arrangements. There is a shop in the hall which supplies the smaller wants of the women, and a late cup of tea can be got there when the canteen is closed. The dining room seats about a thousand and the main recreation room is large enough for 500 people to dance and a thousand can be accommodated for concerts and entertainments. There are writing rooms and game rooms. Two small lounges are provided for quiet reading and a library runs in conjunction with the nearest public library from which many kinds of books are requisitioned.

At these women's hostels, in works canteens, as well as in camps and barracks and garrison towns, entertainments are provided by another organization. Chance gave me this week, too, an opportunity to talk to a Trade Union colleague who knows a good deal about this organization in his capacity as general secretary of Actors' Equity. What he told me is of interest, in view of the fact that the corresponding organization in the United States, Actors' Equity Association, is developing similar activities for the armed services of America. Here in Britain, a voluntary organization called (for short ENSA—that is, the Entertainments National Service Association—has been organizing this recreational work. ENSA runs nearly a hundred theatrical touring companies which produce plays in garrison theatres and halls where facilities can be found; some of these companies have as many as thirty players and stay on the road for months at a time. Then there are variety shows, concert parties, and vaudeville turns by professional entertainers, many of them famous on the music hall programs, going the rounds under ENSA auspices.

Piggy Banks Should "Shell Out"

IF POP AND MOM have been dipping into baby's piggy bank—just to make change, of course—their continued raids on a wider scale will receive the approving nod of the Federal Treasury. Mint officials are urging the public to put scads of pennies back into circulation. There is a real shortage of the coppers and the ones in domestic storage should get back on the commercial job.

Mint officials said that 2,000,000,000 Indian heads were distributed prior to adoption of the present Lincoln design in 1909. The greater part of that stack of pennies is still outstanding. Many persons harbor the mistaken notion that the Indian heads will be worth more than their face value, which accounts in part for the hoarding of that issue. Such pennies will buy nothing more than a 1-cent stamp.

The Treasury is urging school children to cooperate in getting pennies back into circulation. This will relieve the shortage of that denomination and also save vital metals which will have to be used to make more pennies if the piggy banks are not emptied. It has been suggested that the pennies be exchanged for war stamps, thus rendering a double favor to business and the government.

The integrity of loyal workmanship is behind the Union Label.

Bits and Quips

The Tennessee legislature has before it a bill to tax union dues and audit the books. The proposed levy to be 6 per cent, to be added to the public school fund. Can you imagine what the labor haters and politicians could do with the passage of this bill? It would mean the death of all bona fide labor organizations in the state in short time. "The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance"—and in the slang expression, "we don't mean maybe."

Although for some time it has been difficult to secure and maintain an ample supply of labor, production in the Merchant Shipbuilding and repair industry in Great Britain has increased since the war and the output goals for 1941-42 have been achieved. Output per worker has risen greatly and in one district rose 50 per cent between February, 1941 and June, 1942.

"'And Columbus,' says Erma, 'thought he had a problem, getting only three ships across the ocean.'"—Kansas City Star.

Sometimes Local Unions will select unscrupulous men to represent them, and these representatives do harm to the Labor Movement. Men who are known to be of good character, who are honest and conscientious and who fully understand the relationship that should exist between employer and employe and work to that end should be selected. When a mistake has been made, immediate steps should be taken to correct the situation.

The national parks yielded 6,473,855 pounds of scrap metal in 1942, or enough to fill more than 75 freight cars. Tourists' and picnickers' tin cans and bottle caps, no doubt.

Estimates by war agencies of 1943 lumber needs for boxing and crating alone reach the staggering figure of 9,000,000,000 board feet. That one item demonstrates that this is a global war. In no past war have the supply lines been so extended, and an army is only as strong as its line of supplies. Wood has an important war job in helping to keep food, munitions, medicines, planes, tanks, etc., flowing steadily to the fellows with the guns.

Women will make up 30% of the labor force in war industries this year, it is estimated. A lot more husbands will have to get their own pipe and slippers.

WPB has launched a survey of the millwork industry in order to find what proportion of available plant facilities is being used for war work.

Nature keeps a one-price store; whoever lays down the price gets the goods. Hitler and his co-criminals can't raise the price.

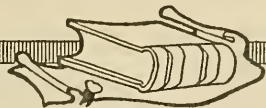
A Story of War—And War Bonds



Allied refugee government sources estimate on the basis of underground reports that sabotage has reduced Germany's output by at least 18 per cent in occupied countries, according to a recent broadcast from London. It is believed the Germans have been forced to use at least 2,120,000 men and women needed in other war jobs in order to check factory sabotage.

Demand the Union Label

Official Information



**General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348 1/2 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE

Members Entering the Service

In order to save a great deal of unnecessary correspondence, we again take this opportunity briefly to outline the proper procedure in such cases.

You may classify your members in the service as follows:

First. If the member desires to remain in benefit during the time of his service, it is necessary that the Local continue to pay tax and the member continues to pay dues, unless the Local Union decides to pay the dues for such members.

Second. If the member elects not to pay dues or the Local Union decides not to pay tax on such members as may enter the service, you may carry him in membership without benefit during the time he is in the service and so notify this office, and one may be deducted from the number on which you pay tax. A member taking advantage of this plan must have his dues paid up to and including the month he enters the service.

Upon his return from the service he starts paying dues and the Local pays tax on his account to the General Office and mention of his return to the Local must be made in the first possible monthly report to the Financial Secretary.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| 1533 | St. Paul, L'Ermite, Que., Can. | 1540 | Kamloops. B. C. Can. |
| 1537 | Sidney Neb. | 3086 | Pulaski. Va. |
| 3084 | Urania, La. | 1545 | Van Nuys. Calif. |
| 3085 | Syracuse, N. Y. | 1548 | Los Angeles, Calif. |

Salutes Labor As Factor for Victory

Working men and women—the members of organized labor—are the backbone of the war efforts in all of the United Nations. They are under no illusions concerning the peril menacing freedom and will be the decisive factor in destroying the enemy. When the war is won, organized labor will be one of the powers of the post-war world.

That is a summary of a statement just issued by the Methodist Federation for Social Service, calling for a stronger voice for labor in the conduct of the war and a place at the conference table when the peace is being written.

The Federation recites the sacrifices and achievements of the workers:

Labor has given up its right to strike and has kept its pledge so faithfully that time lost from strikes since Pearl Harbor equals only one day for every thousand man-days worked.

Trade unionists have contributed a substantial part of their wages to War Stamps and Bonds and to various relief agencies, have served as air raid wardens and fire watchers, and have donated their blood to Red Cross banks.

Labor's production record has been "magnificent," and would have been even more conspicuous had management been equally cooperative.

"Monopolistic interests," the Federation declares, "in their drive for war profits, have blocked and are still blocking a maximum war effort."

Many problems of production could be solved were labor given representation on government agencies dealing with the question, the church group said.

Carpenters of Charleston, S. C., Help Red Cross

Contributions to help make cheerful recreation centers of the day rooms at military stations here are coming from several Charleston unions. Furniture, cash, paint and a record player were among the unions' gifts to the soldiers, supplied in response to an appeal by the Red Cross.

Local Carpenters, with other unions have undertaken to supply the furniture for the day rooms.

The Red Cross Camp and Hospital Council reported that cooperation from the unions has been cheerful and wholehearted.

17,500,000 War Workers

A year ago 7,000,000 persons were employed in war work. Now the total has risen to 17,500,000. In 1943 it will be necessary to add at least 5,000,000 to the working and fighting forces. And by the end of that year nearly all of the working population will be engaged in war work or in civilian work geared to the war.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

Since the last issue of The Carpenter was published, word has been received that the following Brothers have passed away:

- Brother G. H. Anderson, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother F. Bocko, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother O. L. Butler, Local No. 1534, Petersburg, Va.
Brother Thomas J. Carroll, Local No. 490, Passaic, N. J.
Brother John Cornwall, Local No. 1, Chicago, Ill.
Brother A. R. Dyer, Local No. 326, Prescott, Ariz.
Brother W. Fenske, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother Ivar Fritz, Local No. 1128, La Grange, Ill.
Brother Sylvian Grey, Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio
Brother Arthur Hazelton, Local No. 1373, Flint, Mich.
Brother N. Lavere, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother Josiah W. Libby, Local No. 30, New London, Conn.
Brother Ben Lindquist, Local No. 1373, Flint, Mich.
Brother Paul Rabitaille, Local No. 30, New London, Conn.
Brother Frederick Rittman, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother Allen Russell, Local No. 143, Canton, Ohio
Brother Charles Schiefelbein, Local No. 1128, La Grange, Ill.
Brother David W. Socolofski, Local No. 1128, La Grange, Ill.
Brother Melvin Springer, Local No. 1373, Flint, Mich.
Brother Charles W. Stephens, Local 899, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Brother E. M. Wiltse, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother Clarence R. Young, Local No. 1278, Gainesville, Fla.

* * * * *

Killed In Action

- Brother Harold Woodring, Local No. 200, Columbus, Ohio
(African Sector)

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

A Letter from a Soldier to his Secretary

Editor, The Carpenter:

At the present time L. U. No. 1536, New York, N. Y., has approximately 125 men in the Armed Forces of our country. I receive quite a bit of correspondence from these men, and I received one letter in particular along with a poem which I believe would prove of interest to all the members of our Brotherhood.

It is with this thought in mind that I am submitting a copy of both the letter and the poem.

Yours, fraternally,

Joseph M. Geffen, Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * * *

November 23, 1942

Dear Mr. Geffen:

We've moved twice since my last letter to you and I believe that we're to remain here until the big push. This is the last phase of our training and it won't be too long now.

Incidentally, we spend most of our spare time in a barracks, and quite often discuss the various Unions. I'm sure you understand that our Union receives the most eulogistic comments. I have proof of mine as well. However, most of our members are workers and it's not often that I meet with any here in the air-corps. Of course, there are many in other branches of the service, in fact, quite a few.

Now Mr. Geffen, I wonder if you'd allow me to impose upon you a trifle by having you write a letter to my Mom. I've got a very old-fashioned Mother who worries a great deal and is always pleased to hear anything concerning me. She would feel very good to receive a letter to the effect that my standing will always be good in the Union. My Dad was also a union member and she has a high regard for unions. I have two correspondents who are at present employed on my old job at Maspeth, L. I. One is a man of 52, with 2 sons in the army. He tells me that he buys at least one war bond per week. I've explained to the men here that one can do that when working in our Union and still have enough left to live on. My statements cannot be confuted. Too, those 2 by 6's have given me quite a protuberance on the upper arm. (They had better not confute it.) They claim that a good worker is usually a good fighter and their job back there is every bit as important as our is here.

I've rambled on quite a bit here, Mr. Geffen and hope I haven't bored you too much. Someday, I hope I can write you of the way it all looked up there in troubled skies. It's funny how some like myself "builders"

have been turned into "destroyers"; but our one consolation is that the things we destroy are like those buildings condemned by our Union affiliates, and I sincerely hope our present job will be just as good as our past. I hope our flag still flies over the plant at Maspeth. It's a symbol of blood and truth and . . . peace! Again I'll say thank you, and may we clear these skies soon so that our Union can build towers into them.

* * * * *

To Our Union Brothers

T his is to the Brothers
I n the Union of the free;
M ay they and all the others
B uild for dear old liberty..
E ach and everyone of you that toils the long day thru,
R estores a little substance to the red and white and blue.
M ay all of you continue this
A nd come to realize,
N o allied bombs will ever miss
S ince strength shines from your eyes.

L ay each brick with power!
O h, drive each nail with might!
C arry on each hour
A nd help us win this fight!
L ick the axis with your work!

U nited brothers all,
N ever fear, we'll never shirk.
I ndeed, we'll never fall!
O h, carry on our Union, dear Brothers one and all;
N ever fail to answer it, as this may be our call.

Yours very sincerely,

Sergeant Thomas A. Stephens

96th Bomb Group, 338th Squadron.

Army Air Force, Pocatello, Idaho

Comments on Forest Article

Editor, The Carpenter:

All of us here were much interested in reading Mr. Frank Connolly's effective article—"Labor's Stake in the Forests" which appeared in the December number of The Carpenter.

Mr. Connolly has presented three factors which are necessary to the future well-being of America's forests and the well-being of all those who have a stake in forest operations—particularly craftsmen who have been historically concerned in working with wood.

Yours very truly,

C. R. French, Director of Information,
American Forest Products Industries, Inc.
Washington, D. C.

Apprentice Sends a V Letter

NOTE THE CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS IN PLAIN BLOCK LETTERS IN THE PANEL BELOW, AND YOUR OFFICIAL ADDRESS IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE REVERSE, CASE OR POUCH. WRITE PLAINLY. VERY SMALL WRITING IS NOT SUITABLE.

940784

RECEIVED BY
1872
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CENSORSHIP STAMP

Carpenter Building
223 E. Michigan St.
Indianapolis Indiana
Advertising Dept. Room
J. S. G.

To: J. T. Roberts
SENDER'S NAME
121st Street, E. P.
SENDER'S ADDRESS
A. P. O. 635 New York
Dec. 30, 1943
DATE

Dear Brothers;

I am an apprentice boy in "our" swell Brotherhood. And as you see I am in the Army. I've been in now for almost a year, and for over half of that time I've been out of the States. I am now in England. Yes, as at home I am still learning my trade. One of the things I would like to tell you is of the "Carpenter", which you send to my home. (Baltimore Maryland No. 101) which in turn my Dad, Mr. Wm. E. Roberts takes great pride in sending one to me. I can't tell you how happy I am to get them. They sure remind me of home. Please don't change the address as my Dad will keep on sending them to me. You people just keep doing the good you've done in the past and I'm sure we'll all be together once more.

JOHN T. ROBERTS

It reads: Dear Brother: I am an apprentice boy in "our" swell Brotherhood. And as you see I am in the army. I've been in now for almost a year, and for over half of that time I've been out of the States. I am now in England. Yes, as at home I am still learning my trade. One of the things I would like to tell you is of the "Carpenter", which you send to my home, (Baltimore, Maryland, No. 101) which in turn my Dad, Mr. Wm. E. Roberts, takes great pride in sending on to me. I can't tell you how happy I am to get them. They sure remind me of home. Please don't change the address as my Dad will keep on sending them to me. You people just keep doing the good you've done in the past and I'm sure we'll all be together once more.—John T. Roberts.

Anniversary Party Honors Pension Members

Editor, The Carpenter:

Carpenters L. U. No. 701 celebrated its 42nd Anniversary in Fresno, Calif., in honor of its pension members, eighteen of whom were present. C. S. Moore was the honor guests as the only charter member. Vice-President Percy Cobleigh presided over the festivities which consisted of a brief business meeting, leaving most of the evening to refreshments and the distribution of gifts to the pension members, each was given a carpenters emblem button.



L. U. No. 701 was first organized and received its charter November 27, 1901, with Wm. D. Huber General President and P. J. McGuire General Secretary and Treasurer of the United Brotherhood present.

The carpenters in Fresno enjoy doing their bit in the great war although it means that practically fifty per cent of its members have to be out of the city on larger defense jobs.

In the picture, the pension members are standing in the back row. They hoped that the next 42 years would be as pleasant for L. U. No. 701 as the past have been.

Fraternally yours,

Ben Masters, Recording Secretary,
Fresno, Cal.

"Carpentry" Author in "Who's Who"

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am enclosing herewith a clipping taken from the Emporia Gazette, William Allen White's paper, which might interest you and also the readers of The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,

H. H. Siegle.

* * * * *

H. H. Siegle, whose book, "Carpentry, Craft Problems," is reaching the shelves of libraries in the United States and Canada and is being used as a text in vocational schools, has received a letter from "Who's Who in America," which reads in part: "This letter comes to you because reference library users are seeking information about you—as a result we

are both carding your name permanently in our biographical file and scheduling it for listing in our Current Biographical Reference Service. Although listing in a succeeding volume of Who's Who does not necessarily follow from publication of a biography in the Service, names covered by it automatically become a part of the master list which is biennially considered for Who's Who itself. Furthermore, all biographies sketched in the Service are indexed in the succeeding volume of Who's Who."

Many Members of L. U. 132 Give Blood

Recruited as blood donors by their union shop stewards, carpenters employed on an Arlington County (Va.) defense homes project, gave blood at the District of Columbia Red Cross Blood Donor Center.

The center, usually closed on Saturday, was open from 9 to 1 o'clock, under an arrangement made by the Arlington County Red Cross Chapter. More than 2,200 men are employed on the project, and it is planned to repeat the arrangement until all volunteers have made their donations.

Recruiting of the workmen began several weeks ago, and since then from 40 to 50 men each week have gone after working hours to give blood, despite difficulties of getting to the center through heavy evening rush-hour traffic. The center was not able to accommodate all who volunteered on this basis, nor were the men able to take time off from their vital job of building homes for war workers. To meet these obstacles, plans were made to open the center on Saturday, usually a day off for many of the men.

Carpenters Entertain Workers in Scrap Drive

Local No. 225, Atlanta, Ga., of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America entertained the volunteer workers of local labor unions who had donated their services during the recent newspaper scrap metal drive to a "dinner and thanks party" at the Ansley Hotel, recently.

The carpenters, one of the most civic minded groups, told the volunteers of the good comments that they had heard from every source for their untiring efforts and unselfishness to the cause, and that they were honored in having them as their guests.

Mr. T. D. Harper, secretary of Local No. 225 and master of ceremonies, asked for a short talk from each worker and they all responded with the enthusiasm that it will take to win this war.

A man, pinned underneath his car after an auto accident, was being questioned by a policeman.

"Married?"

"No," said the man. "This is the worst fix I was ever in."

* * * * *

Magistrate—What induced you to strike your wife?

Husband—Well, your honor, she had her back to me, the broom was handy, and the back door was open, so I thought I'd take a chance.



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

The First Line of Defense Is the Home

Each child in the family will feel the war crisis differently and will understand it in terms of his age, sex, and temperament—his own unique makeup. It is the business of parents to understand these differing reactions so far as possible and to be ready whenever their help is needed.




What You Buy With **WAR BONDS**




The power of the greatest Navy in the world, our own two-ocean fleet, rests in large measure on its backbone—the Battleships of the Line. They displace approximately 35,000 tons and cost up to \$70,000,000. We have something like a score of these huge ships in the Atlantic and Pacific.



Eight huge battleships are under construction and more are contemplated. To finance these modern goliaths of the sea it is necessary for every American everywhere to buy more and more War Bonds. We can do it if everybody does his share. Invest at least ten percent of your income every pay day to help your county go over its Bond Quota.

U. S. Treasury Department

Fathers are always enormously important in their children's lives—never more so than in times of anxiety and confusion. And yet, in war they are likely to be away from home for longer hours of work or in service of one sort or another and to be tired and preoccupied when they are at home. Even so, fathers, knowing that their strength and influence are vital to the whole family, should try to stay close to their children and to be with them as much as possible. This may mean changing some of the hours for meals or even bedtime, but it will be well worth the children's losing some sleep for the sake of seeing their father. They will feel greater security under changed conditions if they know the family is facing life together.

Of course, this will be more difficult if the father's work or service takes him completely out of the home. But he can still remain in the thoughts and conversation as an important part of the children's lives and an essential part of the family itself. During wars there are fewer and fewer men about, and children miss them and sense an upset in the normal balance of life. If the father must be away altogether, per-

haps other male relatives may be ready to assume some responsibility toward the children. Group activities led by men in the neighborhood or

in school or church will help without changing the loyalty and affection of a child for his own father and home.

It is a comfort to parents to know that their very small children, even though kindergarten age, cannot imagine or see in the future what our anxieties and knowledge make very real to us. They can imagine only what they themselves have experienced. They may seem to understand because they pick up the terms that other people around them use. Sensing fear or anxiety, they may describe things with the same words as are current with adults but which do not have the same meanings for them. For instance, one little boy understands the war as a big game to catch Hitler. Another very dependable child tells about his dreams of Hitler coming over here and taking everything away. To most small children Hitler symbolizes all "badness," and is the object of their feeling of antagonism.

Actually children will show fear, less by their words than by their actions. They may be irritable, hard to please, restless, or they may even make the most of the chance to get special attention and privileges. A kindergarten teacher reported that after the first air-raid drill there was next day an irritability and restlessness throughout the group that the children themselves couldn't connect with anything in particular. Try to treat all these behavior-problems as normally as you can; try not to let your children, whatever their ages, live in anxious anticipation of dangers that do not exist.

**OUR MEN NEED
★ BOOKS ★**



**SEND
ALL YOU CAN SPARE**

Help a man in uniform enjoy his leisure hours. Give your good books to the 1943 VICTORY BOOK CAMPAIGN. Leave them at the nearest collection center or public library.

Auxiliaries Join Recruiting Drive

The National Women's Trade Union League and the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor have joined with other women's organizations to assist in a national campaign for the WAAC to enable that branch of the service to reach the projected strength of 150,000.

Together with 32 other organizations, including the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., the labor groups will function through the Advisory Council of the Women's Interest Section, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department. Announcements of the program was made by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, chief of the Women's Interest Section, at the Fourth Service Command regional conference of the Advisory Council in Atlanta, Ga., recently.

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

Dress for Women in War Industries

Dr. Bertram P. Brown, director of the State Department of Public Health and chief of the emergency medical service unit of the State Council of Defense, offers suggestions on what women should and should not wear—that is, if they are working in war industries.

"I make no claim to being an arbiter of women's fashions," said Dr. Brown, "but the rapid increase of women workers in shipyards, airplane plants and in munitions factories makes it necessary for me, from a safety standpoint, to offer a few helpful suggestions to these women." The physician said his suggestions on the proper wearing apparel for women war workers are based on clothes that are practical, comfortable and attractive. His suggestions follow:

1. Wear uniform type of outside apparel, such as slack suits, slacks and tucked-in shirts, cover-all minus loose cuffs or pockets to avoid the possibility of becoming entangled in moving machinery.
2. Wear well-fitting, low-heeled oxfords, giving firm support to the arches. Such shoes are an aid to good posture, help prevent fatigue and accidents. Open-toe or high heel shoes are neither safe nor practical in industrial plants.
3. Caps, nets, or wrap-around turban head bands to hold up long bobs to prevent hair from being caught in moving machinery. Women with short or boyish bobs should also wear head coverings. The same static electricity that makes hair follow a brush or comb can cause accidents if hair is permitted to fly loosely.
4. Do not wear bracelets, wrist watches, necklaces or rings. These accessories do not add to feminine attractiveness in shipyards or aircraft plants, but do add to the number of avoidable accidents.

Women working on certain jobs that are potentially hazardous to eyes, hands and other parts of the body should wear protective equipment such as goggles, gloves and aprons.

Asked what women should wear away from work in war plants, Dr. Brown answered with "No comment."

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 152

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings from Auxiliary No. 152 of Minneapolis, Minn. We had our annual Christmas party on Wednesday, December 16th at Morris hall, to which the families of members were invited. A group of children sang Christmas carols and a program was presented, after which we exchanged gifts and a light lunch was served.

Our Auxiliary donated ten dollars to the U.S.O. for stationery for the boys in service and we sent gifts to the men at Camp Ripley in Northern Minnesota.

We hope more ladies will be able to join our organization this coming year, because we believe in union there is strength.

Fraternally yours,

Nellie Christianson, Rec. Sec.

Ladies Auxiliary of Denver, Colo., Reports

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 156 again greets its sister auxiliaries and wishes them all the best possible success in their work.

This time the auxiliary has a bit of red, white and blue "yarn to add to the Ladies Department. The members are very proud of the fact that the auxiliary has, during the past year, purchased three war bonds; donated funds to the Red Cross; and to the Community Center for the child welfare program.

It has also cooperated with the Denver Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries in the Labor Day parade; the annual Auxiliary Sunday memorial service; and a union label display and card party toward the success of which Local Union No. 55 donated a war bond as first prize. We also helped support various unionization programs and kept well posted on anti-union legislation.

The State Council of Carpenters invited each of the four Ladies Auxiliaries in Colorado to send a fraternal delegate to its Convention in Colorado Springs. Auxiliary No. 156 was represented by its president, Mrs. Jenne M. Lesan.

The annual picnic, pot-luck dinner, Christmas party, children's Christmas treat, and the birthday dinner dance marking the Auxiliary's sixteenth anniversary were the principal social events of the year.

Sincerely,

Mrs. A. W. North, Recording Secretary.

Housewife Likes The Carpenter

Editor, The Carpenter:

My husband is a member of L. U. No. 1941, Hartford, Conn.

I look forward each month to receiving The Carpenter and enjoy it very much.

Almost every month you publish a poem written by some member. While convalescing from an automobile accident I have taken to writing to help pass the time. Enclosed is one of my poems.

* * * * *

PEACE

Behind the clouds away up high,
There is sunshine in the sky.
Behind the clouds, the clouds of war,
There is a peace for ever more.
Behind the heartache of every mother,
There is a pride unlike no other.
Behind our Nation, for what is right,
There is our boys and all their might,
Behind all evil is the Devil;
Hitler has sunk unto that level.
Behind our GOD is all that's good and kind;
It is in God our peace we'll find.

* * * * *

Thanking you most sincerely.

Genevieve C. Normand,
Elmwood, Conn.

Toronto Auxiliary Reports Activities

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 303, Toronto, Canada, is now five years old, and has a membership of forty.

The past year we have had a very busy time, as the members sent comforts to our twenty-one boys in the Armed Forces; flowers were also sent to sick members.

We had the pleasure of meeting General President Wm. L. Hutcheson and General Secretary Frank Duffy on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Carpenters L. U. No. 27 of Toronto.

On Thursdays, December 10, 1942, the officers for the ensuing year were installed by the retiring President, Sister Blair, who has so ably presided in the past five years.

We shall be pleased to hear from any of the sister auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,

Frances Woodhouse, Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 267, Tacoma, Wash.

Greeting:

We are a busy group of women in a busy city just humming with defense work. We have quite a few new members.

During the last year we helped with Red Cross work; entertained at the USO; and made ourselves helpful wherever needed. Several of our members have sons in the service of our country.

We enjoy picnics in season, and at Christmas time we have a party for our members at the hall. A number of our women have been working the past few months.

We have several ways in which we raise money for our treasury and buy flowers for the sick.

Ida Nelson, Recording Secretary.

RULES for Mail Delivery Overseas

Here are some things every writer of a letter to a man on overseas duty can do to help get that letter to the person it is intended for speedily:

1. *Mail the letter early if it is a birthday or holiday message which should reach its destination on a certain date.*
2. *Address it plainly, either with a typewriter or in waterproof ink in printing, and be sure to use the name, rank, number and A.P.O. number of the addressee.*
3. *Wrap parcels thoroughly and securely.*
4. *Use the new V-mail whenever possible.*

This cooperation is requested by the Army Postal Service which, in cooperation with the Post Office Department and the Navy, is working with efficiency and ingenuity to lick the hardest problem of mail handling and dispatch ever faced by any postal system anywhere.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegle

LESSON 173

The newel, whether it is used in stairwork or on porch railings, has a twofold value. In the first place it must give service, which is to say that it must be substantially constructed and installed so that it will give the required support to the railings that are joined to it. And in the second place, it renders an ornamental service. Both of these values must be kept in mind, not only by the designer, but by the workman who installs it. A good workman cannot put substantiality and beauty into a bad design, while a good

method of fastening newels is simple and for ordinary stairwork gives good results. Sometimes the anchor block is

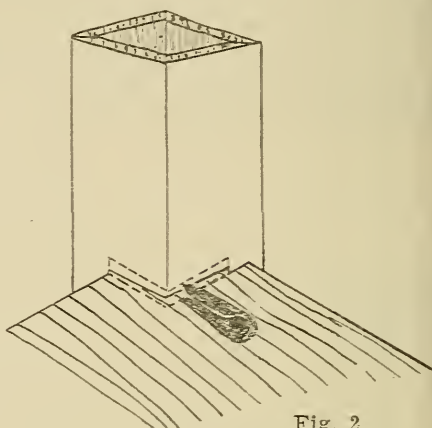


Fig. 2

omitted and the fastening of the newel is done entirely with nails. In either

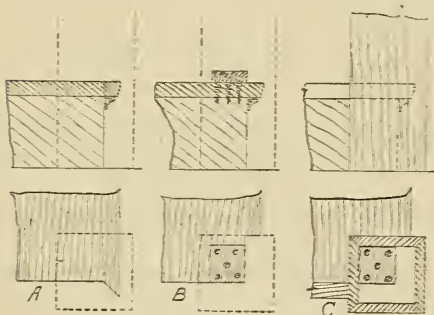


Fig. 1

design might be stripped of its principal values by poor workmanship.

We are showing three steps in the process of setting a newel in Fig. 1. At A we show a plan of a corner of a tread, and the dotted lines show the position of the newel; also the part of the nosing that will have to be cut out. Above is an elevation of the same, showing the position of the newel by dotted lines. At B we show the position of the newel also by dotted lines, but the nosing has been cut to admit the newel. Here we show an anchor fastened to the tread by means of screws, all of which is shown above in elevation. At C is shown the newel set in position and the return nosing in place. This

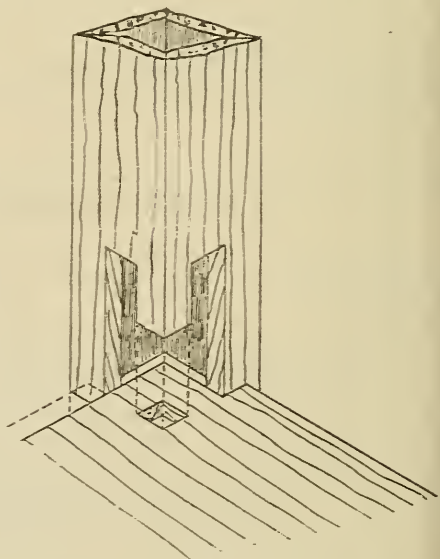


Fig. 3

case, the newel should be propped firmly in its position before the nailing is done. Care must especially be

taken that the newel is plumb and in perfect alignment with the rest of the stairwork. For if the newel is set in a twist, there will be inevitable difficulties when the railing is installed.

Fig. 2 shows by the dotted lines, how the newel is scribed to the tread after one corner has been cut out for the corner of the step. If the newel sets on the finish floor, it must be scribed to it too. The newel should be plumb and in alignment when the scribing is done.

Another method of anchoring a newel is shown by Fig. 3. Here a lng at the corner of the newel slips into a square hole provided for it in the tread. This is a little more expensive than the methods we have explained previously,

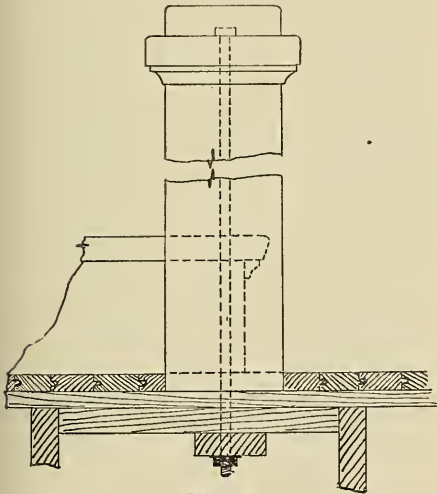


Fig. 4

but if properly done makes a substantial job. To obtain the best results, the newel should be set on the rough floor, as shown in Fig. 4, and the finish floor laid against it. This gives the bottom of the newel a firm hold; however, it is not always advisable to do this, especially on newels for porch railings where this construction would form a pocket for water and cause rotting of the material.

Anchoring newels down with bolts, as shown in Fig. 4, is one of the best ways of holding them in place, not only for stair newels, but especially for newels on porches.

Fig. 5 shows how a landing newel is cut and put in place ready for the finishing work. The dotted lines represent

the last riser and a part of the last tread. The wedge shown is either cut off with a chisel when the flooring is laid or else removed after the newel has been blocked up permanently. Fig. 6

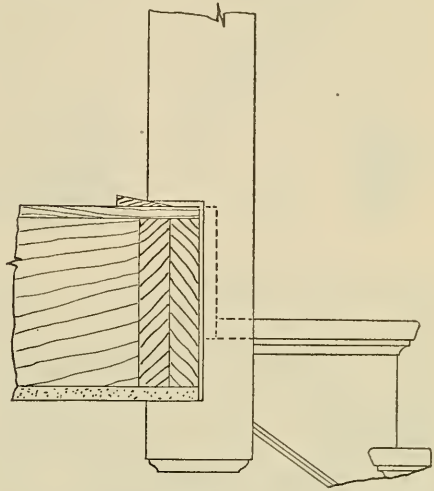


Fig. 5

shows the same after the finishing has been done and the flooring is laid. At a, a are shown two banisters in part.

A front view of the newel we have been dealing with is shown in Fig. 7.

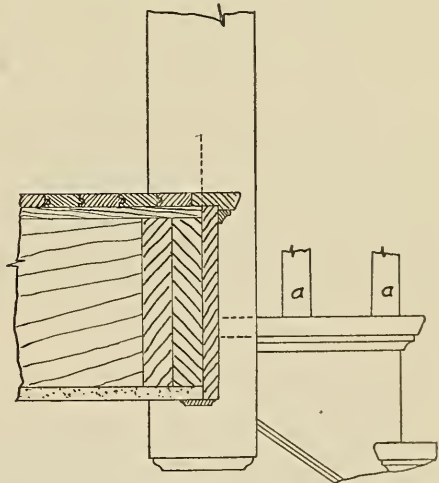


Fig. 6

Here the finishing is all done, and the banisters in part are again indicated at a, a. It will be noticed that the banister centers the newel, which is indicat-

ed by the dotted circles. A little study of Figs. 5, 6 and 7 will reveal the fact that the back of the risers, the back of the fascia and the back of the open stringer intersect the newel at the center, assuming, of course, that the material is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, and the banisters at the base are $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There is no logical basis for the contention that the face of the riser should intersect the newel at the center, for the nosing of the well, the nosing of the stair and the return nosing of

simple way of doing this, and yet leaving the opening as it was before, is the purpose of this article.

Fig. A shows a section through the head of a sliding door opening, which is practically the same as the slide, so far as the jamb and casings are concerned. The pockets into which the doors slide are covered with a wide plain door stop with square edges. This is shown shaded in Fig. A. The spaces

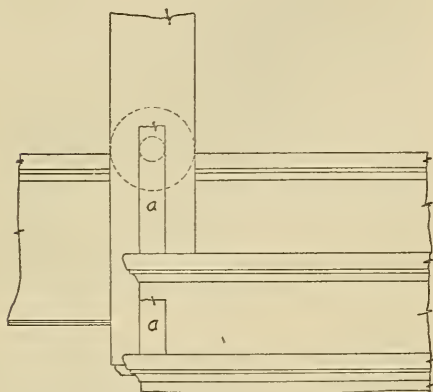


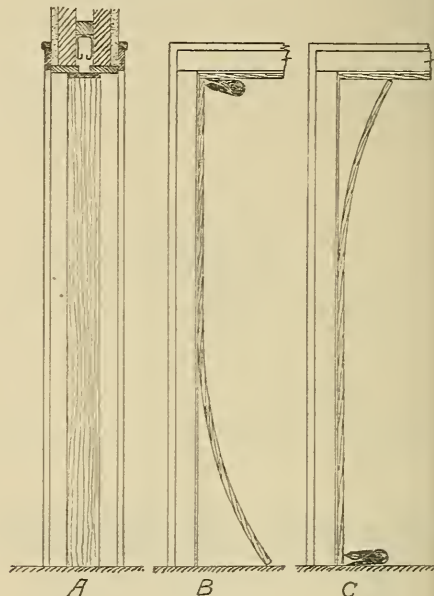
Fig. 7

the tread should all join the newel proportionately the same; therefore, the riser and the fascia must intersect the newel relatively the same as the stringer, speaking of open stringers.

Half newels should be placed where stair railings join a wall. In such cases nailing blocks should be provided before plastering is done, and the location of such blocks should be kept on record so that they can be located when the finishing is being done. Care should also be taken to have the plastering perfectly straight and plumb where the half newels set.

Scribing Both Ends

The sliding doors held a useful place in the home when stoves were the best that could be had for heating; but with the advent of the modern heating systems, sliding doors lost favor, until today, they are seldom if ever used in a new house. Moreover, many home owners, if they have sliding doors in their homes, are fast getting rid of them. A



between the stop and the two edges of the jambs, should be as wide as the thickness of a door, so that if the owner ever wants to install french doors, the stops will already be in place.

At B we are showing in part, the head stop in place, and the side stop sprung into position for scribing, as indicated by the shaded part and the scribes at the top. With the stop centered and plumb, the top can be scribed. This done, make the top cut on the stop and mark it for the exact length (or a trifle strong) and spring the stop into the position shown at C. With the stop centered and plumb, set the scribes to the mark and scribe the bottom of the stop to the floor and cut it. This should make a perfect fit both at the top and at the bottom.—H. H. Siegle.

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OHLEN-BISHOP SAWS

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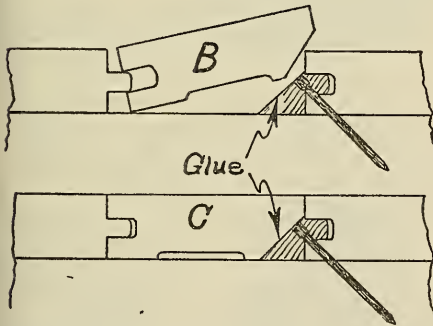
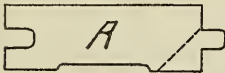
COLUMBUS, OHIO

LAWRENCEBURG, INDIANA

Ask for OHLEN-BISHOP
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trations show the better way to mend floors.

Fig. A gives an outline of a section of a flooring board. To the right, at about 45 degrees, we show a dotted line. This line indicates how the tongue should be ripped off. At Fig. B we show the ripped-off part nailed in place and the other part of the board ready to be forced into place. But before doing this, the joint pointed out with ar-

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rows should be thoroughly glued so that when the board is in place the glue will hold it there. At C, the mending job is shown as it should be when finished. The tongue should be nailed with small finish nails, perhaps 4d's would do for most cases.

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Fig. 910



Fig. 900

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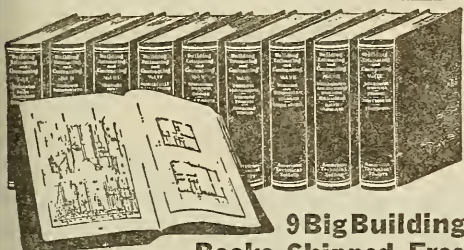
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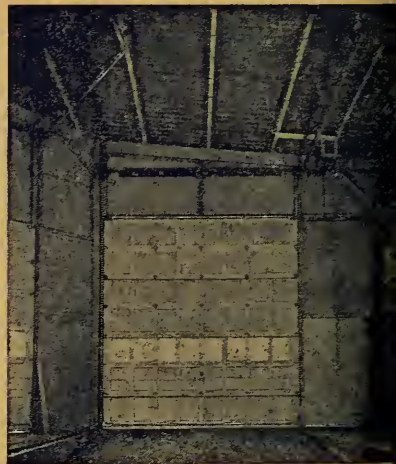
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THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
of America

Founded 1881



FOOD *for Victory!*

by Claude R. Wickard
U.S. Food Administrator

1. Buy and serve only as much food as you and your family need. Then lick the platter clean. The garbage can is potentially Saboteur No. 1.
2. Plan and carry through a Victory Garden, if you have the proper soil and the knowledge.
3. Raise some chickens or some pigs, if you have the facilities and know how to do it. Or keep a cow to produce your own milk.
4. Buy the foods which are most plentiful. We have lots of wheat, for instance, and whole-wheat products are especially nutritious.
5. Use fresh fruits and vegetables in season. This saves tin.
6. Learn and follow the wartime nutrition rules. The British have proved that we can have sounder diets than ever on a more limited supply of food, if we use it right.
7. Co-operate on rationing programs. They are the keystone of sound food management in these war times.
8. Tell your family and friends the real story of food in this war—that food is a weapon.

March 1943

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

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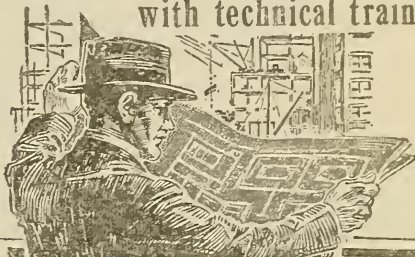
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIII—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1943

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Ten Cents a Copy

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CREDIT

An Important Post-War Factor

General President William L. Hutcheson Reports on His
Study of the Post-War Problems as it Affects
the Building Trades

IT IS GENERALLY ADMITTED by economists and others that the return of peace may well bring a grave economic crisis to this country. Among other serious problems will be the shock of reconverting the huge plants presently devoted to war work to peace-time uses which must affect everyone.

This difficult period of readjustment will consume many months, perhaps years, and will entail a great many serious problems. There will be the even greater problem of finding post-war employment for the millions of returned service men, as well as the temporary war workers. Where this post-war employment is to be found is a problem which greatly concerns us all.

There will undoubtedly be a substantial building program following the war, the extent of which is not certain. Whether the program will meet the challenge of the post-war problem remains to be seen. No one can attempt with any degree of certainty to forecast future building trends. It is, however, possible to call your attention to certain post-war developments which may affect favorably the building industry and which should be encouraging to all labor men. Needless to say a careful study of these problems will aid us in preparing for this difficult period. We are presently engaged in such study involving surveys of many kinds. We are endeavoring to obtain the best opinions possible.

In this connection and in order to clarify the situation from the standpoint of trade unions, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has undertaken a study of and stands ready to assist those industries which are most likely to benefit by the carrying out of a post-war building program.

**Consumers Demand for Many Thousands of
Homes in Post-War Period Is Indicated**

Normally statistics show that there are approximately 500,000 new homes established each year. A survey to date indicates that that number may well be exceeded by post-war buying and establishing of homes by returning service men. Needless to say, if this contemplated demand is to be met a well established system of credit buying is absolutely necessary and any move on the part of the

government or others to eliminate installment credit buying must be regarded by the working man as adverse to his best interests.

In considering the post-war period, it is important to take into account the recent survey conducted by the United States Chamber of Commerce. In a report delivered by William J. Moll, the Field Director, before the Market Research Council, he quoted the following figures. He declared that a million five hundred thousand families indicated their intention of buying new homes directly after the close of the war. Such homes would range in price from three thousand to ten thousand dollars, and would represent a total expenditure of at least five billion dollars. An estimated two million five hundred ninety thousand people have expressed their intention of buying automobiles within six months after the end of the war; one million seven hundred and fifteen thousand intend buying refrigerators, and one million two hundred and sixty thousand have expressed a desire for prompt delivery of washing machines.

Mr. Moll explained that his figures are based, in addition to results from various questionnaires, on personal interviews with approximately twelve thousand consumers scattered throughout the nation.

"American productive capacity" he asserted, "will be equal to the new demands made upon it in the war period. We will have the biggest plant capacity in history, the largest supply of raw materials, both natural and synthetic, and the largest number of skilled workmen that we or any other nation have ever had."

He observed that plans are being advanced rapidly for providing a record employment in the United States when war production ceases. More than 67 per cent of manufacturers interviewed by the chamber recently, he disclosed, stated that they will employ as many or more people after the war as they do at present, even considering greatly expanded operations due to war demand.

The Buying Public Will Depend Heavily on Credit

According to Mr. Moll, "This high employment will insure buying power to take care of accumulated needs for goods and services. That the buying public will depend heavily on credit is indicated by Chamber surveys. Approximately 58 per cent of those interviewed have used time payments in the past. Mr. Moll added, most people are not counting on paying cash for their major post-war purchases, the American habit of installment buying will continue to be a major factor in large purchases." He pointed out that the excess capacity of many war plants might be diverted after the war to the production of pre-fabricated houses.

The report by William J. Moll is a matter of deep concern to labor for it indicates that the change from war production to civilian economy in the post-war period will depend largely upon free and unrestricted credit to the working population of the nation.

Studies recently completed by the Retail Credit Institute evidence that the present government regulations of consumer credit may dry up the sources of such credit prior to the termination of the war. If that were to happen, if retail sources, familiar with such credit extension, are not available, there will be a marked delay in putting the post-war program into effect, with resulting hardships. It is important, therefore, for labor to protest to government against the restraints placed on the retail credit industry.

The total of installment sales in 1941 was approximately eight billion dollars. The volume of such installment sales dropped 60%, to but three billion dollars in 1942.

The government's avowed purpose for its regulations on credit was to curb inflationary buying. That these regulations have not accomplished their purpose is quite evident, judging by the total of retail sales in 1942. Despite the drop of five billion dollars in installment sales, the total of retail sales was increased to fifty-six billion dollars, an increase over 1941 of close to 4%. Installment sales, which were more than one-eighth of total sales in 1941, dropped to about one-twentieth in 1942. This proportion was lower than for any other year during the past two decades.

Regulation "W" does not control prices, but a method of purchase. The effect of this regulation on inflation has been small, but what it has done is to siphon available goods away from the worker to the man who could pay cash. The figures indicate that credit purchases were drastically decreased but cash purchases were up more than enough to off-set this drop in volume.

Statistics show that the few electrical appliances that were left in stock in the early part of 1942 were sold to those who could pay cash, or 33 1/3 % deposit. Merchandise available to the consumer should have been rationed, but not by the size of the pocketbook, and not by discrimination against the man who, for many reasons, may not have had cash immediately available. Priorities, rationing and OPA price controls would have been sufficient to curb wide speculation for consumer goods.

The seriousness of the situation as it affects retailers engaged in the granting of credit is expressed by Lorenzo Richards, retired Chairman of the Board of the National Retail Association, who stated at Chicago on January 6, "That the small credit installment industry should demand from the Government a specific statement as to their industry's war-time status. If it is to exist as an essential in civilian business, it should be allowed to do so without fear of the future."

Increasing Governmental Bureau Demands on Small Business a Serious Handicap

It is estimated by the Institute that the vast majority of stores selling on credit will be unable to continue in business as a direct result of regulations by the Federal Reserve Board. Those that might possibly survive regulations of the Federal Reserve Board find additional burdens imposed upon their operations by the endless and confusing orders promulgated by other government agencies, such as the OPA and the War Production Board.

Experience shows that any retailer who desires to follow them in their entirety, finds his overhead considerably increased by the cost of experts to interpret the laws, clerks to carry out the provisions of the laws, and checkers to see that all provisions are complied with. Many economies that might be made, are impossible because of the requirements of government orders. Orders issued through December 14, 1942, by WPB and OPA include:

- 271 M Orders
- 7 E Orders
- 236 L Orders
- 136 P Orders
- 283 Price Regulations
- 22 Temporary Price Regulations
- 21 Rationing Orders
- 1 Restriction Order
- 1 General Maximum Price Regulation

This harassment of business has seriously affected all industry. It is essential that government give immediate consideration to the elimination of much of its demands on small business.

That the government can put into effect measures that will offer relief to small retailers is quite apparent. If only necessities are price controlled, the small business man will be relieved of a large part of the present ridiculous clerical burden, and price control as a whole will be enforceable. Even a businessman with a large staff cannot keep up with hundreds of orders, regulations and rulings issued almost daily, written in legal language.

In the New York Times on January 3, Earl C. Sams, President of J. C. Penney & Co., observes, "Price ceilings, restricted quantities of some merchandise and the complete disappearance of other goods, changes and scarcity of personnel, added taxes, the freezing of wages, the imminence of inventory control. the beginning of rationing are only a few of the new problems that have con-

fronted merchants. My observation and experience is that as a group merchants have met all these added tasks with a spirit of determination and with a desire to cooperate fully in every demand and every effort necessary to the winning of this war."

He continued, "Retailers know the importance and value of their work and that if the army of workers are to supply the tools for the fighting forces, retailing deserves recognition as "first aid" to the maintenance of national morale. It is unthinkable that those charged with the conduct of our war effort could regard retailing as a non-essential industry, or treat it as an unwelcome stepchild of the American way of life. To do so would invite a serious disruption of civilian life. Such a disruption could be disastrous in the task that lies ahead."

The manpower situation would be much relieved if thousands of Government clerks now engaged in writing and administering these needless and complicated regulations were released, as well as thousands more who could do productive work for business instead of filling out records and reports nobody reads. Why consider increasing hours (without overtime) or compulsory re-allocation of labor when this pool of unneeded labor exists?

Shall the Worker Stand Idly by and See His Source of Credit Dry Up?

From the above surveys and opinions it is clear that all of us are deeply concerned that the possible elimination of installment credit is the ultimate result, if not the aim, of some of our government theoretical economists in Washington. The worker has built up by an outstanding record of responsibility for his obligations an unassailable right to credit. This credit has been granted to him by retail credit sources. The worker should be allowed to use the credit he has established over the years. This credit the businessman has always extended and will continue to do so if the government does not interfere.

The closing of thousands of retail credit establishments will mean unemployment of a vast army of workers, including not only retail help, but men engaged in servicing. This will necessarily include workers in many varied crafts. Thousands of such workers have served a lifetime of employment in their particular field and are, in most instances, not readily adaptable for conversion to other lines of industry.

Those men engaged in defense industries can bear witness to the present contribution made by installment credit dealers to their morale. Millions of men have migrated from their former homes to distant areas, and found there the means of securing credit with which to furnish their homes in their new environment.

The Credit Method of Selling Has Added Immeasurably to Employment and Prosperity in This Country

It would be impossible to operate the business world without credit. The government has had to extend credit to manufacturers so that they could convert their plants to war use. Very few manufacturers, retailers or men in business can exist without credit from banks and credit from those with whom they do business.

The extension of credit increased the standard of living for the American workman and has resulted in lower costs to consumers, not alone to those who purchase on credit, but to those having the means to purchase for cash.

When automobiles were first made commercially, only the very wealthy could afford them. Henry Ford proved that by mass production they could be bought within the means of the average workingman. Ford introduced the credit factor into the science of selling automobiles, offering automobiles on long-extended credit terms. The result of this credit buying increased volume many-fold; and the increased volume, in turn, effected great savings in production, which savings were passed on to every purchaser of an automobile.

By virtue of the great demand it induced, credit has also been the avenue through which was secured an immediate and tremendous growth for the wash-

ing machine industry, the electric refrigeration industry, the radio industry, among others. Were it not for the fact that these contributions to the American standard of living could be purchased on extended terms, production of these articles would have been possible in small quantities only, and available solely to the wealthy.

Installment Credit Stimulated Recovery During Last Depression

Though economists today apparently look with disfavor upon installment selling, just prior to the World War other economists in Washington used installment selling to lift the country from a period of deep depression. The government sponsored long term extension of credit in an effort to stimulate sales of durable goods. It devised a program of 5-year credit on refrigeration. To assure the success of its program, the government elected to guarantee banks carrying installment paper against loss.

Installment Regulations Invade Home Building Field

The retail trade is not alone in feeling the effects of the program foisted on the public by economists giving free rein to their pet theories. Regulations affecting the retail field have spread to the home building trades as well. The dangers of these experiments were clearly outlined at a recent convention of real estate boards.

Cyrus Crane Willmore, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, protests violently against deposit regulations of $\frac{1}{2}$ down on the construction of a new home. His statement in the New York Times on Saturday, January 16, read as follows:

"Americans will stand for a lot of rationing, but when the government seeks to ration a man's right to own a home it's time to do something about it," Cyrus Crane Willmore, St. Louis builder and developer, told several hundred realtors tonight when he was installed as president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

"The Office of Price Administration's requirement of a one-third down payment and a three-month wait before taking possession means just that—a "rationing" of the right to buy a home," Mr. Willmore said.

"In spite of all the hardships that have been thrown in the way of real estate, it still looks like the one best bet in all America. With mounting taxes, it's still more important than ever for an increasing number of our people to own their own home."

Legislation Should be Passed by Congress Automatically Voiding Emergency Regulations When the War Is Over

No doubt, the same economists in Washington now making it difficult for installment credit agencies to exist, will, during the post-war period, in panic, again cry for long-extended terms of payment on various commodities. It is the answer to increased production and increased consumer demand. If retail sources, familiar with such extension are not available, there will be a marked delay in putting such a program into effect with resulting hardships.

At the end of the war, millions of men will return, who must find employment in civilian industries. Those engaged in defense plants will return to their pre-war positions. Post-war economy can be a frightful failure, leading us to a disaster greater in scope than any depression period in the past unless some clear thinking is instituted by practical economists, and this thinking must be immediate.

If all the credit stores are slowly strangled, who will take care of the needs of the worker who has not a big bank account? The loan shark? Many of the men in key positions whose decisions affect the granting of credit were formerly in the service of small loan companies, and it is an oddity that such regulations as have been imposed have not affected the small loan business to the extent that it has

injured the small merchant extending credit. The reason for that is obvious. With the large deposits imposed by the regulations, the small wage earner is forced to do business with the loan companies to secure his rightful share of available goods.

Labor must protect its right to credit, and should protest the discrimination imposed upon those engaged in the extension of credit to the worker. Government should not create a monopoly in retailing; the worker should be free to buy where and what he wants, to make his independent contract as to the means and method of payment. Price control and rationing of scarce articles is a proper fundamental means of protecting the workingman and preventing inflation.

The cost of excessive rules and regulations is a tremendous burden to retail establishments and the small business man. Needless to say, this cost is finally borne by the consumer and will reflect itself in the price of the goods which the worker purchases.

The bureaucrats of OPA and the Federal Reserve System should be stopped before they get a vested interest in government, which will keep them on the workers' necks forever.

March Is Red Cross Month

The A. F. of L. Executive Council, at its recent meeting in Miami, Fla., gave its endorsement to the 1943 War Fund Campaign of the American Red Cross which has been set for the month of March. The Red Cross does not participate in the Community War Chest now being raised and its wide range of activities because of the war has made it necessary to set a goal of \$125,000,000 to meet its budget for the year. Every member of organized labor is urged to make generous donations and the local and state organizations of the A. F. of L. have been asked to give the drive their organized support..



AMONG famous trees in the United States is the Logan Elm in Pickaway County, Ohio, and it was under its spreading branches that Chief Logan uttered his famous reply to Lord Dunmore's summons to attend the peace council between the Indians and Colonists. Once the devoted friend of the white man, Chief Logan scorned the peace council, and his speech has become famous for its brief and pathetic expression of human despair.

Kansas Legislative Investigation Exonerates Unions On Fee Charges

THE special committee of the Kansas legislative council, named last September to investigate the labor unions and alleged improper and illegal practices, declared in its report that it had found no union practices of any consequence that were illegal.

Charges of excessive initiation fees were found in the investigation to be without foundation or greatly exaggerated.

For instance, one report was that a man paid \$200 to someone to get him a job. The investigation revealed that the man had calculated that getting a war job had actually cost him \$200, in travel, time lost at his regular work and his payment of initiation fees and dues to the union.

The committee's findings demolished anti-labor propaganda spread in this State by Senator Clyde Reed and other politicians who sought public office on a union-smearing campaign. Many ugly rumors of graft and heavy payments for the "right to work" were probed by the legislative committee and found to have no basis in fact.

One of the chief complaints was that the government had set the wage scale with the building trades unions for the duration. Since the government was in charge of the projects, the question: "Why did a man have to join the union to get a job?" was asked.

"In the summer of 1941 the building trades unions agreed that there should be no stoppage of work on defense construction jobs," said the report. "In return the governmental agencies and, in most instances in Kansas, the contractors concerned appear to have accepted the application of traditional union policies to defense and war construction, which, of course, included the closed shop."

An examination of many workers brought this statement from the committee:

"In every case where there has been a complaint or any question raised concerning union charges, the statements of the workmen involved have been checked against the official regulations. Rumors were frequently found to be exaggerated, as was to be expected. In every instance, however, the committee found that the statement made by the worker himself as to fees charged in Kansas was correct as to the amount involved, and that this agreed with the regulations and practices authorized by the union itself. In most instances, these regulations and schedules had been established for some years.

"In other words, the committee found that labor unions have been doing what was authorized by their regulations and by-laws, and that these fees and policies . . . are not new, but had been in existence for some time before the defense program expanded union activity in the State of Kansas. In general, such changes as were found tended more often to relax established policies or reduce fees for the defense period, than to increase fee schedules or to enforce stricter policies."

The Right to Organize

Walter Forest in Montreal Labor World

COLLECTIVE bargaining for groups of industrial workingmen is the only enlightened way to harmonize modern industry. It asserts the right of workingmen to band themselves together in trade unions of their own choice and derive the benefits of that common association. It asserts their right to meet owners and management around a common table and negotiate terms of employment; and if that atmosphere is as it should be, the many problems of their common association ought to be ironed out amicably. A reasonable attitude on the part of employers has the decided tendency to induce the selection of capable, conscientious leaders of unions with which they deal; whereas a contrary attitude tends to incite the employes to choose leaders of pugnacious type who promise results and are then forced at times to take extreme measures to back up their plays. Each side becomes aggressive, and the result is generally a strike or a lockout. Both are economic losses.

In countries where people still retain the right of the ballot to elect parliaments, there are few politicians who do not freely concede the right of workers to form trade unions and enforce collective bargaining.

War time puts special emphasis upon the position and the right to trade unions. It is a curious fact that all wars of modern time have been preceded by periods of internal depression when thousands, or millions of workers are wholly or partially unemployed, and they and their families undergo privations.

Trade unions struggle along with difficulty, the main reason for their survival in such times being that they try to divide up what work there is as fairly as possible and umpire the relations of the men among themselves, as well as holding ground that has been hard won in the past.

They mitigate the desperate competition of the hungry unemployed who might take their jobs under less favorable terms; and in community life they interpret the sentiments of the workers to the body politic.

There is no honest substitute for trade unions. And it can be said in general terms that an industry gets the kind of trade unions that it deserves.

The American Federation of Labor in the last war lost nothing by the attitude of cooperation which it adopted. On the contrary, by endeavoring to work hand-in-hand with the government it gained a great many friends in high places.

No one with any sense of fairness asks labor to permanently give up its hard won gains because of the war. Neither does anyone expect them to submit to injustices. But this is certainly no time for hot-tempered strikes in which both parties fancy they have grievances and are determined not to give an inch.

Thus it is refreshing to see the Canadian trades unions and the United States unions take a reasonable and fair-minded view of their part in Canada's national peril and as we pointed out before, we believe that their stand will help improve the position of the workers they represent.

RICKENBACKER Versus REYNOLDS

Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent who has seen England, France, Russia and Africa in the grips of war, challenges Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's views on the patriotism and record of American workers.

In an address to Detroit businessmen, Reynolds said:

"I understand that lately it has become quite popular to give labor a kick in the pants. I don't know how many plants Eddie Rickenbacker has seen. But I know that I've seen 30 since my return three months ago and I've seen hundreds of plants in Russia and England and in other spots on this globe.

"And I say that nowhere in the world is labor digging in and working as hard as it is right here in America."

1500 Workers Sign Victory Pledge

A Victory Pledge, signed by 1500 workers of the The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of Muskegon, Mich., was presented to the Army and Navy recently by three A. F. of L. Union Local presidents who work for that company.

Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, USN, (Ret'd.), and Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Kerwood, U.S.A.C., accepted the Victory Pledge on behalf of the armed services in Washington, D. C., from Earl Snyder, President of Local 824, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (A. F. of L.); Charles Newman, President of Local 83, International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen (A. F. of L.); and Jacob P. Andree, President of Federal Labor Union No. 19635 (A. F. of L.). A. M. Pierce, general representative of the American Federation of Labor in Michigan witnessed the presentation.

The Victory Pledge of the "warrior workers" who are producing war materials for the Army and Navy reads:

Liberty Legion Pledge

I solemnly pledge to devote every working moment to the task given me by the United Fighting Forces. I pledge to extend my efforts to do my job well, so that I may never have it on my conscience that I caused one soldier, sailor, marine or coast guardsman to die.

AFL Membership at New High Point

Secretary-Treasurer George Meany has reported to the Executive Council that the total dues-paid membership in the American Federation of Labor has reached an all-time high of 5,954,434.

This makes the A. F. of L. the largest trade union organization in the world and represents a gain of 1,059,691 members in the 12 months since Dec. 31, 1941, when the AFL membership stood at 4,894,743.

The gain since the last reported membership at the end of the Federation's fiscal year on Aug. 31, 1942, was 471,853 new members.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Member Killed in Action—How to File Claim

We are receiving many inquiries as to what papers are required in filing claim for funeral donation on the death of a member killed in action with the armed forces of our country. In such cases, instead of the usual death certificates, we require a photostatic copy of the official notice of death received from the War Department by relatives of the decedent.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, FEBRUARY, 1943

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida
February 1, 1943.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held at the Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, beginning Monday, February 1, 1943.

Board Member A. W. Muir of the Sixth District, detained on business.

A delegation from the British Trades Union Congress consisting of: F. Wolstencroft, Vice-President, British Trades Union General Council, and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers; A. Conley, British Trades Union General Council, General Secretary Tailor and Garment Workers Union; J. Marchbank, British Trades Union General Council, National Union of Railwaymen; H. N. Harrison, British Trades Union Council, and National Union of Municipal and

General Workers, President of Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering unions; and Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the British Trades Union General Council, appeared before the Board and expressed their thanks for the assistance and cooperation the American Labor Movement has given Great Britain in helping to win the War.

General President Hutcheson arranged a meeting to be held in the Auditorium of the Carpenters' Home in the afternoon so that these British Labor Representatives might have an opportunity to address the occupants of the Home.

February 2, 1943.

The report of the Delegates to the Fifty-Eighth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, in August, 1942, was received and filed for future reference.

The Report of the Delegates to the Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held in Toronto, Canada, in September, 1942, was received and approved.

The Report of the Delegates to the Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held in Toronto, Canada, in October, 1942, was received and approved.

The Report of the Delegates to the Sixty-Second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Toronto, Canada, in October, 1942, was received and approved.

El Paso, Texas, Local Union 425. The ruling of the General President on the proposed changes to our General Laws relative to payment of pensions was approved.

Appeal of Local Union 80, Chicago, Illinois, from the decision of the First General Vice-President in his interpretation of Section 42, Paragraph J, of the General Laws in the case of Brother Ralph A. Thorne of said Local Union, after careful consideration of the case, the decision of the First General Vice-President was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Bond covering safe and contents in the Office of the General Treasurer, Indianapolis, Indiana, issued by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Md., was received and referred to our Legal Department.

Appeal of Local Union 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Disability Claim of Brother Wm. Boehm, a member of said Local Union, on the grounds that said Brother was not in benefit standing when the accident happened. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 764, Shreveport, La., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Disability Claim of Brother E. F. Glover, a member of said Local Union was carefully considered after which it was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation and consideration.

February 3, 1943.

Appeal of Local Union 1589, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Death Claim of Mrs. G. V. Mayoral, wife of Brother Gabino V. Mayoral, a member of Local Union 1589, on the grounds that Brother Gabino V. Mayoral was not in benefit standing at time of his wife's death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

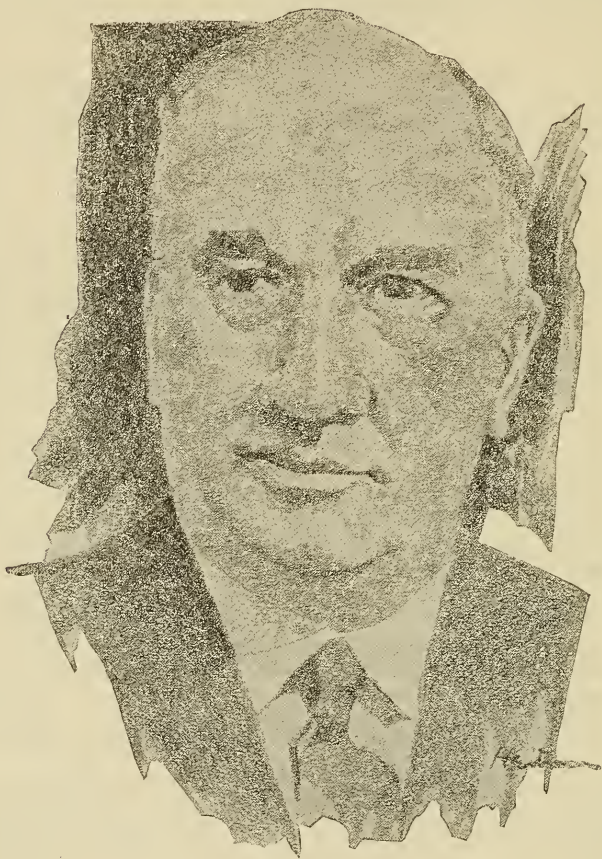
Appeal of Local Union No. 804, Naugatuck, Conn., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Mrs. Abbie Reynolds, wife of Brother Joseph Reynolds a member of said Local Union. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

The General President appointed the following Committee to inspect the Rooms of the Home—Frank Duffy, Arthur Martel, and S. P. Meadows.

He also appointed the following Committee to check Stock and Supplies; M. A. Hutcheson, Harry Schwarzer, and R. E. Roberts.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home commenced.

(Continued on page 18)



Congratulations

Mr. General President

General President Hutcheson Given a Surprise Party

SUNDAY, February 7, being the birthday of General President William L. Hutcheson, the officers and members of the District Councils of New York, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., accompanied by the Officers and members of Local Unions affiliated therewith, traveled to Lakeland, Florida, where the General Executive Board was in session and tendered him a banquet at the New Florida Hotel on Saturday evening, February 6th.

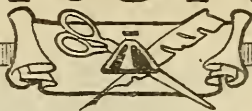
Brother Charles Hanson, President of the New York District Council, acted as Master of Ceremonies and explained that they were not only celebrating the General President's Birthday, but that they were at the same time celebrating his Thirtieth Anniversary as a General Officer of the Brotherhood. Laudatory addresses were made by General Secretary Duffy, Brother M. Sexton, President of the Chicago District Council, and Brother A. Martel, Canadian member of the General Executive Board. Numerous telegrams and messages of congratulations were received from Local Unions and District Councils of New York, Chicago, and elsewhere. Some sent beautiful flowers to grace the occasion, after which the Master of Ceremonies presented the General President with a Victory Bond from the New York and Chicago District Councils.

Brother Charles Johnson, Jr., representing Local Union 1456 Dock Builders, New York City, on behalf of said Local Union, in an eloquent speech, presented the General President with a picture of himself finished in Mosaic, beautifully framed, so that he might realize the respect and esteem in which he is held by the Officers and members of the Dock Builders Local Union of New York City.

The General President replied at some length and thanked all those who had taken part in the celebration.

As Brother T. M. Guerin, member of the General Executive Board, First District, was inducted into office with the General President—thirty years ago—the Master of Ceremonies announced he had another pleasant duty to perform, that the District Council of New York City and the New York State Council of Carpenters had authorized him on their behalf to present Brother Guerin with a Victory Bond also. Brother Guerin in reply thanked those who had so kindly remembered him. Music and entertainment concluded one of the most enjoyable celebrations ever held.

Editorial



LUKE SCHNEIDER, *Assistant Editor*

Sound Management

By William L. Hutcheson, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

FOR YEARS it has been the custom of many people to refer to this or that business concern or industrial enterprise or financial institution, which is in public favor, as a "sound institution." What is usually meant is that the institution referred to is strong and stable, that it is "safe," that its affairs are administered in a business-like manner, and therefore that it enjoys public confidence.

Apparently, and it is unfortunate, many of these same people do not yet realize the fact that there are labor organizations which also are "sound institutions."

Sound and prudent business management is equally as important in the administration of the affairs and activities of a labor organization, as it is in any private enterprise. In the main, the same guiding principles which make for "sound" business or industrial or even financial enterprise, must also prevail in the management of the many affairs of a labor organization. In the case of a labor organization management is responsible to the general membership and dividends are paid in the form of improved working conditions and better wages; in the case of private enterprise, management is responsible to the stockholders.

In both cases, management must be fully responsive to the will of those it serves, and that management is best which takes fully into account the best interests of the largest number of persons.

Founded in 1881—sixty-two years ago—the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has always been a "sound institution." Down through the years the Brotherhood's prestige has been great because it has been strong and stable and safe! Conservatively progressive in all its dealings, the Brotherhood has at all times sought to improve the living standards of its own members and all those others who toil, while at the same time helping to preserve the free economy and initiative that has been our national heritage.

The General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, duly elected by the general membership, are directly responsible for the same efficient and effective Management as that which is found in any other "sound institution" which enjoys the confidence of the public.

"Give me Liberty or give me death!"

"What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear and peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

—Patrick Henry.

Food Shortage May Become Critical

Food production in 1943 is expected to be the greatest in the nation's history, but make no mistake about it, civilians are going to have to do a lot of digging before the year is out. But the planting of gardens alone will not wholly solve the problem if we are to supply the huge quantities of food necessary for feeding our armed forces, the hungry peoples of other countries, and our own people here at home. To the U.S. Food Administrator's appeal for the planting of Victory Gardens, we are confident that the men and women of labor will respond whole-heartedly.

Whatever we may think of Herbert Hoover as a political figure, there is no denying the fact that he is perhaps the world's foremost authority in the matter of food production and distribution. His successful experience in feeding millions of people in the years past amply qualifies him to speak authoritatively. And he has warned that American failure to produce more meats and fats might endanger military success and mean starvation for millions in Europe!

Agriculture, he has declared, must be treated as a munitions industry, as indeed it is in fact! The farmers need and must have our full cooperation.

In New York State, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey has said that if the people want to eat, they will "pitch into the business of planting, cultivating, harvesting and processing their own food."

"Basically we had better get down to the fundamental business of farming—every one of us—or we will fail to do our part in the war effort, and we will be hungry," Gov. Dewey said. "We shall take the direct path, relying upon the patriotism of individuals, not government threats. There will not be compulsions on any one."

There is none among us who would like to see the "Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard" nursery rhyme become a fact, and there is no reason why the cupboard should ever be "bare" in this land! It is estimated that at least three and one-half million persons from the cities and towns will be called upon to assist on the farms before the harvest is over. That assistance **MUST** be provided when the time arrives!

THE SECRET SERVICE has appealed to the public for aid in suppressing a racket which thrived during WPA days—the theft and forging of government checks. Issuance of thousands of government allowance and allotment checks to dependents of service men, officials warned, may provide a lucrative field for the unscrupulous unless the public is on guard.

REGULAR MEETING OF G. E. B.—(continued from page 13)

February 4, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home continued.

February 5, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home continued.

February 8, 1943.

A joint Delegation from New York City, N. Y., and Chicago, Illinois, headed by Brother Hanson, President, and Brother Pearse, Secretary of the New York District Council, and Brother Sexton, President, and Brother Sands, Secretary of the Chicago District Council, appeared before the Board and submitted a Joint Resolution dealing with conditions after the war, commonly known and referred to as "Post War Conditions" which they asked the Board to seriously and carefully consider so that the interests and well being of our members would be protected after the war.

A general discussion took place covering the matter from all angles after which the Board approved the Resolution and ordered it published in "The Carpenter" at an early date.

The General President submitted the answers he received to the questionnaire he recently sent to Local Unions having members on the Pension Roll, as to the number of hours if any, these members worked during the past year and the amount they earned, which showed some of these members worked temporarily on permits, and others did not. After considering the condition of the Home and Pension Fund, the Board decided that beginning April 1, 1943, the pension be increased to \$10.00 per member per month, paid quarterly.

Appeal of Local Union 746, Norwalk, Conn., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim on account of the death of Wm. M. Kilday of said Local Union, on the grounds that he was not in benefit standing at time of death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

The General Secretary reported that Business Representative Van Pittman of the Jacksonville Florida District Council called on him Saturday, February 6th, and delivered to him a picture of the American Flag neatly framed and signed by the members of the delegation from the British Trades Union Congress, which that delegation sent to the Board with their compliments. The picture was gratefully accepted and ordered hung in the Board Room at the Home.

February 9, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home continued.

February 10, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home concluded.

There being no further business to be transacted, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Signed:

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | | | |
|------|---------------------|------|-----------------------|
| 1553 | Culver City, Calif. | 1591 | Bathurst, N. B., Can. |
| 3087 | South Haven, Mich. | 3090 | Bourbon, Ind. |
| 1557 | Thomasville, Ga. | 1601 | Morgan City, La. |
| 3088 | Stockton, Calif. | 1607 | Los Angeles, Calif. |
| 3089 | Eureka, Calif. | | |

IN OLDEN DAYS, before the Iron Age, men used hollowed-out logs for piping. Last year, to save steel, reports the WPB Conservation Division, the United States returned to wooden piping, installing approximately 100,000 feet of flexible wood pipe in drainage culverts, storm sewers and conduits under highways and at army camps, naval stations, airfields, and ordnance plants.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

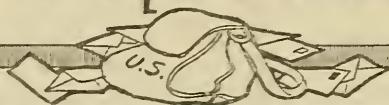
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

Since the last issue of The Carpenter was published, word has been received that the following Brothers have passed away:

- Brother R. H. Baldwin, Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.
- Brother Wm. Biederman, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Brother Ivan Clark, Local No. 1242, Akron, O.
- Brother James Clark, Local 345, Memphis, Tenn.
- Brother Wade Dougal, Local No. 616, Chambersburg, Pa.
- Brother Fay Dow, Local No. 679, Montpelier, Vt.
- Brother Louis Dreps, Local No. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.
- Brother P. R. Geminert, Local No. 14, San Antonio, Tex.
- Brother Jacob Hallaman, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
- Brother James A. Jones, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
- Brother Louis Kazmasroski, Local No. 213, Houston, Tex.
- Brother Adclarde Lacoste, Local No. 1630, Ware, Mass.
- Brother Walter May, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Brother C. F. Morris, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
- Brother Guy O. Mount, Local No. 1242, Akron, O.
- Brother Fred C. Plambeck, Local No. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
- Brother David S. Robertson, Local No. 52, Charleston, S. C.
- Brother Claud Henry Rohrbough, Local No. 253, Omaha, Nebr.
- Brother G. H. Rosson, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
- Brother Earnest Schmidt, Local No. 1242, Akron, O.
- Brother Stephen O. Warner, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
- Brother George Young, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Dock Builders Local No. 1456 Offers Solution of Unemployment Problem After War

A PLAN for aiding in the solution of the unemployment problem which is expected to follow the end of the war has been advanced in a resolution adopted by the Dock Builders, Pier Carpenters, Shorers, House Movers, Pile Drivers, Foundation Workers, Local Union No. 1456 of Greater New York, New Jersey and Vicinity. A copy of the resolution and proposal has been received by The Carpenter from Charles Johnson, Jr., president and business agent of the local. Brother Johnson's letter and also a copy of his proposal and resolution follow:

* * * * *

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed herewith is a resolution adopted by our Union in a Special Meeting, held January 18th explaining the position of our local in solving the unemployment problem that will face the members of our Union, now serving in the armed forces, upon their victorious return from the present war. I have been instructed to send this resolution to our General Secretary with the request that it be inserted in our monthly journal and with the hope that all other units of our great Brotherhood make some effort to solve, now, the problem that will confront members returning from military duty.

Various news agencies in New York City were given copies of this resolution, but in line with the trend and in accordance with information received by us, newspaper publishers will not publish anything that tends to create favorable opinion towards Unions. Although the manager of the City Desk, of the Associated Press, stated that this resolution and the story that could be built around it was of vital importance to those citizens of our country who are now risking their lives, still they could not and would not give any publicity to this resolution. It seems obvious, therefore, that any steps taken by organized labor to plan or help solve problems of a national nature will not receive assistance from our national press.

We trust that this resolution will be put in the monthly trade journals of all of the International Unions of the American Federation of Labor, thereby giving other Local Unions food for thought in attempting to solve the problems of the veterans who are fortunate enough to come home after victory. With kindest personal wishes from the officers and members of Local Union 1456, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.,
President-Business Agent.

Proposal and Resolution Adopted by L. U. 1456

Following the Armistice of World War No. 1, and during the demobilization of the United States Armed Forces at the close of the war, as a member of this Union, I was in a position to observe what a lack of interest there was for those valiant men who gave their services to our Nation during the conflict, whereas those of us who remained behind received high wages during the war boom of 1917 and 1918. I noticed how these discharged veterans tried to adjust themselves to their previous occupations. It appeared to me that those of us who had benefited financially due to the high wages we received during the war, did not show sufficient gratitude and consideration toward those who fought in the war and who were returned back to their civil lives. In the midst of a great conflict, it is easy to be patriotic and to be proud of our uniformed forces, but I wonder, are we, who because of our age or our dependency or disability are prevented from being in the fighting forces, going to allow the same thing to happen at the close of this war that happened at the end of World War No. 1? You will recall that many of those men who returned after offering their lives at sacrifice, were unable to get back their old jobs and to make a living.

I feel therefore, that first of all the organized workers of this Nation should take definite steps to solve the unemployment problem that will confront the members of the Armed Forces after their discharge. I do not think we should leave this responsibility to the Government or others than ourselves. I feel that in those industries where high overtime wages were paid during the war, there should be preference given in employment to those men who return to civilian life, because at the close of the war there will be a sharp decrease in employment. I further think that each individual industry in our great Nation should start now to devise some ways and means to assure our citizens in uniform that when they are discharged from service, they will not be compelled to earn their livelihood by selling apples on the corners of the streets or by engaging in other occupations of an equally humiliating and unremunerative nature. We should work out a plan now, while these men

are fighting our fight, which will uplift their moral courage and sustain them during this conflict, so that upon their victorious return, they will be given an opportunity of making a livelihood in their own trained kind of work.

With that thought in mind, I offer to the membership of our Union the following resolution:

WHEREAS, a large number of our members have been called into the services of Our Country to defend the principles of Liberty, and

WHEREAS, some of these members have already perished and others are suffering great hardships, and

WHEREAS, those members of our Union who remained behind have been fortunate in securing steady employment at high overtime wages, while our brothers in the Armed Forces are fighting and are receiving but a small amount each month, and

WHEREAS, our Union feels that we would like to show our gratitude to those brothers of our Union who are now making sacrifices for all of us,

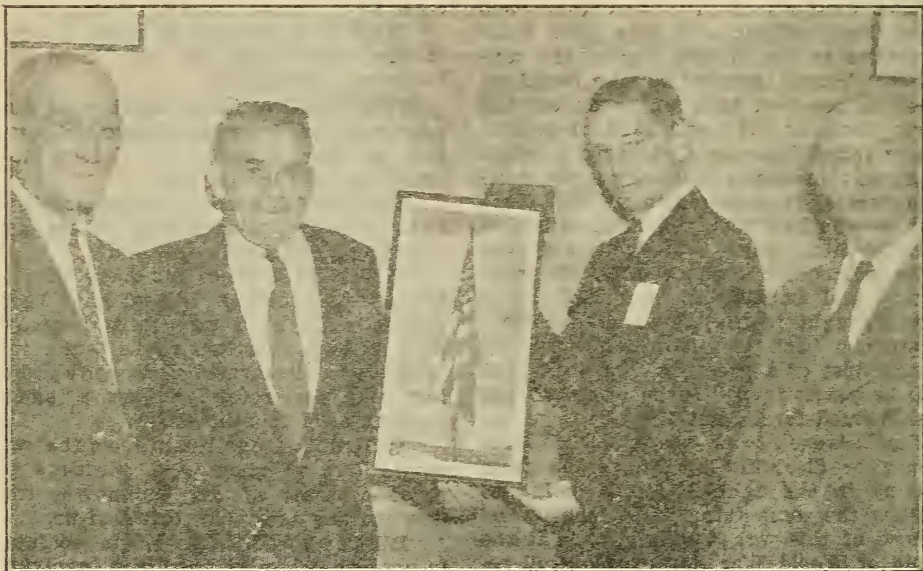
BE IT RESOLVED, that immediately upon the close of hostilities involving the United States of America, any member of our Union presenting an honorable discharge from the military or naval service of our country, shall be given preference in employment on whatever projects may be in the course of construction within the territorial limits of our Local Union to the extent that for each day served in such Armed Forces, such member will be given an equal number of days in preference of employment and that the Executive Committee of our Local Union shall be empowered by this Special Meeting now assembled in Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street, New York City, on this January 18th, 1943, to devise a plan whereby our returning physically able veterans shall be placed on such work as is under way at that time under the provisions above set forth, thus assuring those members that upon their return the problem of unemployment will not confront them as it did at the close of World War No. 1.

This motion was made by Charles Johnson, Jr., President of Local 1456, Seconded by William Jacobsen and unanimously carried by standing vote of the Union.

Flag pictures presented By Local Union No. 878

Editor, The Carpenter:

L. U. No. 878, Beverly, Mass., unanimously voted to have a number of the Flag Pictures "Sentinel of Freedom" framed and presented to



(Left to right)—Edwin Milner, financial secretary; A. Herbert Lyman, president; Mayor Daniel E. McLean and Raymond E. Collins, trustee. The three local members composed the committee for the presentation.

Civic Bodies in the City. The Committee presented Mayor McLean with one, and he gratefully assisted the Committee in presenting seventeen others to schools and various city offices.

Fraternally yours,


Guy I. Berry, Recording Secretary.

The Seabees are at it again!

A group of them recently completed repairs on a Navy carrier while the vessel was at sea in the midst of battle, according to a Navy Department release.

Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., commander of the South Pacific area, publicly commended these working and fighting Seabees who must remain unidentified.

According to the Navy's description, the carrier had gone into a South Pacific port for repairs and in the absence of regular repair forces for this type of ship, the Seabees were put aboard. While they were working the carrier was ordered to proceed to sea and engage the enemy. She did so and the Seabees finished the job under fire.



to our Ladies

Women Workers Dependable—Indispensable

By MARY ANDERSON

Director, Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor

TO WOMEN workers the year 1943 brings the greatest challenge they have ever faced in the nation's history. The blue print for war materials calls for double the 1942 quotas. As shortages of men workers become increasingly acute, more and more women must be recruited for essential war and civilian jobs. At least three million more women must be added to the 15½ million women now in the labor force.

Will women rise to the demands? We can definitely assert that in the labor-for-victory drive women are as *dependable* as they are *indispensable*. *Their 1942 record proves their case.* The Women's Bureau findings are abundant evidence of women's ability and adaptability for war jobs, and women have been eager to do their part.

After we got into the war the change in the attitude of men—both labor and management—towards women as workers in war plants seemed miraculously sudden. But the real miracle is the way women have seized opportunities, acquired new skills, tackled effectively and efficiently all available war jobs. Although even in the defense period women were lending a big hand in making countless variety of equipment for the Army and Navy, their contribution since the beginning of the war has been truly dramatic. Take the aircraft industry—in the spring of 1941 the Women's Bureau found women were not wanted. Even a week before Pearl Harbor less than 4000 were on production work in these plants. After a year of war 150,000 women were so employed, and by the end of this year it is expected that they will outnumber men. Women are now at work on most operations in the making of all different kinds of planes—from the Mustang and Lightning to the Flying Fortress and Liberator.

Women are at work on gas masks, parachutes, rubber rafts—jeeps, trucks, ambulances—bullets, shells, bombs—

rifles, guns, cannon. In ordnance plants, but few women were employed before the war. Last September they constituted a fifth of the force, while in other war industries, around a third of the workers, and in the manufacture of communications equipment, almost a half were women. In "other ammunition," electrical equipment, chemicals and allied industries, and fire arms, the woman force was approximately a fourth of the employees.

Shipbuilding has relinquished its all-male tradition. Growing numbers of women are helping to make naval and Liberty ships on all our coasts. The Navy Yards pioneered in the hiring of women, the Brooklyn yard employing them for the first time in its 141 years of existence.

Real gains can be reported in women's status in the labor force and the labor movement.

A resolution adopted by the A. F. of L. convention last October declared: "Millions of women will enter industry this year. Their service to their country, to their immediate community and to the general welfare is enriched and

improved . . . to the degree to which they participate with full understanding in the constructive program of their respective unions. Their participation . . . is a matter of deepest concern to our movement. . . Every possible encouragement and assistance should be granted to unions seeking to enlist women in our movement."

The number of women now in trade unions has reached the all-time high of over three million. This total is impressive, and suggestive of greater goals to be gained. Women trade unionists have shouldered their responsibility for getting all new women workers in an industry to realize that unions are one of our essential cornerstones for maintaining labor standards, speeding production, and winning the war.

The Women's Bureau and women in trade unions have cooperated in regard to essential working and living conditions for women in war employ-

ment. The importance of standards has been stressed, and recommendations made as to any temporary relaxation of labor laws for women necessary to meet war emergencies. The Bureau has actively cooperated with both management and organized labor in efforts to secure equal pay for women with men. Elisabeth Christman, in her wartime job in the Bureau, has given particular attention to the perplexing problem of wage differentials between men and women. The thousands of women now doing men's jobs should receive men's pay.

We feel that one of the secret new weapons evolved in our country in the past year is the all-out use of women as valiant and valuable soldiers of production behind their men behind the guns. Most assuredly women as unknown heroes on the labor fronts are making important contributions—and sacrifices too—to help achieve a speedy victory for democracy and freedom.

More Women sought for Naval Service

Plans to expand the Women's Reserve of the United States Naval Reserve by at least fifty per cent were disclosed recently by the Navy Department concurrent with the announcement that a nation-wide recruiting campaign was being inaugurated to bring thousands of women into the naval service during 1943.

The recruiting drive has already started in the thirty-six district and regional offices of Naval Officer Procurement and will soon be augmented through the use of posters, pamphlets and radio programs.

It was emphasized that the expansion of the WAVES has been decided upon as a result of the highly successful replacement of men with women which has already taken place in every bureau of the Navy Department and every Naval District. Officials expressed gratitude for this excellent record and reported that officers in charge of every type of shore establishment are requesting more and more Women Reservists, both officers and ratings.

Raise Chickens If Your Garden Won't Grow

City back yards and vacant lots unsuited for vegetable growing should be devoted to raising poultry and rabbits, says Secretary of Agriculture Wickard.

"If zoning laws don't interfere, many yards in towns or suburbs, or even in the middle of cities, are good places to raise poultry," his statement said. "Anything that adds to the total supply of foods is a step toward winning the war and an added guaranty that we will continue to be well fed in this country."

"I know a girl who thinks her husband is simply wonderful," remarked the man.

"Ah," murmured his companion, "so you've just come from a wedding."

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 174

The handrail, whether it is to be a part of a stairway, porch railing or used in some other capacity, must serve two general purposes, ornamental and protective. In some instances the only purpose is to give aid and protection to those who use it, with no thought given to the ornamental value. But even in those instances, it seems to us, the workman will find it to his interest to make the appearance as pleasing as the particular case will justify. The dif-

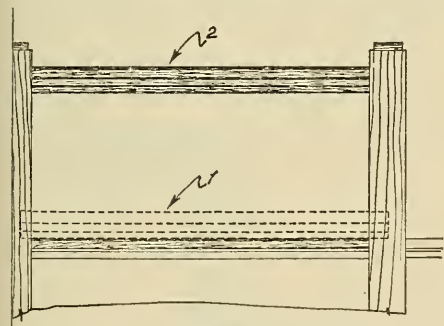


Fig. 1

ference of a well-appearing railing and one that has no ornamental value, usually is determined by careless or careful workmanship. There is probably no difference in the cost, excepting that careless workmanship often makes the job more costly than careful workmanship.

For stairways the handrail must carry with it a strong ornamental value, which is usually on a par with the utility value. Both of these values are largely, if not entirely, determined by the designer; and when the designer is the architect, then the workman is responsible only for the workmanship that he puts into it, but if the workman designs the railing as well as installs it, then the whole responsibility rests on his shoulders.

No hard-and-fast rules regarding designing handrailings can be laid down, excepting that there should be harmony between the handrail and the newel,—in fact, the whole railing should be in

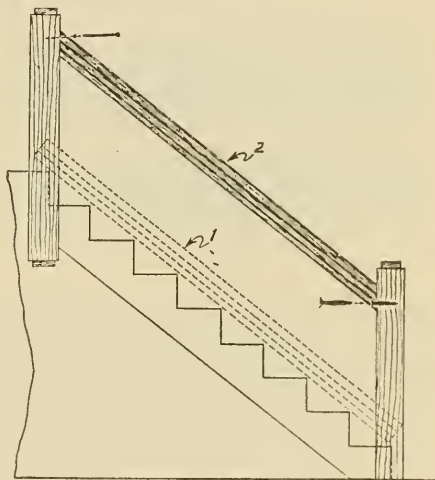


Fig. 2

keeping with the style of architecture used on the interior finish. If this is observed by the designer, he can not go far wrong.

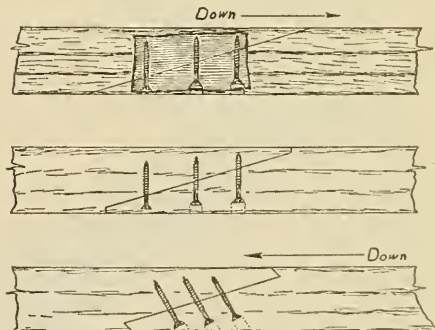


Fig. 3

Fig. 1 shows a horizontal handrail in place. The dotted lines, at 1, show how the rail should be placed in order to mark it for cutting. The cutting is

often done in a miterbox, but this is not altogether necessary. The rail can be marked and then cut so it will fit perfectly with a fine cut-off saw. The rail in place is pointed out at 2.

Fig. 2 shows a sloping handrail. How to mark this rail is shown by dotted lines at 1. When the marking is done the two end cuts are made either in a miterbox or marked to the proper bevel and cut off with a fine saw. The rail is shown in place at 2.

In both Figs. 1 and 2 the presumption is that the rails are fastened by

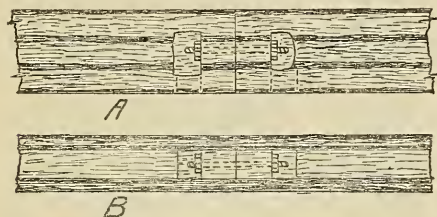


Fig. 4

means of nails or screws. The nail method of fastening handrails to the newels is extensively used, and if properly done, fulfills the requirements. The bottom end of the rail shown in Fig. 2 can be fastened satisfactorily with screws, because the heads of the screws can be concealed, while the hop can be substantially held in place with nails.

Three ways of splicing long straight handrails are shown in Fig. 3. The one

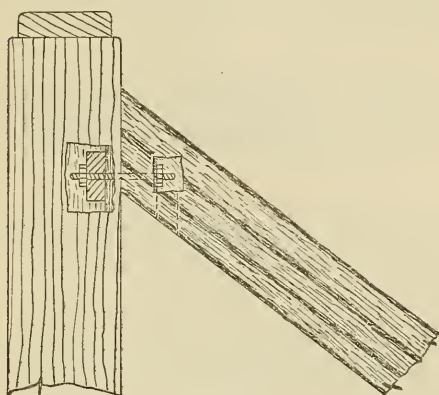


Fig. 5

at the top is the cheapest method, however, quite satisfactory results can be obtained if the joint is thoroughly glued before putting it together. Where

the joint is, the rail is shown cut out, giving the positions of the screws. When the rail is in place, if it slopes, it should slope in the direction of the arrow. A better method of splicing two pieces of handrail is shown by the cen-

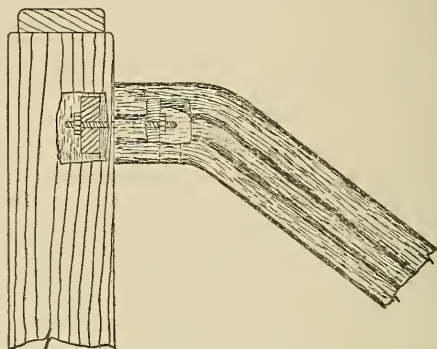


Fig. 6

ter drawing, which is more nearly on the order of a diagram. This joint is the same as the one just explained, excepting that the two points are cut off square and butt against a shoulder of the adjoining rail. The joint should receive an application of good glue before it is put together. A still better

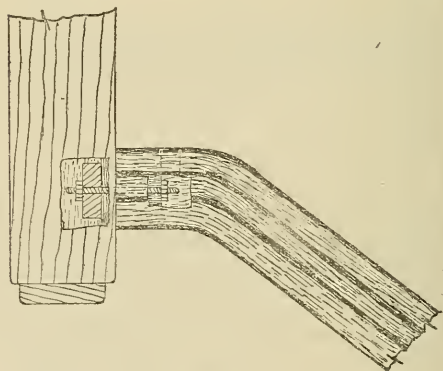


Fig. 7

method of splicing handrails is shown at the bottom, which is a modification of the other two. If the rail slopes, it should slope in the direction of the arrow.

The best way to join two pieces of handrail, however, is shown by Fig. 4 where at A we are showing a side view, with enough of the rail cut out to show the nuts of the stair-bolt. At B is shown a bottom view, showing the holes

through which the nuts are inserted and put on the bolt. The position of the stair-bolt is partly shown by dotted lines in both A and B. The nuts of stair-bolts are notched so they can be tightened with a punch or a nail-set by striking it with a hammer.

When handrails are spliced, care must be taken that they will be perfectly straight at the joints. This can be accomplished by working on a straight surface and testing the joint with a straightedge. When such joints are made they should be finished by scraping and sandpapering the rough places until they are as smooth as the rest of the rail.

How a straight sloping handrail can be fastened to the newel at the top with a stair-bolt is shown by Fig. 5. The bottom fastening is the same, but in reverse order. Notice the block placed on the inside of the newel. The cap at the top of the newel is left off until the rail is fastened. If the cap not be removed, then the stair-bolt

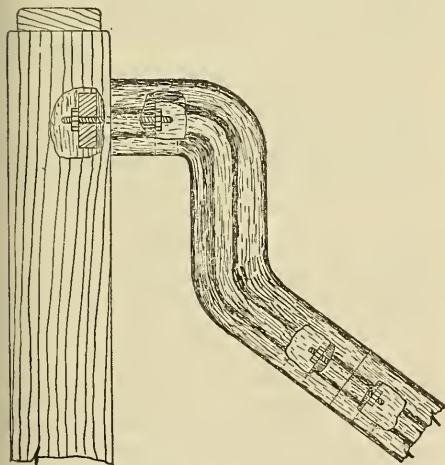


Fig. 8

must be fixed in the newel before it is set, and the bottom end of the rail must be fastened with screws. The stair-bolt, though, is not as practical for fastening a straight sloping handrail as the use of nails for the upper joint and screws for the bottom joint.

A handrail with a knee is shown in Fig. 6, fastened to the newel by means of a stair-bolt. Just the reverse is shown by Fig. 7, which is called a ramp.

A goose neck is shown by Fig. 8, which is fastened to the newel and joined to the handrail by means of stair-bolts.

At A, B and C, Fig. 9, we are showing sections of three designs of handrails, each of which can be modified indefinitely. To the right are shown side

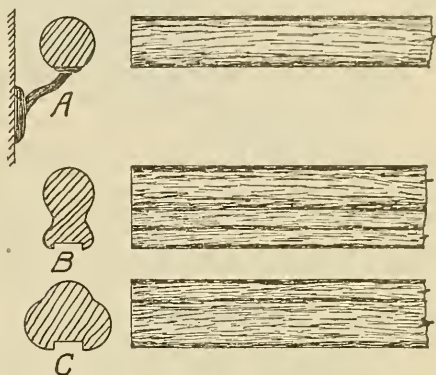


Fig. 9

views of the same rails. The rail shown at A is usually fastened to the wall by means of brackets screwed to the wall. If the wall is plastered, wood blocks must be provided back of the plastering for the screws.

New Construction for New Material

A group of new gypsum products developed to meet the immediate demands of wartime construction has just been put on the market by The Celotex Corporation, Chicago. The new products replace more critical materials, such as steel and lumber, in both temporary and permanent structures. WPB is advocating the use of such gypsum products in place of less available materials.

The products include a new gypsum exterior siding covered either with smooth or mineral surfaced roofing; laminated gypsum wallboard panels suitable for demountable or permanent single wall interior partitions laminated gypsum roof deck slabs; and poured gypsum roof decks for use with wood frame industrial construction.

The new White Rock Gypsum exterior wallboards supply both structural and weather protection needs for many "Theatre of Operations" buildings such as barracks, warehouses, recreation cen-

ters and repair shops. The products also are applicable to war workers' homes, dormitories and industrial buildings. They are available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and 1-inch thicknesses finished either with smooth or mineral surfaced roll roofing. The 1-inch thickness is a two-ply, laminated product with shiplap joints along the long edges. The $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thickness has square edges. Sizes are 2 feet by 8, 9 or 10 feet.

White Rock Extra Thick Gypsum wallboard panels are made in 1-inch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and 2-inch thicknesses by laminating two, three or four layers of gypsum wallboard. This provides a core of fireproof gypsum that will not warp, twist, expand or contract. Each exposed surface is covered with tough, cream-colored Manila paper that has high light-reflection value. It may be left in its natural state or painted.

Three types of demountable partitions employing these laminated gypsum panels have been worked out by Celotex. Two are studless, non-load-bearing partitions, one of which eliminates battens at the joints. The third is a load-bearing partition, which may also be used for low partitions in high-ceiling rooms.

Because of their large size—4 feet wide by 6 to 12 feet long—the panels can be erected easily and rapidly. When used for repartitioning old buildings, the work can be done without interfering with office or factory operations. The 1-inch thick panels have square edges, and the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch are available either with the square edges or T&G joints along the long edges.

The Celotex gypsum roof slab is an improved rigid type of roof deck plank. It may be used to replace wood plank or other types of unit roof deck construction.

The slabs are made by laminating together, two, three or four thicknesses of White Rock wallboard to form an integral unit. Thicknesses are 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 inches. The units are 2 feet wide by 8, 9 and 10 feet long. All thicknesses are available with square edges. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thickness is also available with T&G joints on the long edges, and the 1 and 2-inch thicknesses with shiplap joints on the long edges. On the upper sides of the slabs, the tough paper provides a ready bond for roofing materials. On the lower sides,

when exposed between the beams, the cream color of the paper provides high light reflection.

The slabs are light in weight. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thickness weighs $6\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. per sq. ft., and the 2-inch slab weighs $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per sq. ft. Tests by an independent, nationally-recognized laboratory indicate an ample factor of safety for usual roof loads, according to Celotex. The slabs also are fireproof, rotproof and will not twist or warp. Expansion and contraction is practically nil.

Celotex poured gypsum roof deck is designed for use on any type of industrial building, warehouse, garage or hangar. It can be used on a flat roof, on a steep roof up to 45 degrees pitch and for sawtooth and monitor construction. It provides a strong, light-weight, non-combustible deck at minimum cost. It is capable of carrying a live load of 36 lbs. per sq. ft.

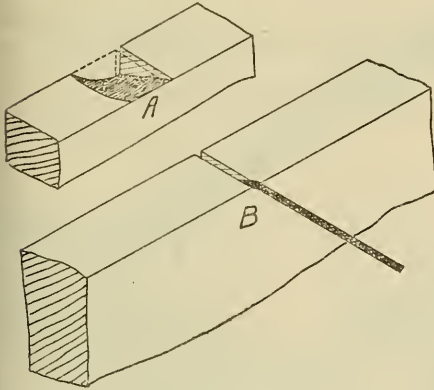
In building the roof deck, White Rock gypsum wallboard is nailed over joists, rafters or purlins. On this form is laid wire reinforcing fabric over which is poured a mixture of Celotex gypsum stucco and water. The stucco consists of $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of calcined gypsum and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of wood fibre or shavings. The weight of the factory mix is 55 lbs. per cubic foot. It is usually applied to a thickness of $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches, including the gypsum wallboard form.

Kerfing Batter Boards

We have used different methods of fastening lines to batter boards, and have seen all of those methods used by other mechanics. The friction method, in which the line is wrapped around the board and crossed in such a manner that the friction will hold the line in place is a good one in cases where the line has to be adjusted. Then the nail method, which consists of driving a nail at the point and fastening the line to it. This method has its advantages and disadvantages. Then there is the saw-kerf method, which is the best of all after the points have been permanently established. When the purpose of the lines simply is to establish the locations of the various parts of a building on the ground, then any kind of a kerf will do. But when the batter boards are set so as to establish, besides the location of the building, a certain fixed point in

the elevation, then the kerf we are illustrating herewith should be used.

At A the board is shown cut away and the kerf is partly shown by dotted lines. It will be noticed that the bottom of the kerf is sloping from one



upper corner of the board to about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch below the other corner. The purpose of this is to hold the line at a fixed elevation. At B the top edge of the board is shown with the line fastened to it by means of the kerf just explained.

Good Answer

Donovan's wife awoke in the small hours to hear him stealthily moving things about in the kitchen.

Mrs. Donovan—What might ye be lookin' for, darlin'?

Donovan—Nothing. Just nothing.

Mrs. Donovan—Oh, then ye'll find it in the bottle where the whisky used to be.

* * *

Nuts, Bolts, Screws

"What is your occupation?" asked the magistrate.

"I'm a locksmith, sir," replied the prisoner.

"Then what were you doing in the gambling house when the police raided it?"

"I was making a bolt for the door."

* * *

Making It Clear

"Are you unmarried?" inquired the census taker.

"Oh, dear no," answered the lady, blushing to the roots of her hair. "I've never even been married!"

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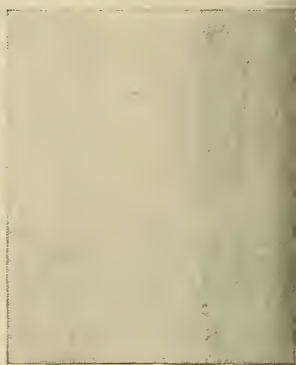
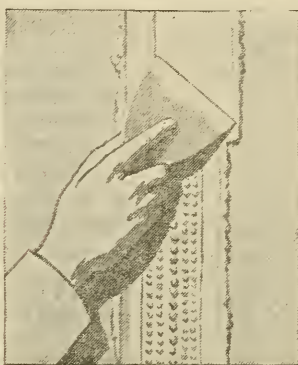
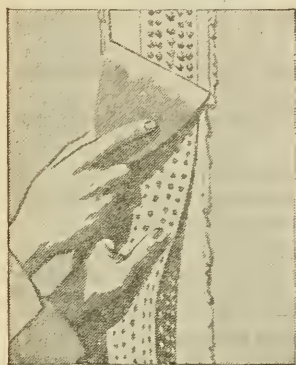
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ALL YOU CAN SPARE

Help a man in uniform enjoy his leisure hours. Give your good books to the 1943 VICTORY BOOK CAMPAIGN. Leave them at the nearest collection center or public library.



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IMMEDIATELY!**



White Rock Reinforcing Joint System Renders Seams Invisible After Painting

IT'S A FAST, easy job—finishing those urgently needed extra rooms with White Rock Gypsum Wall Board. And by using the White Rock Reinforcing Joint System, walls may be papered or painted immediately upon completion, and the room is ready to occupy!

This system of building "jointless walls" consists of using a plastic joint finisher mixed with water, then covering joints with perforated tape. After the joint is "buttered"

with finisher, a strip of perforated tape is imbedded in the cement and the joint smoothed with a bread knife. The finisher hardens quickly to make adjoining sheets into a continuous, smooth wall surface.

Your Celotex dealer can tell you all about the White Rock Reinforcing Joint System, and the many advantages of using White Rock Gypsum Wall Board for making new rooms out of waste space. And there's plenty of White Rock available—right now!

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THE CELOTEX CORPORATION, Chicago CAR 2-43

Please send me complete information on White Rock Gypsum Wall Board and the White Rock Reinforcing Joint System.

Name

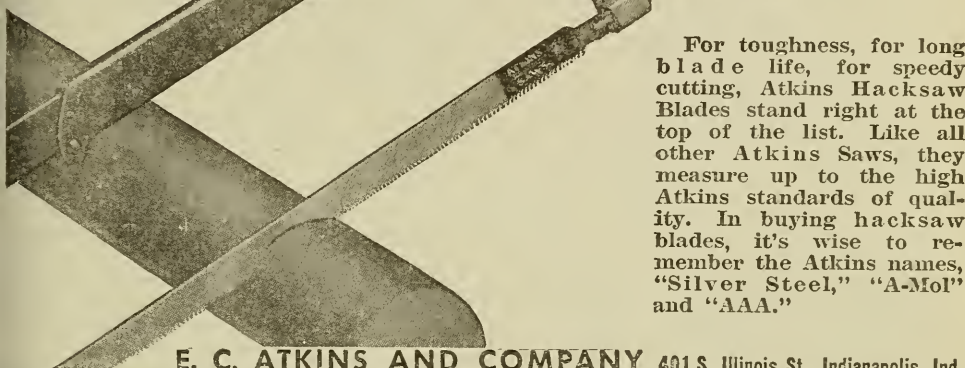
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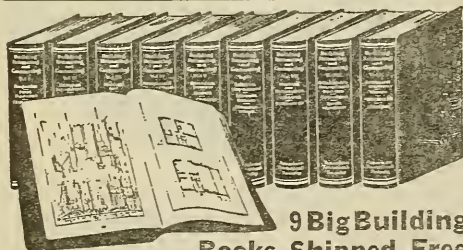
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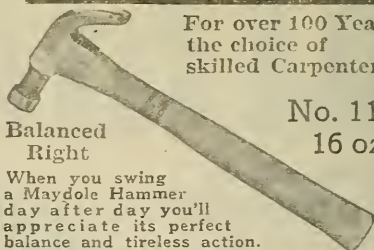
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THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION of the
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April 1943

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The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

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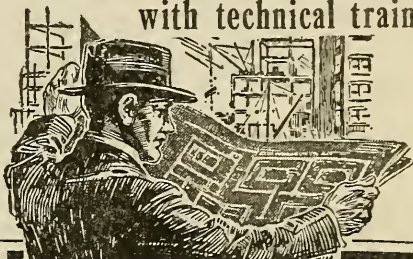
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIII—No. 4

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1943

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There Will Be Trees for Tomorrow

By CHARLES R. FRENCH

Director of Information, American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

(Written especially for *The Carpenter*)

Editors Note: In this issue, as in others, The Carpenter presents articles on propagation and conservation of our forests because we are vitally interested in this subject. The treatment this matter receives from the different viewpoints of the writers is both good and wholesome as long as the main objective is the preservation of our most important natural resource—WOOD.

CRAFTSMEN who work with it, can be sure America will have all the lumber it needs to meet both war requirements and building demands of the future.

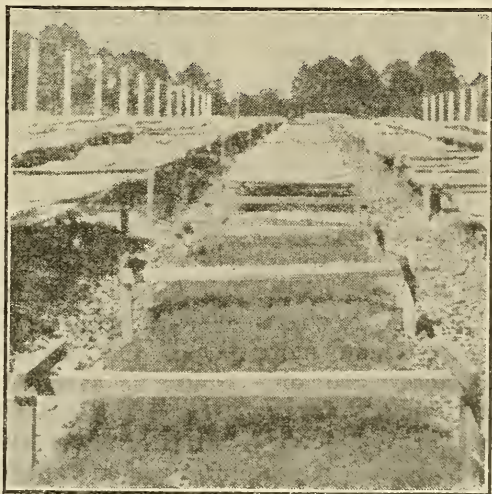
A survey just completed shows that more than 90 per cent of the industrially-owned forest lands in the United States are being kept in reasonably productive condition despite increased demands of the war. Twenty per cent of the country's commercial forest land is under intensive silvicultural management. New trees are being grown to replace timber that is cut for lumber and wood's myriad other uses.

This is one of the most hopeful facts to have emerged from our first full year of full-fledged war economy. It means that forest produc-

tion, or permanent forest industry operations, or sustained yield management of forest lands, or forest conservation, or continuous timber growth, or "tree farming" by whatever words the fundamental objectives of productive forestry for use are to be described—is an established industrial practice

which not even war strains can destroy.

The wasteful days of "cut out and get out," leaving "ghost towns," stranded workers, and denuded acres, in general are receding into the limbo of our pioneer past. There are still exceptions—but they are not the rule. Increasingly characteristic of commercial forest operation is, to name a random example, a Wisconsin forest stand which



Here are Trees for Tomorrow

The picture shows shade frames in place. These are necessary to prevent heat injury to tender spruce seedlings. The pictures in this article show one method of replenishing our forests.



Pine transplant beds. Seedlings were two years old when transplanted and will remain in beds for one or two years.

had 750,000,000 board feet of timber on the stump in 1908, since then has yielded 1,019,000,000 board feet harvested for the owner's sawmills, and still has 750,000,000 board feet standing—and still growing—in the woods.

America was hewn out with an axe, and built to the tune of saw and plane and the beat of the carpenter's hammer. Since the birth of our nation much of the original forest has been cleared to make room for farms, towns and cities, and to build homes, schools, churches, farmsteads, and factories from coast to coast.

Seven trillion, two hundred billion board feet of lumber has been used. But there remains in forest almost one-third of the area of the United States. Of some 630,000,000 acres in growing forest land, more than 100,000,000 acres are old-growth or so-called "virgin" forest, and 462,000,000 are in commercial forest land.

This is a storehouse capable of supplying the nation's needs, at the present rate of consumption, for 50 years to come, even if the vigorous program of "tree farming"—the

term applied by the forest industries to their systematic plan of conservation and reforestation—were not a fact. But forest lands can be cropped again and again. In some sections of New England and many of the South, second-, third-, and fourth-growth crops of trees are now being harvested while they are in turn being replaced by new growth. The South's 295,000,000 board feet of standing saw timber is a greater reserve than the same forest area had twenty years ago, when a Senate Committee gravely forecast that not a sawmill in that area would be left to produce building lumber after 1940. And more Southern mills are sawing out lumber now than then.

Two facts face this country's forest operators until the war is won. One is that enough lumber must be sawed to meet the needs for victory. The other is that the forests must be maintained so that future generations will lack neither wood to use for fabrication, nor "woods" for soil, water, and wildlife conservation and for human recreation in the future. Reconciliation of these two absolute de-

mands is the public and patriotic duty of the American forest products industries.

Reconciliation of these two requirements is not easy. On the one hand is the urgent demands of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Lend-Lease Authority, and the War Production Board. "Lumber this year is more important to the war program than lumber next year or the year after," Donald Nelson instructs the forest operators. By implication his statement might mean that lumber used now for the war is more important than forests to furnish supplies after victory. That is a dour ultimatum which the forest industries would like to meet with a program of reforestation.

But certainly this is true. If we should lose this war we would no more be able to enjoy the produce of our forests than the Norwegians and French are theirs now. Meantime, those of our government agencies which are charged with the conduct of the war continue to declare lumber to be a critical material, like steel, copper, and aluminum, and steadily urge the lumber industry to use every possible facility to increase production.

This means extra cutting, under direct government orders for war use, of all possible timber which is readily available and which will make, most promptly, and in the largest volume, the lumber and timber products most needed for war purposes.

This may not always be good forestry practice, measured by peacetime standards, but *it is necessary war practice*. Forest practice deficits can be made up after the war. War production deficits cannot; they must be met now. But log production does not necessitate for-

est destruction and wise forest owners continue their efforts to leave their forest lands in productive condition.

Our total cut of lumber during 1941 was under 35 billion board feet—less than we took from the forests every year during the decade ending in 1929 when home and farm building were active.

Lumber consumption in 1942 was approximately 38.6 billion feet, but 5.1 billion feet came out of inventory—mill stocks, users' stocks, and distributors' stocks.

Requirements for 1943

Lumber requirements for war use and essential civilian supplies will be about 34 billion board feet in 1943, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ billion feet less than the national consumption last year.

War construction, war plant, and war housing lumber requirements will probably be less than last year's by 7 billion feet; for all construction, less by about $8\frac{1}{2}$ billion feet. As a substantial offset to this expected decline in building construction the lumber requirements for boxes, crates, containers, and other shipping purposes will probably exceed those for 1942 by 4 billion feet; *and consumption in fabricating and other carpentry uses will be greater by a quarter of a billion feet*. So the forest drain for each of the three "war years" is about the same.

This means that we are cutting each year no more than a scant two per cent of the country's 1,700 billion feet of standing timber. In time of war a nation draws upon its capital resources in order to survive. We are drawing upon our forests, but the fear of widespread destruction of future lumber supplies is groundless.

By continuing present progress in forest protection, combined with modern methods of industrial forestry, it is reasonable to believe our commercial forests can be replenished at a rate nearly equal the two per cent drain, despite the war.

Reconciliation of the two facts which the industry is facing is possible because *trees are a crop*. Just as the miller depends on the annual harvest of grain, so the worker with wood is supplied by the annual growth of trees. Trees may die or be used, but a forest can be maintained forever. Not every individual operator has joined the "tree farming" program which has been adopted in principal by the industry as a whole. There is room for improvement; some forest destruction still goes on. But timber growing—private as well as public—is gaining steadily, and it is being accelerated by the attention focussed on the need for it by the war. Regrowth is on the upcurve.

In the Pacific Northwest

In the Pacific Northwest alone, 7½ million acres of junior forests, mostly in private ownership, are

growing 500 to 1000 board feet of new timber on every acre every year, stocked with trees now six inches thick or larger. More millions of recently cut acres are stocking up with young trees, seventy per cent of the virgin areas of the West Coast, which have been logged or burned, already are replanted. Multiply that by the country's timber-growing sections and it augurs well for an undiminished continuance of our most abundant building material.

Where the age or nature of a forest stand makes immediate clear harvesting necessary, seed trees are left and protected from fire so that the countless seeds may find soil in which to grow and produce many new seedlings for every tree that has been cut. Where fire burns cut-over land before it is restocked by young growth, or where other causes make natural reproduction impossible, seedlings grown in nurseries are planted by hand.

A single Pacific Coast co-operative nursery, maintained by the lumber industry, distributes five million seedlings for planting each



year. In Mississippi a wood processor has distributed seven million pine seedlings to farmers in that state to plant on their lands. In Alabama, 2,210,000 privately owned forest acres are officially enrolled as "tree farms" in a statewide forestry program. In Arkansas, 2,478,947 acres are included in a similar plan. Intensively cultivated industrial tree farms, managed to grow not only more board feet but better sawlogs for lumber, are gaining in other sections.

All of Germany's forests are controlled by the government and Hitler is said to be devastating

them to meet war needs. In America, private operators are increasing their "tree farming" program even while their holdings furnish 95 per cent of our timber cut. "Cropping" means more than harvesting. It means continuous protection, planting where necessary, always an effort to leave seed sources, encouraged growth harvest, and use. Ultimately and essentially industrial tree farming is a labor program, since it provides employment through cycle after cycle of tree growing in addition to furnishing a continuous supply of materials for mills, processors, fabricators, and construction.

Need Logs to Make Smokeless Powder, Loggers Told

More than half of the nitrocellulose that goes into smokeless powder comes from the forests of America, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Kerwood of the Army Air Force, told union loggers during a tour of the Northwest lumber region. This is one of the hundreds of reasons why the Army needs more wood than is now coming out of forests, Kerwood said.

"One big American powder company disclosed not long ago that its production of smokeless powder boomed 25 per cent after it began using wood pulp in place of cotton for manufacturing this prime necessity of war," Colonel Kerwood declared.

"And the trees that grow on the Pacific coast yield a lot of that nitrocellulose.

"The experts on explosives tell me that the average tree of one certain variety will yield enough nitrocellulose to charge nearly 35 shells of 105 mm. caliber."

Colonel Kerwood said "those are the shells that have smashed up so many German tanks in North Africa."

In pointing out the importance of getting more lumber to the Army, Colonel Kerwood asserted, "It's just as disastrous to lose a good man out of the logging camp as it is to lose a good man out of the line on Guadalcanal or Tunisia."

THOUSANDS of portable demountable "Victory" huts, made of plywood and sealed with toxic water-repellent wood preservative to insure permanently uniform fit in any climate, are being sent to house our armed forces overseas.

Shipyard Workers Set New Records

ALL PREVIOUS records were broken in construction of merchant ships, warships and naval aircraft during the month of February.

Navy Secretary Frank Knox announced that 150 combat vessels and 700 landing barges were completed and 1,400 planes delivered, and this production was greater than in any other month in Navy history.

American shipyards also smashed all previous records for merchant ship construction, with deliveries of 130 new vessels totaling approximately 1,239,200 deadweight tons.

This brought the total number of ships constructed thus far in 1943 to 233 totaling 2,247,600 deadweight tons, the Maritime Commission said. *Thus the number of ships delivered during January and February already exceeds the number delivered in the first six months of 1942*

At the Lake Washington shipyards, Seattle, Wash., certificates of merit recently were awarded to workers who were on the job without an absence in 1942. Shipyard officials stated that much progress had been made against unnecessary absenteeism by giving just praise to workers who stay on the job and that these workers make it their responsibility to see that the attendance of their gangs is kept up to operating efficiency. This and other projects against absenteeism, officials of the shipyard said, had resulted in the yard's absentee percentage dropping from a Christmas high of 11.18 per cent to a yard's average of 4 per cent, some gangs having less than 1 per cent of absentees.

Of February's record total, 81 were Liberty ships, 15 C-type cargo vessels, 9 tankers, 23 special types, one concrete barge and one coastal cargo ship.

West Coast yards, the Maritime Commission said, still are leading in production of ships, delivering 52% of February's tonnage.

In a report to the President covering fiscal year 1942, Navy Secretary Knox said: "The over-all ship production program was scheduled for completion in 1947, but speeded-up construction has broken all previous records and it is now expected that, except for some large units upon which work has been suspended due to material shortages and the length of time required to build, the entire authorized tonnage will have been commissioned and put into active service before the close of 1945."

STEPPING UP the tempo of their machines, America's workers during the 28 days of February produced weapons of war at a rate that Adolf Hitler less than a year ago said could not be attained. Production records for February, made public by Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, revealed that workers were setting new marks in the output of shells, bombs, and small arms ammunition.

WAR STRIKES

Labor's No-Strike Pledge Has Been Kept 99.97%

By WILLIAM GREEN

President, American Federation of Labor

THE AMERICAN Federation of Labor unions whose members are employed on war production report that in 1942 their organized effort to speed up war production resulted in a gain of at least 170,000,000 man-days in excess of the normal scheduled production. These reports are evidence of a concrete contribution to the speeding of the war effort made by the American Federation of Labor unions alone. It is a tangible contribution because every man-hour gained is a man-hour in which additional production can be turned out. It is an important contribution to America's future, because on the war output of our workers depends the fate of our entire nation.

Let it be noted that time gained on war production as the result of the direct union contribution to the war production drive in 1942 was 85 times greater than the total time lost due to all strikes affecting war production in that year.

None of the strikes that took place in 1942 was authorized or sanctioned by the American Federation of Labor or by any of its national or international unions.

In the past year strikes in all American industry were reduced to the lowest levels ever recorded. The proportion of strikes in war industry has been even smaller. Yet early in February of this year a new wave of propaganda swept the country claiming that our entire war production was under a strike threat. At that very time the War Department reported officially that of the many millions of workers engaged in turning out the production of military contracts let by the War Department, only 350 workers were refusing to work because of grievances or labor disputes.

During the entire year of 1942, man-days lost from war production were only six-one hundredths of one per cent of total man-days worked on war production. This means that for every 10,000 full days of work on war production only six days were lost because of strikes in 1942.

At the close of 1942 even this record was greatly improved. Man-days lost from war production as the result of strikes both in November and December were cut to only three days out of every 10,000 days worked, or just-one-half of the twelve months' average for 1942. In these two months man-days of idleness due to strikes represented only three one-hundredths of one per cent of man-days worked on war production.

The statement that a man-day is lost due to a strike gives an exaggerated impression of the effect of strikes on war production. In the majority of specific situations in which there were stoppages affecting war production, it was found

that the production delayed by each stoppage was made up shortly after the dispute had been settled. In many instances at the request of the workers themselves extra shifts were arranged to make it possible to catch up with the work scheduled for production and to bring this work fully abreast of the supply of materials coming into the plant for manufacture of war products.

Labor's no-strike pledge on war-time production has been kept 99.97 per cent. The reason it has not been kept 100 per cent is supplied by the records of the National War Labor Board and other government agencies dealing with labor disputes. Human endurance to withstand an injustice is not without limit. Human patience is not without bounds. Human nature is not perfect.

Some of the unauthorized stoppages were due to the short-sighted policy of a few employers who sought to take advantage of labor's no-strike pledge and break down the standards established by law or agreement. Other employers, while not directly violating the requirements of law or of voluntary agreements into which they had entered, resorted to subterfuges to circumvent them and to escape their legal or moral obligations toward their workers. In still other cases workers were misled into abandoning their work, failing to resort to the machinery available to adjust their grievances and disputes.

When on December 17, 1941, ten days after Pearl Harbor, I gave to the President of the United States, in the name of the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor, a pledge of no strikes in war production for the duration of the war, and proposed the establishment of the National War Labor

Board, I knew that I was expressing the true will of millions of men and women in the ranks of our great movement. I knew that our members would make that pledge good and would make that proposal work. Fourteen months after that pledge was given I can report to the American people that the pledge has been kept as well as it is humanly possible.

The size of the contribution of the American Federation of Labor and of its unions toward the maintenance of industrial peace in war production is not measured by my own estimate and is not appraised by my own judgment. Let me repeat to you the words of the man who is responsible for war production to the United States Army, the Undersecretary of War, Robert P. Patterson. In writing to me, on January 18, 1943, Undersecretary Patterson spoke to every member of the American Federation of Labor unions when he said:

"Through you, the Army congratulates the millions of members of the Federation on the important contribution they are making to the cause of a United Nations victory.

"The planes, weapons, radio equipment and other manufactured products American Federation of Labor workers are building are performing splendidly in battle. The machine tools and parts which you produce for the factory front are no less invaluable.

"The Army is especially grateful to those members of the Federation who helped us to rush to completion the barracks, hangars, arsenals and factories without which we could not have trained our troops and made our munitions. In a like manner, your members who are engaged in transportation and warehousing have helped us to

speed supplies to the fronts and to our allies. No history of the present conflict could be written without adequate mention of labor's importance in tipping the scales of military power. From every front come reports every day of the fighting achievements of weapons made by members of the American Federation of Labor.

"According to a dispatch from Guadalcanal, enemy bombing on our positions always ceases after the arrival of your P-38 Lightning planes. 'It was evident,' the dispatch said, 'that enemy aircraft avoided, as much as possible, actual combat with the P-38s.' The Federation has reason to be proud of the splendid record being made by the Lightnings, the Flying Fortresses, the Liberators and all the other planes which are made by members of your organization.

"With the equipment you have furnished us, we have come a long way on the road to building an adequate offensive arsenal. We are counting on free labor to continue supplying us with the weapons to keep America free."

Undersecretary Patterson spoke these words to the American Federation of Labor unionists not as an empty official expression of the War Department but as an expression of the fighting men themselves coming to him from privates and high commanding officers on every front. These words express the faith of our soldiers and sailors in the American worker on whose effort their fighting strength and their very lives depend.

The American workers are keeping and will continue to keep this faith, not only as individuals but also as free men and women united into free unions to make their vol-

untary contribution to our nation's fighting strength.

There have been many delays in war production. Management has been responsible for some of them, workers have been responsible for others. There have been delays due to mistakes made by government agencies. There have been idle war plants waiting for material. There have been warehouses with finished fighting equipment waiting to be shipped but lacking means of transportation. There has been loss of production due to avoidable industrial accidents, due to absenteeism which can be corrected. Compared with any one of the delays, the delay suffered because of strikes has been of least importance.

This statement is based on facts. It is not my desire to condone wartime strikes nor to minimize them. But it is my insistent desire that the American people judge these facts on the basis of true information, fairly presented and judiciously considered.

We must further reduce the effect of labor disputes on production. The machinery for the adjustment of disputes must be further perfected. The National War Labor Board has in many instances delayed the decisions in the cases presented to it so long that work stoppages resulted. These spontaneous walkouts must be prevented. The regional organization of the War Labor Board will help speed up its handling of cases and expedite the settlement of disputes. Labor and employer representatives on the Board are working day and night to achieve this.

Labor does not and will not shirk its wartime responsibility to maintain industrial peace. But this responsibility is also management's

responsibility. For industrial peace can only be maintained through a willing and effective accord between management and labor.

What labor has already done in its organized effort to increase production through the war production

drive must be matched by full co-operation of management in every plant where this is attempted.

If ever there was a time for labor and management to join hands in a common effort to serve the nation, that time is now.

A. F. of L. Executive Council appeals to workers to "reach new heights" in production

The following message is from the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor:

"The Executive Council appeals to the workers of the nation to reach new heights and to set new standards in production. This appeal is based upon the existing war needs and is made in response to the request of the President that production be doubled.

"In order to achieve this purpose every worker must report for work each day unless prevented from doing so by illness, incapacity or circumstances over which he may have no control.

"Workers employed in industry are truly soldiers of production. It is the firm conviction of the Executive Council that absenteeism should be avoided. Failure to report for work regularly may cause hardship or death to soldiers enlisted in the armed forces who must serve on the field of battle. Among these armed forces are the relatives of production workers who are serving in the workshops, production plants, factories and on the transportation lines of the country, producing the goods and supplies needed by the armed forces in order to win the war.

"Let each worker report at his post of duty each and every day and be on the job regularly and continuously in the industrial plants of the nation, serving in that capacity as faithfully as the soldier serves on the battlefield."

CIVILIAN employes of the War Department, numbering about a million, have been assured by army chiefs that they have complete freedom to join unions.

There will be absolutely "no discrimination" because of membership in trade unions, the Department announced. Union representatives also may solicit workers to join at War Department properties, but outside of working hours, it was explained.

Truman Report Cites "Excellent" Labor Job

"THE toughest and grimmest" year in its history faces this country, both on the fighting fronts and for the men and women on the home front, the U.S. Senate Truman committee declares in its second annual report to Congress.

"If we are to do the job we have set for ourselves," the committee said, "and cut down the loss of life in this war, this year will demand harder work, longer hours, greater sacrifices and more single-minded devotion from every American."

Unlike many statements from official quarters, the report was notably free from denunciation of the effort made by ordinary Americans. Particularly, it did not pick out the workers as scapegoats for failure to put our best foot forward.

"The great labor organizations," the committee testified, "have done an excellent job. War material of almost every description is rolling off the production lines at rates which the committee is confident have not been and cannot be equalled by our enemies."

"This production has been achieved without sacrificing quality, and our armed forces today have the best equipment in the world."

The committee's chief complaint was that we might have done better if there had been better planning and if industrialists had subordinated greed to the national welfare.

Delay in determining policies, conflicts and buck-passing in administrative agencies, and hesitancy of the government to adopt unpleasant policies were declared to have retarded war production.

Some war contractors were accused of hoarding labor and pyramiding costs. Many of the huge corporations which obtained the bulk of war contracts were censured for being slow to spread contracts among smaller concerns. These "little fellows," in many instances, hesitated to convert their plants to war products because larger profits were to be made turning out civilian goods.

"This selfish 'me-first' attitude on the part of some powerful groups in the nation," the report warns, "as well as the bickering and struggle for power in government, must give way before a patriotic determination by everyone to place the winning of this war above all other considerations."

Despite drawbacks and shortcomings, the committee declared it is "supremely confident of victory." It said that "America's 1942 war production record is one of which all of us can be proud—it is more than we hoped to accomplish 18 months ago."

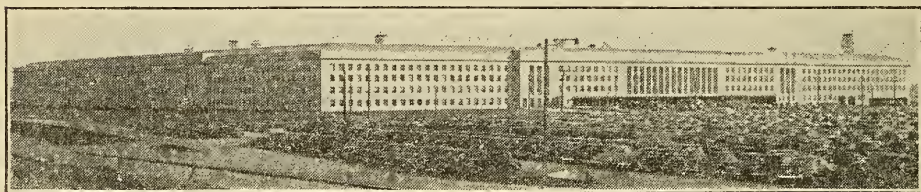
The Union Label is a secret strike against non-union employers. What the unfair boss doesn't know will hurt him.

Pentagon Building In Nation's Capital Is "Modern Miracle of Construction"

THE ARMY NOW HAS approximately 22,000 persons, including officers, enlisted men, and civilian employes on duty in the gigantic Pentagon building just across the Potomac from Washington, D. C., at Arlington, Va., the War Department reported recently. The five-sided structure, almost a mile around, is the headquarters of that department.

The job of erecting the Pentagon, which has a cubic volume of almost 91,000,000 feet, would under ordinary circumstances take about seven years. But building tradesmen geared to war production and working under the direction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed it in the remarkable time of 14 months.

The Pentagon, modern miracle of construction, contains 16½ miles of corridor, of which 8½ miles are main and the balance auxiliary corridors. The structure has a cubic volume of 90,746,000 feet, of which 78,524,000 is



in the main building. There are 9,244,000 cubic feet beneath the terraces while the boiler house has a cubic volume of 2,978,000 feet.

The five-story building is 120 feet high. A force of 700 janitors and charwomen is maintained. There are 288 civilian guards on duty and 42 members of the Military Police regularly assigned. The Military Police force will be augmented from time to time as required.

Four cafeterias are in operation, serving 15,000 meals daily. Four more cafeterias are being installed. There are six beverage bars, which serve an average of 12,000 persons daily.

The Pentagon Building is said to be one of the largest single coffee consumers in the world, although the daily average of 15,000 cups is considerably less than one cup per person. Sugar and cream are not always available and often the beverage bars are forced to hang out a "No Coffee" sign. Milk consumption averages 12,000 pints daily and the beverage bars serve about 15,000 soft drinks every 24 hours.

Among other things, the building contains: 21,000 desks; approximately 140,000 chairs; 200 rest rooms averaging 10 wash basins each; 650 water fountains.

A 500-foot long soda bar is being installed off the second floor concourse and arrangements also are being made for a barber shop and a clothing and notions store. They will be operated by the Post Exchange. A

bank temporarily housed on the first floor, will have permanent quarters on the second floor concourse.

A checkroom at which employes may leave parcels while they are at work also is planned.

The barber shop will have 18 chairs. Civilian barbers, working under the Post Exchange Officer, will be employed. Only those officers and civilian employes whose working hours are such that they cannot avail themselves of outside barbering facilities will be permitted to use this shop.

The Pentagon already is equipped with an emergency infirmary, and broadened facilities for the care of emergency cases will be provided when a section of the Army Dispensary occupies quarters which are being made available for it. Only those persons who are injured or become ill on duty will be treated at this facility. A few standard drugs and medicines will be carried in the concourse notions store.

There are 1500 electric clocks in the Pentagon.

The Corps of Engineers, in charge of construction of the Pentagon, completed 5,684,000 cubic yards of grading and poured 435,000 cubic yards of concrete in erecting the structure.

Milwaukee D. C. Praised for Work on Ordnance Plant

With work on the Milwaukee Ordnance Plant completed only recently, the Carpenters' District Council of Milwaukee has received a letter from the project manager representing the construction companies thanking the organization for its splendid "spirit of cooperation" in carrying out the work.

The letter, signed by I. N. Towne, project manager, and written on behalf of the Massman Construction Company and Hutter Construction Company, Constructor, follows:

"Our contract for the construction of Milwaukee Ordnance Plant has been virtually complete for some time. We have been served by the United States with a Stop Order effective January 30, 1943.

"With one exception your Local has furnished our Companies with more men than any other unit of the Milwaukee Building & Construction Trades Council. We have appreciated very much indeed your personal courtesy and cooperation in carrying out this Project. Your attitude has been reflected in that of the personnel furnished by you. We have found them in the main capable of doing a full day's work and anxious to demonstrate that capability.

"We thank you and your organization for your spirit of cooperation, and hope to again have the opportunity of working with you on public or private work."

The Federal government has spent \$80,500,000,000 for war activities from what is generally regarded as the start of the defense program in July, 1940, through February of this year. War spending hit a new high rate of \$253,400,000 a day this February.

Labor's Stake IN FOOD PRODUCTION

By CLAUDE R. WICKARD
Secretary of Agriculture

THE size of our food supply and the way we use it are going to have a lot to do with how soon we win the war and what kind of peace we build afterward.

By now both of these truths have sunk deep into the minds of most Americans. They know what a powerful weapon food is in this war. They know why our fighting men must have ample rations and plenty of reserve supplies of food when they go on the offensive. They know we must keep our civilian families well nourished—the men and women who make the planes and tanks and ships and do all of the other things necessary to backing up the men at the front. They know why we must help feed our fighting allies and have food ready to aid hungry populations when they have been freed from Axis domination.

Most Americans also know what a great strain the war is putting on our capacity to produce food. About a quarter of our whole production this year will be needed for either military or lend-lease uses. Here at home millions of people who are working harder and longer need more food than they have needed in the past.

Although people know all these things, there still is quite a tendency to think of food production as a job that is up to farmers alone. Farmers, it is true, do face a tremendous responsibility. It is their job to turn out the raw materials of food—to turn out more than ever before in the face of serious scarcities of manpower and machinery and materials. But that is only part of the story. The problem of our wartime food supply is everybody's problem.

Everyone in the country has his own part to play in helping supply enough American food to our boys in the service, our civilians and our allies. The millions of families representing American labor have their own particular place in the effort, together with the

general responsibility they share with all other citizens.

After all, there is only one object in producing food, either in peacetime or in wartime. That object is to feed people. Thus food isn't really produced until it is ready to be eaten, either in the soldier's mess kit or on the working man's table. A live hog on the farm isn't food. A carcass in the packing plant still isn't food of a kind that can do anyone any good. But a cooked pork chop in the plate of the man or woman who is going to eat it is food.

For convenience, we have different names for the different stages of food production. There is farm production, transportation to and from processing plants. There is processing itself—slaughter of meat animals, for instance, milling of flour, or canning or drying of fruits and vegetables. There is wholesale and retail distribution, and finally selection and cooking by the consumer.

All of the steps in food production are parts of the same one process. If a housewife burns a pork chop in her own kitchen the end result is even more serious than if that particular bit of meat had never been produced. Production, transportation, processing and distributing facilities have been wasted.

That situation, of course, is not new; but it is one that we are more aware of than we ever have been before. In the past our supplies of food in this country have seemed almost unlimited; we

heard much more about farm surpluses than farm scarcities. Waste of food or lopsided distribution did not appear to make much difference. For food, there seemed to be plenty more where that came from.

There seemed to be plenty for everyone. As a matter of fact, if everyone had had an adequate diet, we would not have had those great surpluses of food which plagued us a few years back. Millions of families could not afford to buy as much as they needed. But there was plenty for everyone who had the price. A good many people, in the Department of Agriculture and elsewhere, realized that many of our food surpluses weren't surpluses at all in terms of what the American people really needed, but it was easy for the majority of Americans to feel that the nation's food supply always had been and always would be a sort of bottomless well. This was true even of the families who could not get enough food. They felt that if they could increase their incomes there would be plenty of food for them, too.

But now we realize that the well of our food supply does have a bottom. It is going to take the most careful management to meet the special war requirements and have enough left for all of the families here at home. Our national wartime program for food aims at managing our supply in just such a way.

Production goals highest in history

Briefly, this is what that program is like: There is a production goal for every important farm product. The goals call for the largest total farm output of food products in our history.

Each goal is based upon two main points—our need for the product and our capacity to produce it. Take milk for example. The first step in establishing the goal was to add up all the requirements for dairy products produced in 1943. How much fluid milk would our boys in the army camps need, and how much would civilian families probably want to buy considering their increased incomes? How much powdered milk would our fighting men require, how much would be required here at home, and to what extent could we expect to fill the requests of the British and Russians? What were the various demands for cheese and but-

ter and the other products made from milk?

All of the demands for milk totalled up to 140 billion pounds. Last year farmers produced about 120 billion pounds, and that was an all-time record. How much more could we expect them to produce this year?

One thing we had to consider was the number of dairy cows. You can't increase that number overnight; it takes two years or more for a newborn calf to become a producer of milk. The supply of feeds appeared satisfactory for this year, but the shortage of trained dairy hands and of materials for making milking machines, milk cans and so forth had to be considered, too. Then there were problems of getting materials for new manufacturing plants for such processes as drying milk and making cheese.

Altogether, 122 billion pounds seemed to be the largest milk production we could expect to achieve. I hope we exceed that goal, of course, but even reaching it is going to take a tremendous effort all down the line.

For many other kinds of food the gap between the production goal and the total demand is not so great as the difference between 122 and 140 billion pounds, but in many instances we could use more than we are aiming for. For that reason, the way foods are allocated after they have been produced on farms and processed is most important.

As Secretary of Agriculture I have the responsibility of allocating our foods among the different organizations or groups who need them. It is our job in the Department to divide up the supplies so as to meet the essential needs of our Army and Navy, our civilian families, our allies and the people of liberated countries. There is one great rule in parceling out the food—that is to use it where it will do most toward winning the war.

It is not enough, of course, merely to set goals and allocate supplies. It also is necessary to help farmers and processors increase production so that there will be as much as possible to allocate. This year's farm program aims at helping farmers convert to a full war production basis, concentrating their land, manpower and equipment on things that are needed most

critically, and through turning out maximum amounts of those essential war products. The 1943 farm program payments are aimed at encouraging full war production. The Department of Agriculture is helping make materials, manpower and credit available for essential production. Similarly, we are working to help processors obtain the manpower and materials they need for handling more of the necessary wartime foods.

Since it is as much of a war job to feed the man who makes the gun as the man who fires it, it is part of our wartime food policy to meet the essential civilian needs of this country. Those needs can and will be met. In fact, if we divide our supply fairly and avoid all waste, there is a good possibility that our average level of nutrition actually can be raised, even while we are sending great quantities of food to the battlefronts.

This does not mean that we civilians will be able to buy all the food we want. In fact, great numbers of us will not be able to get as much as we have been in the habit of getting. The total amount of food expected to be available to civilians will be about as large as it was in the last half of the 1930's, and noticeably below what it was in 1941 and 1942. But this year we will be able to divide the civilian supply more evenly than we did in the years from 1935 to 1939. Now many families who were not able to buy enough food a few years ago have better incomes. More than that, we are using rationing when necessary and practicable to assure each person of receiving his fair share of certain foods. Thus, while some families will be eating somewhat less, many other families will be eating a great deal more.

The idea that the level of nutrition can be raised may seem over-optimistic at a time when our food resources are so strained and when there are serious local shortages of some foods in a great many fast-growing defense centers. But it is an idea we can make come true if we carry out our present food policies and eliminate some of the rough spots, especially in distribution.

What Labor Can Do to Help

That will call for teamwork from every loyal American. There are dozens of ways in which American labor

can help make our wartime food program a success.

For instance, there are the great numbers of men and women who work in the fields of food processing and distribution. They are doing war work. What would be the use of farmers producing more of the raw materials of food if there were not skilled workers to process those products, transport them and otherwise distribute them to consumers?

Then, millions of city and town workers can be food producers themselves. We need to have at least 12 million victory gardens in towns, cities and suburbs this year, and we need to have as many chickens and rabbits as possible raised in the same areas. The vegetables and eggs and meat produced for home use in this way will mean that more of the commercial supply can go to our soldiers or to families who have no means of producing any of their own food.

Every housewife can help, by selecting foods carefully and by cooking them so that as little as possible of the food value is wasted. It is just as important to save a pound of food as to produce it. Good nutrition practices have a large place in our national program for food. The housewife who knows the food values of the things she buys, and who prepares them so that those food values are conserved, is making a great contribution to our wartime food strategy. Also, other things being equal, the families with the best working knowledge of nutrition will be the best fed in the wartime conditions all of us are facing.

As part of our food program we are going to concentrate on gathering the best and latest information on nutrition, and on getting that information to the public. The rest of the job is up to the housewives and the others who prepare the nation's meals.

Every housewife, along with all the other members of the family, can help immeasurably by understanding and supporting the whole national program for greater food production and better distribution. The payments and other aids offered under the farm program, for instance, have only one idea behind them—they are to make it possible for American civilians, among other wartime food users, to have more than

they would have otherwise. Some of the rules for rationing or retail price control sometimes may seem complicated or troublesome. Their whole aim is to give everyone a better chance of getting his fair share at a fair price.

Black markets of any kind are a danger to consumers and a menace to our whole war effort. Food purchases at black markets often are threats to health, even to life itself. Black market meat, for instance, may look tempting when you buy it; but who can say under what unsanitary conditions it was slaughtered and dressed? And black market purchases, outside of being an illegal levy on family pocket-books, open the road to further racketeering and uncontrolled inflation. No patriotic American with his wits about him will buy on a black market, or excuse others who do.

A most vital need, both now and

after the war, is for full understanding between American labor and American agriculture. For their own welfare and for the national welfare, it is necessary that the two great groups be sympathetic with each other's problems and that they work together for the common good.

In the kind of world we are fighting for, free men everywhere must have enough to eat and wear. We must see to it that our great capacity to produce and process and distribute food and fiber is used to its full extent for the benefit of all American families, and that what is left over is exchanged with other areas with less abundant farm resources.

The work that all of us are doing now in producing, sharing and conserving food is laying the groundwork of a just and lasting peace.—From the American Federationist.

Report Reveals Amazing increase in Labor Efficiency

A report just issued by the National Bureau of Economic Research may throw a new light on the manpower problem and warrant a revision of estimates of the men and women needed to produce the required war materials.

In 1939, the report reveals, American factories turned out a volume of products twice as large as in 1914, with a labor force only one-fifth greater.

As further evidence of the amazing increase in labor productivity, the report recalls that in the 40-year period, 1899 to 1939, the number of factory jobs doubled, while the output of these factories increased fourfold.

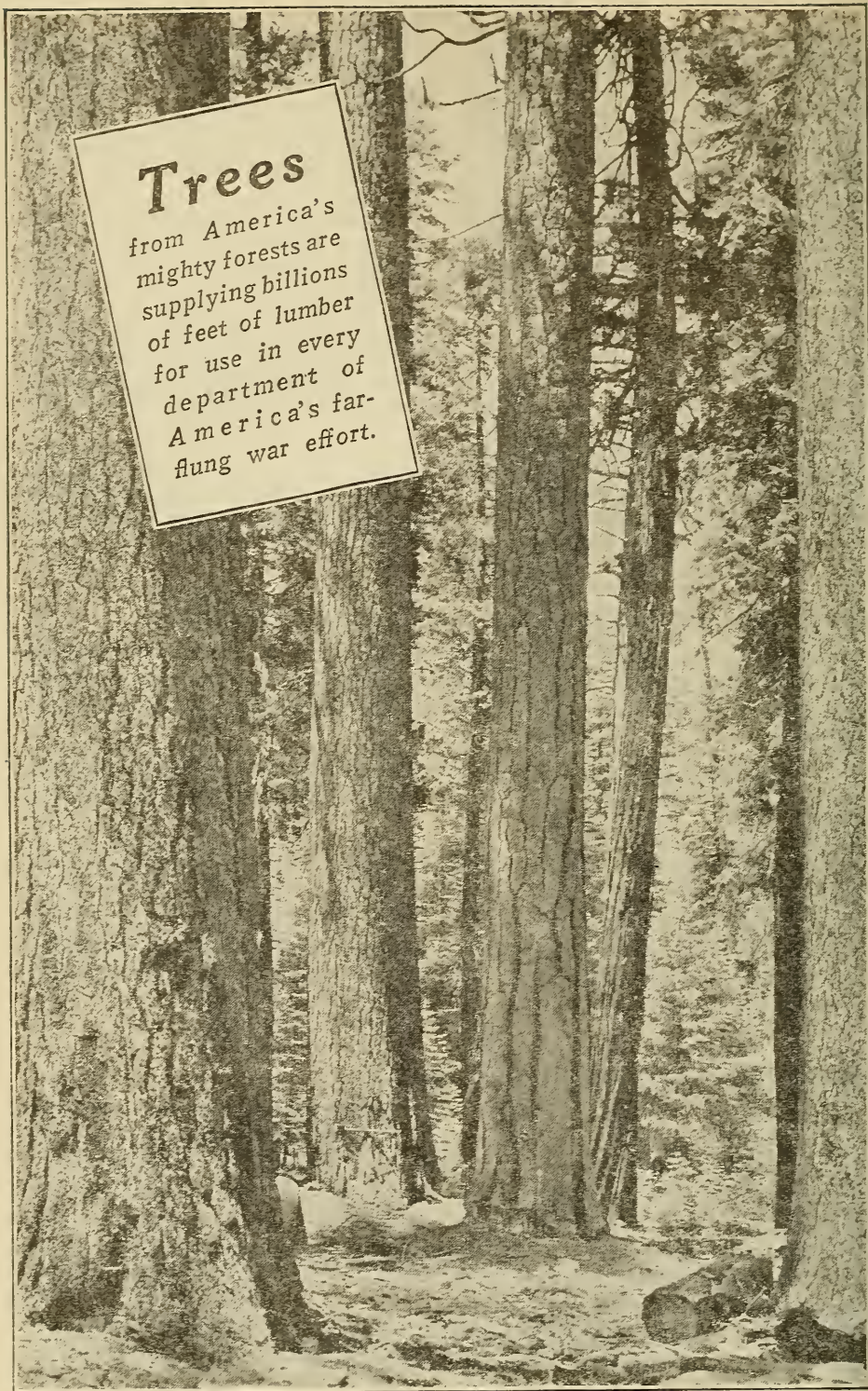
This decline in unit labor needs was held to be the more reasonable in view of the fact that weekly hours of labor dropped from an average of 60 to about 40 hours.

Conservation of Eyesight in Industry

Recognized methods of protecting the eyesight of workers are being overlooked by industry, in contrast with the widespread provision of general safety measures, it is disclosed in a report on "Industrial Eye Efficiency in the War Program" published in the current issue of THE SIGHT-SAVING REVIEW of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. The report, based on a study of 50 typical plants employing approximately 167,000 workers, was made by Charles P. Tolman, consulting engineer for the Society and a past president of the National Safety Council. In making it public, the Society called attention to an estimate that at least 25 per cent of industrial workers have defective, but correctable, vision.

Trees

from America's
mighty forests are
supplying billions
of feet of lumber
for use in every
department of
America's far-
flung war effort.



The LUMBER INDUSTRY Its History and Problems

METHODS OF FIGHTING FIRE

DEEP IN THE South, in the flat pine lands, they have a new contraption for putting out forest fires which is said to work very well in that country. A tractor pulls a gang of disk plows that makes a fire trail six feet wide. A flame thrower aimed at the inside edge of the trench is hooked onto the rear of the frame. That is lighted, and the outfit starts making fire line, all backfired, at the rate of ? ? miles per hour. A few men with shovels and swatters follow the machine, just in case.

East of the Cascades one of the wardens had a 5-ton truck that could make 50 when the governor was disabled. He used it to haul a light tractor and a steel V-drag to fires. When it got to a fire the driver would let down the patent oscillating end-gate, unload the rigging, and start making fire line. If one trench was not enough, making six or eight more was not much extra trouble. In open fire, loose earth and flat topography he put out a lot of fires.

Use Ingenuity

In Massachusetts, down Cape Cod way, scrub oak occupies a good many thousand acres. Pines and hardwoods crowd through it in time; residences and other improvements are stuck around in it everywhere in that well-settled country. Fires are distinctly not wanted.

Scrub oak does not shed its leaves in the fall. It holds them until the next spring, and a full crop of dead oak leaves on a dry, windy day will carry a fire. The spread has been clocked at a little over one mile per hour, not counting spots. It is like our southern Oregon and California chapparal. The fire crowns, which makes backfiring difficult. The flames stick out 15 or 20 feet ahead, and that is wider than most fire lines. The fire wardens in those parts really have something.

They met it by building what they call a brush buster—a tank truck on six wheels and power on all of them. It wheels along to fires at 50 to 60 miles plus, with the siren open. When it gets as close to the fire as the road will take it, the driver drops a couple of gears, sticks its wedge-shaped nose into the scrub and keeps right on going.

At the fire's edge, the crew turns on four to six spray nozzles. A fire in oak leaves responds to that sort of treatment. The motor has juice enough to keep the drivers rolling, to make the big pump buzz, and, if required, to run a sawmill besides. Sometimes a machine stalls in a bog hole; once in a while one of them burns; but the routine is to put the fire out and roll back to the station.

Perfect System

In parts of the north end of Wisconsin, the soil is loose and sandy, and the water table close to the surface. When a fire is reported, a big

tank truck pulls up at a likely looking spot close to the fire front, a boom unloads a six-inch iron pipe, stands it on end, and holds it. A four-inch pipe, connected by hose to the pump, is inside it. The pump starts delivering water from the tank; the stream washes the soil out at the top of the six-inch pipe, which begins sinking at the rate of a foot per minute or more.

In five to twelve minutes, the rig has reached the water table, and has all the water it can use. By this time, another truck has stretched a mile or so of three-inch hose with a network of two-inch branches and a man or so at every nozzle. The pump is reversed, to take water out of the four-inch pipe instead of putting it in; and if the fire is of the sort that water can put out, it's a goner.

Montana Marvel

In Montana one of the young men met the local needs by mounting a light motor on an especially designed wheelbarrow frame. The motor turns a drum that is pointed in the same direction that the fire line is supposed to go. A number of iron rods are fastened to the drum with very loose universal joints. The rods are long enough to reach an inch or so below the ground surface and their lower ends are flattened a little. When the motor rotates the drum, the rods stand out straight and the flattened ends each hit the ground and kick a little dirt to one side.

Some young husky then grabs the handles, takes a long breath, and starts walking. The rotating arms will make trail as fast as he can push the contrivance—probably faster. When in action, it looks like a grade A Kansas sand storm. The machine will not do its own swamping. Twenty or thirty men have to attend to that. It will, however, make a mile or more of fire trail per hour, if the operator holds out. When the arms strike a root or a stone, it is all right. That is what the universal joints are for. It is light and easily transported, and will work on almost any slope.

Each region has its fire control machinery to meet its particular needs. Tank trucks may not have originated in California, but they are highly developed there, and the State has hundreds of them. The machines cannot get along without manpower, but they help a lot at times when help is wanted most.

The Douglas-fir belt has as tough a situation as any region. It has more resinous fuel per acre and more stuff on the ground to hold back the control crews than any of them; it has fire days when practically anything will burn; and it has some powerful rough country.

Portable pumps were developed in the Pacific Northwest. They are useful; they have been widely adopted in other regions, but they do not entirely fill the bill. We have too much heavy fuel for any pump of a reasonable size to handle. The tractor with a bulldozer blade is our characteristic machine for fire fighting. We can use them in all sizes, but on a lot of our ground the bigger they are the better. Tractors get in over half the logs in this region. Therefore, the woods are full of them, and the cat skimmers have everything that it takes plus 10 per cent.

The bigger the cat the less swamping it requires. Sometimes a big wind-fall has to be bucked, but for the most part the larger cats can get around in the woods without much help.

They are especially good in logged land where there is a mass of material on the ground. In dense second growth they sometimes work in pairs. The biggest one goes ahead and tramps out a path. The second one makes a fire trail with its blade or drags a heavy log or rock which has made the same effect. On reasonably good ground they can make a mile to a mile and a half of trail per hour.

Brutes for Work

The smaller tractors need more swamping, but they can be transported more easily. They can work anywhere, but are most useful in rough country, and where moving heavy machinery presents difficulties. A tractor has been developed by the Forest Service that can be transported in a ton and a half truck. It can also travel nine miles per hour on its own power. A jointed blade has been devised. It can serve as a regular bull-dozer blade for trail and road work or it can be made into a V-shaped brushbuster for fire line construction.

Having these machines around is a great comfort in these times. Fire fighting is a hurry-up-job—it is also a miserable kind of a job for hand work. In 1939, when the Tillamook burn reburned, the tractors built a 50-mile fire line from the Willamette valley across the Coast Range summit and well down its west side. They can make some more like it this year or next if needed, and no one will grudge them the assignment.

Who's Got It?

You may not believe it, but as an average American you should have had exactly \$105.82 in currency in your possession as of October 31, the Treasury announced recently.

That represented \$3.81 more than you should have had at the end of September, and (whoops!) \$28.13 more than you were supposed to have a year ago October 31.

Understand all this money doesn't have to be on your person. It can be in the bank, the old sock, or buried in the ground. It's all figured out on a basis of the amount of currency—nickels, dimes, quarters, dollars, etc.—in circulation. Total currency in circulation at the end of October was \$14,224,298,194.

Did you have it or have you got it?

REFORESTATION of denuded land in the National Forests has been curtailed during the war to make more labor available for war work, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service has announced.

Limited planting in the National Forests during the current year will be done by conscientious objectors in Selective Service camps, and in a few cases by local labor or volunteer helpers.

Last year's planting, a total of 55,832 acres, was 63 per cent less than the acreage planted in 1941. Most of the 1942 planting was in the spring season with CCC and WPA labor. A total of 53,465,000 trees were planted during 1942, as compared with 144,272,000 in 1941.

Labor and Health

By SURGEON GENERAL THOMAS PARRAN

U.S. Public Health Service

ONE HUNDRED and forty-four years ago the thirteen newly united states of America faced a severe labor health problem.

In 1798 this infant republic desperately needed to keep open her lines of communication and commerce so that the victory of the Revolutionary War would not be lost in the peace that followed. Open sea lanes meant ships, and ships needed active, vigorous sailors to man them.

The new American government decided that the health of American merchant seamen was a national problem which could be solved only by national action.

The Congress therefore set up the Marine Hospital Service—forerunner of today's United States Public Health Service—for "the relief of sick and disabled seamen."

For one hundred and forty-four years the Public Health Service has maintained this tradition of working for the common good—for this has been a growing country, a building country, a working country.

The Marine Hospitals of the Public Health Service are still operating. But today the health problems of our working population extend far beyond the needs of seamen alone.

More than 59 million men and women are at work today—approximately 18 million of them in direct war production.

More people are working than ever before in our history. Many are under-draft-age youngsters, women, physically handicapped people, older men. Few of these recent recruits in our working army have the specialized strength or experienced working habits of the men called from industry into military service. Many of them are working longer and harder than ever before.

But such quick burst of speed never won a long race. Only workers who can stay healthy and stay on the job are going to contribute the all-out effort we need for final victory.

For many years hazards most commonly associated with working condi-

tions were accidents. The tens of thousands killed yearly and the hundreds of thousands temporarily and permanently disabled seemed to prove that an accident was the "unhealthiest" thing which could happen to a working man.

However, each year more workers learn that whether or not a man's job is accident-proof, it may be the cause of an illness.

Occupational illness is by no means a recent work hazard. Men have known about "lead colic" for centuries, for example, but it was our modern world, with a thousand and one new industrial processes and materials, which greatly increased the severity and scope of occupational illnesses.

As war production gathered speed during the past year or two, many new—or renewed—substances and industrial processes came into use. Many plants, for example, have had to return to silica sand as an abrasive instead of steel shot grit. There has been a greatly increased use of electric welding, cutting oils, mercury. Fortunately, effective control methods for all these and many other hazards are known. Many industrial materials and methods, however, have been introduced under so great a pressure of circumstances that there was little or no time to find out whether or not they offered hazards to the workers' health.

It should be clear, then, that the science of conserving workers' health—industrial hygiene—goes far beyond the mere control of accidents, and includes highly specialized branches of medicine, engineering and chemistry.

For over a quarter of a century the Public Health Service has done considerable research in industrial hygiene and today there are thousands of people—doctors, engineers, chemists, nurses—who are applying the results of this research to the daily lives and work of millions of Americans.

There are today, in thirty-eight states, forty-four governmental industrial hygiene units. Like all of us, the men and women in these industrial hygiene units are today working under great pressure.

They face a threefold problem—the composition of the labor force is changing; workers are working faster, harder, longer than before and are sometimes exposed to new occupational hazards whose nature has not been fully investigated; finally, and perhaps most important of all, they know that of every ten working hours spent off the job and in the hospital or sick room, only one of those hours is lost because of an occupational accident or illness. The other nine are lost because of some non-occupational sickness or injury.

This last point is very important. A worker's health is as much a product of his home and community surroundings as of his shop environment. No matter how healthful his plant may be, if a worker does not—or cannot—live healthfully in his home and in his town, the odds against his staying healthy go up sharply. Last year the common cold, digestive disorders and certain chronic diseases took a greater toll of American life and effort than a dozen Pearl Harbors.

It is at these points—the home and the community—that the industrial hygiene units draw heavily upon the co-operation of every other service which federal, state and local health agencies can offer for the health protection of the worker and his family. No one group can supply all the needs of an average family. But it takes an organization with explicit understanding of the industrial worker's needs to make sure that the right services get to the right people at the right time. So it is that the industrial hygiene units are able to bring the community nurse, the public health dentist, the specialist in home and community sanitation to the industrial worker.

Through the same circle of cooperation, the diagnostic and treatment facilities of the tuberculosis and venereal disease clinics are opened to the worker. Maternal and child health services and many other benefits are made available.

The resources immediately available may vary from state to state, but the basic guarantees of a healthful environment, control of communicable diseases, and protection of mothers and children are assured in every part of the country.

Labor knows the benefits of enlightened organization. But no organization can work with the greatest efficiency unless every worker and every member of his family understands and cooperates.

Years ago labor decided to cut the number of accidents down to an irreducible minimum. Shop committees were set up. Educational campaigns got under way. Every man in many a wideawake factory learned that it was partly his job to see that machine guards were used, that safety shoes were worn, that a dangling necktie and a spinning shaft could strangle a careless man, that grease patches and nails on the floor were waiting dangers. He was alert, careful, because he knew that this list could be extended indefinitely.

Labor is coming to recognize the need for a similar wholehearted campaign to wipe out occupational sickness.

This raises what is one of the most far-reaching obligations of the Public Health Service; namely, that of coordinating the health conservation activities of labor, industry, medicine and interested government agencies.

To this end we are cooperating with the War Production Board, which has already organized some 1,700 Labor-Management Production Drive Committees throughout the nation. Our Division of Industrial Hygiene has prepared a comprehensive, down-to-brass-tacks outline of a practical industrial hygiene program, which has been placed in the hands of hundreds of labor-management spokesmen, to guide them in this work.

Health and safety subcommittees have already begun to do a fine job along these lines. As great a job of teaching men and women how to protect themselves from occupational sick-

ness needs to be done as was done—and is constantly being done—on the accident front.

Because protective devices against occupational diseases have a slight "nuisance value," or because of lack of understanding, workers often fail to use the protection which is at their command.

The answer, again, is education; information, simply and interestingly presented, which demonstrates *how* and *why* a respirator should be worn; or the need for proper nutrition, for cleanliness, for periodic physical checkups.

Our viewpoint must now be expanded further to include the recognition that only the same kind of attack can minimize the biggest threat to workers' health—non-occupational sickness.

It is on this front that the worker and every member of his family can do much to help themselves. And today, as the American fighting forces draw more heavily upon our limited number of doctors, nurses and associated technical personnel, every working American must learn better how to stay healthy.

Every working American must learn the health facts of industrial life. These times call for strong hands, clear minds, steady eyes. To put it another way, in war every worker has a responsibility to get the right food and enough of it; proper rest, relaxation and recreation; and to have high standards of personal cleanliness.

Any worker going on any job should have a physical checkup first. A knowledge of your physical condition has always been good personal health insurance. Today, with new types of work, faster work and many jobs exposed to a wider range of potential hazards, a physical examination has become more important than ever before.

Such an examination has come to be called a "pre-employment" checkup, but I prefer to use the better term "pre-placement." We all know that pre-employment physical examinations have sometimes been abused in the past, and it was these abuses which turned many a worker against one of industrial medicine's best methods of bringing him a double benefit. The first benefit of an examination is to inform him of whatever limitations he has, thereby pointing

the way to improved health and drawing a clear warning line which means danger whenever he crosses his personal "boundary." The second benefit is to put every worker into the kind of job best suited to his individual capacities.

To the pre-placement checkup must be added the periodic physical examination. Just as machines and safety equipment, for example, must be examined often in order to keep them at topnotch performance, so every worker should have a medical checkup at least once a year. Workers on particularly strenuous jobs, or those exposed frequently to poisonous materials, should be examined much more frequently.

Whatever the abuses of pre-employment examinations in the past, the sharp urgency of war should by now have wiped out the "superman" employment standards of management and labor's distrust.

Enlightened management today looks far beyond the mere reduction of compensation cost, just as enlightened labor looks beyond its long-standing platform of better wages and hours. Peak production is a product of healthy workers, and management cannot afford to lose the services of one worker for any preventable cause. Higher wages or shorter hours can never make up to the individual worker and his family the suffering and money costs of sickness.

Sometimes, despite the efforts of state and local industrial hygiene bureaus and cooperating plant doctors, nurses and superintendents, working hazards escape detection. Often only the men on the job notice potential danger. Here labor can accept the responsibility, as it has in so many instances, of informing management of the possible health hazard and then cooperating in bringing the danger under control.

Your state or local health department is as near as your telephone, and despite the heavier load it carries now, labor's health problems can be answered. Behind your state health department stands the Public Health Service, with its expanding reservoir of scientific knowledge and public health methods, available to every citizen.

It will take much hard work to win the war. To perform that work we Americans must be healthy.

18 Million Victory Gardens Is National Goal

HOW MUCH and how well the American people will eat in 1943 is largely up to them, the Office of War Information says. But, OWI added, there are at least two things civilians can do about it:

1. Join the U.S. Crop Corps and work on farms either full or part time to grow and harvest more food.

2. Grow a Victory Garden on the farm or in the yard or vacant lot.

The biggest promotional show of 1942 may have been the one put on by the U.S. Treasury in the sale of war bonds and stamps, but an even bigger one is now under way—the Victory Garden campaign.

Although Victory Gardens were prominent in some sections of the coun-

consultants.

"If your Defense Council does not have a Victory Garden Committee," the OCD Labor Division continues, "organized labor in your community should seek to have one set up. The committee should include members of labor unions and other cooperating groups, together

VOLUNTEER CROP CORPS

A volunteer Crop Corps of 3,500,000 school youths, women, and persons normally employed in non-agricultural work will be one of the most important sources of seasonal farm labor during 1943, the Office of War Information announces.

Farm work done by inexperienced workers is of two kinds: (1) special jobs, usually harvesting operations, commonly paid for the unit of work, such as picking a pound of beans, or a bushel of apples; (2) general farm work paid for by the month, the workers often receiving board and lodging in addition to cash wages.

For the first type of work,—the quick intensive job needed to harvest the crops—the services of housewives and of volunteer industrial and professional workers will be needed.

Although these workers are in most cases already doing war jobs, the OWI asks them to plan now to use as much of their weekend or vacation time as they can in gathering America's 1943 food crop.

try last year, a goal of 18 million gardens has been set for 1943, the Department of Agriculture has announced. And these gardens can do much to help meet our food needs this year! They are expected to sprout in every city, town and suburban area.

Unions and their members can secure advice and assistance on home gardens from their local Defense Council, the Labor Division of the Office of Civilian Defense states in a letter sent to labor organizations throughout the country.

"Most Defense Councils have Victory Garden Committees ready to help your members who do not have garden space to secure unused land for gardens. These committees are also ready to provide experienced supervisors and

with food and garden experts drawn from the school system, the welfare department or park system, garden editors of the local newspapers, or from garden clubs. Dealers in seeds, fertilizers and implements also may be helpful."

Many plants have unused land which could be put to good use for gardens, the Labor Division points out. It adds that some unions already have made arrangements through labor-management committees to use plant property for Victory Gardens, and suggests that, "possibly some of your members can make similar arrangements at their places of work."

"How many Victory Gardens there are and how they grow is important to the winning of the war, for America

needs all the food it can raise to feed its fighters on the battlefield and the home front, together with those of our Allies. More than one-half of the 1943 commercial pack of vegetables will be purchased by the Government for our armed forces or for Lend Lease needs. This means that civilians will have to depend more and more upon fresh food supplies through home garden production."

To aid union officials and members interested in raising home gardens, the Labor Division sent to labor organiza-

tions several publications it secured from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These include "Victory Gardens," the "Victory Leader's Handbook" and the "1943 Victory Garden Program," which were recommended as "extremely helpful in providing detailed instructions on the economical planning and efficient care of vegetable and fruit gardens."

Copies of these Victory Garden publications may be secured in limited numbers from state and local Defense Councils.

General Vandegrift Praises Work of Seabees

The work of the Navy "Seabees" in the Solomon Islands campaign has drawn high praise from Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC, who commanded the Marines in their successful drive against Japanese land forces in that area.

The Seabees, who were recruited as members of the Navy construction battalions from the ranks of organized labor, did a "marvelous job" on Guadalcanal, the General declared. He described the attack upon Tulagi and the long battle for possession of strategic Guadalcanal Island. The General said Tulagi was taken after two days of fighting while several months were required to drive the Nipponese from the other Island.

General Vandegrift stressed the importance of Henderson airfield in the fight for control of the island and it was in this connection that he praised the Seabees.

He told of the huge task of completing the partially constructed airfield and said, "The work of the Seabees was invaluable. Their work may not be as glamorous as that behind a machine gun, but it is just as important. I don't know what we would have done without the Seabees. They worked tirelessly and faithfully at their task and did a marvelous job," the General said.

Train Over 4 Million for War Jobs

Approximately 4½ million workers were trained for war production jobs in 1942 by agencies operating under the WMC's Bureau of Training.

This training, the commission announced, was spread out in the following manner: Training-Within-Industry Service, 365,000; Apprentice-Training Service, 177,000; National Youth Administration, 597,000; Vocational Training for War Production Workers (vocational schools) 2,445,000; Training for Rural War Production Workers (vocational schools), 269,000; Engineering-Science-Management-War Training (colleges and universities), 550,000.

The primary purpose was to prepare workers for jobs in war production and to aid workers already in war industries to advance to more responsible positions.

War Housing Construction Standards Revised

A REVISION OF WAR housing construction standards, first established October 28, 1942, easing in some respects the restrictions on design and material consumption, has been announced by the War Production Board and the National Housing Agency.

The chief changes, which are of particular interest to private builders, include:

Increase of 10 to 15 per cent in permitted floor area, removal of ban on use of softwood lumber for finished and sub-flooring, expansion of areas in which wood frame construction may be used, elimination of heating provisions, since the major requirements formerly included have been incorporated in the current War Housing Critical List.

The relaxation of the restrictions on the use of lumber does not mean that the critical character of the softwood lumber situation has improved. War Production Board officials explained, but rather that there is an indication of an increase of side cuts in logging areas where no facilities are available for storage.

In increasing the floor areas, the revised standards will make it easier for builders to operate within the restrictions imposed on war housing construction, and better-planned, more livable homes are expected to result.

In those states within reasonable reach of the Pacific Northwest and Southeastern lumber producing areas, the use of lumber for war housing construction within certain limitations, will be permitted.

Wood frame construction started during the first three months of 1943 in New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota is permitted where it comes within the general lumber allowances provided in the standards.

All war housing, including public and private, and large and small projects are affected alike by the revised standards, and builders whose plans and specifications fail to conform will be denied priority assistance.

LABOR-HATERS keep citing the plight of the boys in khaki on the Solomon Islands as an argument for cracking down on toilers in this country, but they were reminded recently by a War Production Board official that conditions of some war workers at home are no better.

Wendell Lund, chief of the WPB's Labor production division, pointed out that "housing conditions in some communities where vital war industries have been erected are so abominable that I fear they compare with the hellholes of Guadalcanal."

"Certainly no military commander," he said, "would willingly expose his men to the lack of sanitary facilities to which some workers and their families are exposed."

Labor Loyal to American System Asserts Morse

At the request of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local Union No. 2856, of Baker, Ore., forwarded by W. B. Peeples, secretary, the following excerpts are printed from a recent address by Wayne L. Morse, dean of the University of Oregon Law School, and Public Member of the National War Labor Board. Mr. Morse's remarks are well worthy of consideration by labor generally:

"During the past year it has become increasingly common to read and to hear false charges to the effect that unions no longer serve useful purposes. All of us are only too well aware of the fact that the opponents of organized labor are extremely eager to raise the cry that present-day labor unions are merely dues-collecting agencies for racketeering labor leaders, and that they repress and rule the worker with as dictatorial a hand as the most unscrupulous employer. Seizing upon the sins of the relatively small number of false leaders within the ranks of labor leadership, these critics have been only too willing to slander and libel unionism in general.

"It is my opinion that it would be a mistake for organized labor to ignore completely the false propaganda which is being circulated against it. American unions in general have a record of service to their membership and to their country which justifies their doing a bit of boasting. At least it justifies being told to the American people.

"Public opinion in this country can be depended upon to support sound and legitimate labor objectives when the facts pertaining to those objectives are made clear to the public. I would suggest that in recent years organized labor's energies have been dissipated too much by conflicts within the house of labor. Conflicts within the house of labor have resulted too frequently in doing injury to the economic interests of innocent, non-participating public groups. Critics of labor have capitalized upon these rows within the family of labor and upon some of the abuses which have developed out of the struggle for privilege and power in the labor movement....

"Any unfair advantage gained by either labor or industry must inevitably rebound to the disadvantage of both. This proposition seems very clear if it is remembered that union and company are only a very small part of the totality of our economic system. The survival and success of both must depend upon the success and prosperity of the nation itself.

"So long as unionism represents the operation of the basic principles of democracy, it will survive and exert a constructive influence upon the course of national events. If the time ever comes when unionism as a movement loses its ideals and becomes merely a tool to forward the ambitions and fortunes of a few little men—if it ceases to represent a body of loyal Americans whose basic and fundamental wish is the protection and preservation of our way of life, then unions will be deserving of the criticism that is now leveled at them by a few narrow-minded persons who have failed to recognize in the labor movement a program which is fundamentally American in aim and method.

"Current criticism of unionism stems in many cases from hysterical fear that an awakening of the American working man to the advantages of collective bargaining will rend from the grasp of these few critics the

wealth and power which many of them have so improperly used for such a long period. The speaker believes, however, that the American labor movement has not lost faith in the ideals of freedom, and that its policies are in keeping with the democratic traditions of America.

"No better proof of labor's loyalty to the political and economic system of this country can be presented than to point to the record which labor has made during this war."

U.S. Provides Compensation for Dependents Of Injured Workmen at Wake Island

Payment of compensation to the dependents of injured workers and of prisoners taken by the Japanese, who were employed at Wake Island and other Pacific points, is provided for in an amendment to the Federal Workmen's Compensation Law which has just been adopted.

"These dependents are entitled to receive the compensation which we are advised is liberal, as provided for in this amendment to the Compensation Law," the American Federation of Labor has announced, and adds:

"The Government is endeavoring to locate the dependents of injured workers and of prisoners, who were employed at Wake Island and other Pacific points, and who have been taken prisoners by the Japanese, in order to pay them the compensation to which they are entitled."

Most of the injured workers and those who were taken prisoners were members of organizations "chartered by and in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor," the announcement states.

U.S. War Costs in 1942

War expenditures by the United States Government in 1942 totaled \$54,406,000,000. This was 3.8 times the \$13,895,000,000 spent in 1941.

The average daily rate of expenditure during the 310 days in 1942 on which checks were cleared was \$169,100,000. This compared with \$45,600,000 for the 305 days on which checks were cleared in 1941.

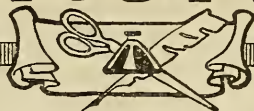
During the month of December war expenditure totaled \$6,125,000,000, which was an increase of \$13,000,000, or 0.2% over November. November expenditures were \$390,000,000 higher than those of October, an increase of 6.8%.

The daily rate of expenditures averaged \$235,600,000 in December, compared with \$244,500,000 in November. In December there were twenty-six days on which Treasury checks were cleared, compared with twenty-five such days in November.

Prosperity is only an instrument to be used; not a deity to be worshipped.—Calvin Coolidge.

Virtually all of China's population behind the fighting front have become workers, said Chungking's Mayor K. C. Wu in a Chinese Labor Day talk.

Editorial



LUKE SCHNEIDER, *Assistant Editor*

Management 1881--1943

By William L. Hutcheson, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

FOUNDED in 1881—sixty-two years ago—the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has sought at all times to keep its membership fully advised regarding the Brotherhood's activities and policies.

These activities and policies are directed and coordinated by the General Officers who constitute Management; and it is just as essential, perhaps even more essential, that sound and prudent principles govern the management of a labor organization as in any private enterprise.

Unlike the officers of some industrial concerns, mercantile establishments or financial institutions, some of whom are *appointed*, General Officers of the United Brotherhood are *elected* by the members.

Few corporations, if any, issue regular monthly financial statements covering their receipts and disbursements. Not even the banking institutions of the Nation are called upon to make regular monthly statements of their current financial standing.

Yet for thirty-eight years—since 1905 to be exact—the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has voluntarily issued regularly and officially *every month* a statement covering the current financial standing of the organization.

The statement, listing receipts and disbursements for the month preceding, is sent to all local unions and district councils affiliated with the Brotherhood.

Thus it will be seen that the founders of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were men of keen vision. They builded well the foundation upon which the present organization rests. Today, the United Brotherhood is a sound institution, recognized for its stability and strength, and managed for the benefit of all its members and the best interests of the public.

LOOK to your health; and if you have it, praise God and value it next to a good conscience; for health is the second blessing that we mortals are capable of; a blessing that money cannot buy.—Izaak Walton.

SPEED and SAFETY

At this time when all the emphasis along production lines is for speed and more speed—and all of us will agree that speed is vitally necessary if ultimate victory is to be ours—a word of caution may not be amiss. This much is certain:

Skilled workmen cannot be “made” overnight; and while speed is highly desirable, even essential, it should never be at the sacrifice of good workmanship and SAFETY! Skill comes from long training and painstaking effort, and the good workman will see to it first of all that his work is right! There is just pride in doing a job well, and if it is performed speedily, too, then everybody concerned is happy.

But green workmen must never be assigned to a task that requires the attention of skilled men, particularly when the work at hand involves life or death for others. Neither can the best results be obtained if materials are faulty.

Take the case of the tanker Schenectady which on January 16 broke in two while lying afloat at the Swan island fitting-out dock at Portland, Ore. Launched on October 24, the tanker had completed satisfactory sea trials, when suddenly the breakup occurred.

A special investigating committee appointed to inquire into the structural failure of the vessel found that it was due “to sacrifice of good welding procedure.” The committee reported, however, that the “faulty welding procedure had been abolished and that corrective measures on sister vessels had proved satisfactory.” It has now developed before a U.S. Senate investigating committee that there might have been some question regarding the quality of the steel plate.

Whatever the real cause of the vessel’s breakup, and with no reflection upon the welders, we wish to emphasize the point again that skilled workmen cannot be made overnight.

Fortunately the Schenectady was in dock when the breakup occurred. But it *could* have been a different story had it happened somewhere out in one of the oceans.

APPROXIMATELY 7,000 members of trade unions will shortly be appointed to Labor Advisory Committees attached to OPA District Offices. Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, has sent specific instructions to all regional and district OPA Directors to set up such committees and to work closely with organized labor in every industrial community in the country.

INFLATION

Its Chief Causes and Remedies

By PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER

Yale University

WE HAVE SEEN that the really important reason for the inflation which is going on today consists of "invisible greenbacks" generated by Uncle Sam's borrowings of the commercial banks.

I have stressed this fact because it is commonly overlooked or misunderstood. For instance, you hear it commonly said that the reason for inflation is government *spending*. But this is misleading. If what the government spends were obtained from private individuals, thereby curtailing *their* spendings by the same amount, the government spending would not be inflationary.

It is not mere spending as such which makes inflation but it is spending of newly created money.

Another misconception is that it is the government's *deficit* which is the cause of inflation. This is not correct either. If the government's deficit represented merely more debt to individuals who had lent their own pre-existing money—their savings—to the government, there would be no inflation.

It is not the deficit as such which makes inflation, but it is a deficit met by *newly created money* instead of pre-existing money.

The more costly the war becomes, the more danger of financing it by invisible greenbacks instead of financing it out of taxes or out of loans made from saving pre-existing money.

But most people have no picture of this mechanism by which our "invisible greenbacks" operate. To them the problem of keeping prices down seems merely a matter of passing a law for individual price control. As to this policy, historical experience has not been too encouraging, not even in this war where the most drastic indi-

vidual price control has been tried, both on the German side of the war and on our side.

In almost all cases, prices have been rising in spite of such attempts at control. In the year 1941 between January and December, we find that in Canada foods rose from 110 to 124. The cost of living rose from 108 to 116. In the United States foods rose from 98 to 113; the cost of living, from 101 to 111. In Great Britain, the cost of living rose from 196 to 201. The only case of a fall was in Great Britain; the cost falling from 172 to 165.

Probably this light fall was not genuine, and probably the rises were actually greater than these records show, since the records can take no account of the "black markets"—the bootlegging of goods outside the regular trade channels.

"Black markets," or at any rate, cases of disobedience to the O.P.A. price reductions, are already ex-

tremely frequent and only 535 out of 1,575 retailers which have been checked were found to be obeying the rules fully.

Another sort of concealed inflation consists in palming off inferior qualities, smaller loaves, or short weights.

If all these factors could be measured we would find that our cost of foods, instead of rising 16% this last year and 40% since Hitler began this war, as present figures show, may have actually risen much more.

To control individual prices requires a strong exercise of the police power. An individual price is almost as distinct from the general level of prices as the height of an individual wave is distinct from the level of the sea or of a lake.

If you were to try, by main force, to hold down the level of Lake Michigan by pressing down every individual square foot of the surface, you would not succeed. As more water flowed in it would break through. But the level could be easily controlled by draining off the water through the Chicago drainage canal. That would ease the pressure everywhere and permit keeping down the high waves.

When we all the time generate more money so that people have it on hand, they want to spend it and this tends to bid up prices. When people, with more money than usual, are trying to buy as usual and at usual prices, while there are no more goods than usual, they will find themselves with surplus money left over. This creates the so-called "inflationary gap" between the increased money and the non-increased goods. And when, because of priorities and shortages, people can't find the goods they want to buy, they accumulate mon-

ey unused—a strange case of hoarding.

The important problem, therefore, is what can be done to reduce or perhaps even abolish the inflationary gap and pressure.

We can do several things, one of which is the following:

We can change our banking system (or rather our monetary system so far as it involves banks) and revert to the original system of 100% reserves with which demand deposit banking started and which is the subject of my book called "100% MONEY."

Much is said today about avoiding deflation and depression after this world war. Many think that deflation after the war will be inevitable if we permit inflation during the war, because they think inflation necessarily leads to deflation. This would not be true under the 100% reserve system but it is true under our present system.

I shall not devote the space to a discussion of the 100% system. I will merely call attention to the fact that the Bank of England, under the Peel Act in 1844, partially returned to this ancient and conservative system, by requiring beyond a certain point, a 100% cash reserve behind its bank notes. If this same principle were adopted for demand deposits we would, for all intents and purposes have a complete 100% system.

But if we were to adopt now, in the middle of the war, the 100% system we would have to make one exception to it. We would have to permit the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever he was unable otherwise to sell his bonds, to do so to commercial banks just as at present; for then it would be a choice between financing the war partly by inflation or not financing it at all.

Canadian Labor Rights Extended

An important and significant development in the Canadian Government's Labor Policy is the extension to employes of Crown companies which have been established in Canada since the commencement of the war, of the right to join trade unions and to bargain collectively.

In November 1939 the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were extended to include all companies engaged in war industries, and in June 1940, with the object of avoiding labor unrest and speeding up production, Order in Council 2685 recommended the principle that the right to join trade unions and bargain collectively be extended to employes of such companies.

Since that time the Government has set up a number of Crown plants engaged in various phases of war activity, and the status of employes of such plants has been made the subject of representations to the Minister of Labor by organized labor groups.

The effect of this latest Order in Council is that employes of Government owned companies may now apply to their managements for collective bargaining rights and may, if the necessity arises, make application to the Department of Labor for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Crown companies are described in the Order as comprising any corporation engaged in the manufacture of war materials, having a share capital the majority of the shares of which are held by or on behalf of His Majesty, and any corporation having a share capital, in respect of any plant or establishment or part thereof and directly controlled by an officer of His Majesty for a period exceeding three months..

Employes affected by the Order include any person employed by a Crown company to do any skilled or unskilled manual, clerical or technical work.

Section 2 of the Order states that any employe of a Crown company shall be free to join or continue membership in a trade union and to participate in the administration and lawful activities of a trade union.

Section 4 stipulates that no officer, agent or other employe of a Crown company shall, while acting on behalf of the company, participate or in any manner interfere with the formation or operation of a trade union.

Section 5 prohibits the refusal to employ a person or dismiss an employe by reason of his membership in a trade union, or the imposition of penalties to compel an employe to abstain from becoming or continuing to be a member of a trade union.

Section 7 provides that any differences regarding the appropriate bargaining agency shall be determined by the Minister of Labor who may refer such difference to an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission.

New alarm clocks should reach store shelves again this month, now that WPB has approved resumption of the manufacture of the clocks, and the goal is to get 1,700,000 new clocks on the market by the end of 1943.

Bits and Quips

About four million British families now grow their own vegetables.

The first non-metal beds ordered by the United States Army in half a century are collapsible and are being manufactured of synthetic resin-glued hardwood—500,000 of them in 15 factories throughout the country.

Women wearing slacks in public no longer break the law in Chicago, where the city council has just amended an ordinance of long standing that prohibited either sex from wearing the other's clothes.

War workers, these days, will have to give their laundries a deposit for diaper service, OPA has ruled, "to protect the laundries from families who forget to return infant supplies when they move out of town."—Announcement from Washington.

A single British night raid of 1,000 bombers over the Rhineland cost close to 14 million dollars, the largest single item being the cost of the planes that were lost.

It requires 70 to 80 million board feet of lumber annually to provide for 275 billion boxed matches used in the United States, and 500 tons of steel each year go into the tiny steel staples of book matches, of which we use 225 millions. (We don't know who figured this one out.)

FOOD FOR VICTORY

Plant a Victory Garden!

Civilian employes in the federal service now total more than 2,750,101 as compared with 1,545,131 a year before. Pay rolls of the federal government almost doubled in the last year.

According to Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio "we have but 22,500 state employes in Ohio, yet there are 90,000 federal employes in our state." And the Governor adds: "I say that such bureaucracy is not necessary even in wartime."

To increase passenger loads, a type of elongated passenger sedan has been developed by cutting an ordinary sedan in the middle and inserting a wooden chassis frame and panels. The vehicle then seats 15 persons Just a minor operation, we'd say, or would we?

Saddest case of the war is the soldier who faithfully wrote his girl twice a day and after four months got a notice that she had married the postman.

These days when one meets a friend carrying a suitcase one can't be sure whether he's traveling or just going out to dinner and taking his coffee, sugar, meat and canned goods, with him.

Britain Plans Post-War Building Program

While scanning the skies over the Channel for Nazi aerial attacks, Great Britain has taken time to plan a vast post-war building program to heal the scars of war.

The blue-print for rebuilding their bomb-torn island, set for launching as soon as victory comes, was announced in a White Paper issued by the British Government recently.

It is based on a policy of cooperation with the trade unions, and a recognition of the hazards of building trade employment.

The British figure their 10 or 12-year building program will require a force of a million and a quarter workers. They also figure it will be essential "to maintain the stability of the industry for the period of the program."

In recruiting and training building trades workers, therefore, they plan to gear employment carefully to the estimated demands of the construction program and "to establish, under adequate guarantees, conditions of work sufficient to abolish casual employment."

"Measures for a guaranteed period of employment," would be favored by the Government, along with a "continuance of present regulations requiring all registered building undertakings to observe the terms and conditions of employment agreed to by the industry."

The job of recruiting building trades workers, said the Government, will be handled by local Employment Exchanges, with the aid of local Advisory Committees, the whole to operate under a national Building Advisory Panel presided over by the Minister of Labor.

Loss Nation Can't Afford

Last year the nation lost 460,000,000 man-days through accidents, safety experts say. This loss represents the labor of 1,500,000 workers on the job six days a week for an entire year. It is a loss the nation can't afford, with a war to win.

Accidents can be stopped—that has been proved every time an industry or a community has conducted a really intensive drive to stop them. An intensive drive on a national scale, directed at all kinds of accidents—industrial, highway, home, farm and school is being conducted. Manpower must be conserved to help win the war.

TO EASE the housing shortage of war workers, a total of 278,000 new war housing units were erected in 1942 under preference ratings by private builders and the federal government, John B. Blandford, Jr., administrator of the National Housing Agency, reported.

The 278,000 total included 150,000 units put up by private builders and 128,000 by governmental agencies. The total does not include private building completed early in the year without priorities assistance.

Workers Urged to Keep Own Tax Records

WAGE EARNERS should be thoroughly familiar with all exemptions and credits to which they are entitled under the Victory Tax which became effective on January 1, and in connection with this and other tax matters the following communication has been received from President William Green of the A. F. of L.:

Our members are paying, from January 1, 1943, a new 5% Victory Tax on all wages in excess of \$12 per week, which is deducted from payrolls and forwarded to the United States Treasury Department by all employers. Because employers cannot know credits to which individuals are entitled, flat sums are paid in their behalf and the individuals are expected to submit their own claims in March of the following year.

It is important that everyone subject to this tax realize the credits to which he is entitled. A single person paying this tax is entitled to receive a refund after the war amounting to 25% of the total Victory Tax paid, while a married worker is entitled to a refund of 40%. If you are married and have two children under eighteen years of age, your refund will be 44% of the Victory Tax paid, with 2% added to the refund for each additional child dependent upon you for support.

The usual refund is to be made after the war, but if you are paying premiums on insurance policies in force prior to September 1, 1942, or buying United States bonds, a refund can be obtained sooner, upon the filing of certain information with the U.S. Collector of Internal Revenue, with your annual income and Victory Tax return to be filed March 15, 1944.

All workers with annual income of over \$624 for any taxable year are required to file a Victory Tax return. Practically all our workers will be filing income and Victory Tax returns for the year ending December 31, 1943, and therefore this memorandum is placed in your hands so that during 1943 you will keep a careful record of:

- (a) Insurance premiums paid during 1943 on insurance in force on September 1, 1942.
- (b) The cost of U.S. bonds purchased by you during 1943.

If such bonds are in joint ownership, the amount available for credit against income taxes payable will be one-half of their cost, not one half of their face value. If such bonds are in your own name only, the credit will be the cost of the bonds up to the amount of refund to which you are entitled from Victory Tax payments as explained above in the second paragraph. The total tax credit for a taxpayer for any year, which can be secured through the purchase of Government bonds or the payment of premiums on insurance policies issued before September 1, 1942, cannot exceed the 40% refund of Victory Taxes, payable to married taxpayers, plus 2% additional for each dependent. In calculating the credit for the purchase of Government bonds, the Government takes the total bonds owned December 31, 1942, as compared with those owned on December 31, 1943. In this way credit is given for purchases of bonds during 1943 less any bonds which may have been cashed. Therefore, to cash war bonds during 1943 will reduce that part of your tax refund to which you are entitled through the purchase of war bonds.

An example of how the refund or credit due to the payment of Victory Taxes is calculated is shown below:

| | |
|--|------------|
| John Smith, wages for 1943_____ | \$3,000.00 |
| Exemption from Victory Taxes_____ | 624.00 |
| <hr/> | |
| Subject to withholding Victory Tax_____ | \$2,376.00 |
| Victory Tax at 5%_____ | 118.80 |
| Of the above amount 40% is refundable if the taxpayer is married and without dependents other than his wife, a total of__ | 47.52 |
| (This is refundable after the war.) | |

| | |
|--|---------|
| To secure this credit or refund before the end of the present war, John Smith has purchased one \$25 war bond in his own name costing----- | \$18.75 |
| And one \$25 war bond jointly in his own name and the name of his daughter, Dorothy, giving him a credit of ----- | \$9.37 |
| (One-half of cost of bond) | |
| And he has paid premiums on life insurance issued before September 1, 1942, amounting to----- | 19.40 |
| Or a total of ----- | \$47.52 |

For the average worker who pays Government Victory Taxes in excess of the Victory Tax withheld for the tax year ending December 31, 1943, the possible credits against Victory Taxes should be claimed as a refund or as a credit in paying ordinary income taxes on March 15, 1944.

There is an additional item of possible credit on account of Victory Taxes paid, which is calculated on the basis of payments by the taxpayer on indebtedness incurred prior to September 1, 1942, resulting in a net reduction of his total indebtedness, but this credit is very complicated and we refer you to the local Internal Revenue Office for further information in regard to it. In most cases the credit from purchase of U.S. bonds and from payment of insurance premiums on insurance in effect on September 1, 1942, will more than equal the total amount of credit or refunds obtainable through the payment of Victory Taxes.

Your employer is required under the law to give you a statement at the end of the year of the total amount you have earned and the total amount deducted for Victory Tax payment. Your employer is also required to deduct from your wages your contribution to Social Security. Each year you can secure from the Social Security Board a statement of your credits under Old Age and Dependents Insurance. In order to have a record of your own to check against these two accountings every wage earner is urged to keep a regular record of his earnings. Purchase a blank book of handy size and post in it each pay day your records of time worked, money received and deductions noted in pay envelope or pay check. Keep this record for possible need for income tax purposes.

Keep records of all payments for medical, dental and hospital services.

Keep records of all war bonds and savings stamps purchased.

Keep records of all other savings.

You will find it additionally useful to get your wife and family to help you keep records of all family expenditures for all purposes.

You will find such records of great service in helping you establish changes in cost of living and standards of living. Remember costs of living will be a great factor in establishing claims to higher wages in the coming year. Keep records to protect yourself and family.

Faternally yours.

WM. GREEN, President,

American Federation of Labor.

fod.

GREATEST monthly output of munitions in the history of this nation was December's peak, 14% over the previous record in November, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson has announced.

The WPB Index of Munitions Production for December went up 62 points to hit 497 from the November level of 435. The December output was nearly five-fold the production of the month before Pearl Harbor. Output of aircraft rose 20% in December over November, ground ordinance 25%, merchant ships 9% and miscellaneous munitions 11%.

Standardization Suggested to Provide More Warpower

STANDARDIZATION of designs and elimination of all unnecessary frills from both civilian and military goods has been recommended to the war production board as one means of freeing more manpower for war work.

Howard Coonley, head of the recently reorganized conservation division of WPB, estimates that approximately 5,500,000 workers could be released for war jobs if simplification and standardization were extended throughout American industry.

Officials of the war manpower commission expressed the belief, however, that Mr. Coonley's estimates were probably high, but conceded that even a fraction of that number would be important. These officials estimate that 6,400,000 workers must be recruited for war industry this year. According to WMC, half of this number must come from the less essential industries, and the remainder from the ranks of women, unemployed and handicapped persons, and youths reaching working age.

The estimate by Mr. Coonley, which if correct would provide far more than the number of workers which WMC has estimated must be drawn from civilian industry this year, was predicated on results obtained from the 85 simplification orders already issued by the war production board. These orders have taken the frills out of such diverse articles as hairpins and industrial power trucks.

Through its simplification orders WPB has reduced the sizes and types of electric light bulbs from 3,500 to 1,700; heavy hand tools from 1,150 to 357; auto tire chains from fourteen to three; cloth and paper shipping bags from 100 to twelve. Simplification consists of cutting out unnecessary parts of a product; standardization fixes the types in which it is produced.

Standardization of weapons which are subject to the hazards of battle is rated among the top objectives, and considerable progress already has been made in cooperation with the army and navy.

Expect Unlimited Demand After War

If full advantage is taken of technical advances in materials, construction, and marketing practices, the American housing industry can look forward to an almost unlimited need and demand for new housing in post-war America, Federal Housing Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson declared in an address before the conference of the United States Savings and Loan League.

"When the the war is over," Ferguson asserted, "we will find a country with trade prospects in unheard of amounts.

"We will find a country with a welled-up demand for peace-time products of all kinds, with thousands and thousands of houses needing deferred repairs, and with a backlog of new houses variously estimated at from 900,000 to 2,000,000 a year for 10 years."

What Are We Fighting For—

For the independence earned by the Patriots of 1776.

For the Constitution adopted in 1789 and amended by the States from time to time.

For the Liberty mentioned in the "Declaration" and guaranteed by the Constitution.

For your Family, your Home and your Country.

How Can You Fight to Win—

Pay taxes cheerfully.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps often.

Stamp out the Black Market; refusing to buy in that type of market.

Contribute to Army and Navy relief, USO and Red Cross.

Give your blood to the Blood Banks.

Keep in good health. WORK at the job you now have.

Be there on time AND—

BUTTON YOUR LIP!

—J. R. S.

Official Information



General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

| | |
|--|--|
| First District, T. M. GUERIN 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y. | Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS 1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas |
| Second District, WM. J. KELLY Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. | Sixth District, A. W. MUIR 1034 1/2 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. |
| Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER 3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O. | Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL 1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can. |
| Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla. | WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman FRANK DUFFY, Secretary |

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, 1943, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3091 Vaughn, Ore. | 5093 Cairo, Ill. |
| 3035 Susanville, Calif. | 1653 New York, N. Y. |
| 3092 Bristol, Va. | 1669 Fort William, Ont., Can. |
| 1619 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. | 1673 Morganton, N. C. |
| 1621 New Orleans, La. | 2777 Woodleaf, Calif. |
| 1638 Courtenay, B. C., Can. | |

Action of the General Executive Board

At the last regular meeting of the General Executive Board, held February 8, 1943, at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida the following resolution presented by the Joint District Councils of New York City, New York, and Chicago, Illinois, was approved.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS:—Conditions after World War No. 1, were bad, everyone suffered one way or another. Unemployment, sickness, and destitution were prevalent in practically all countries, and

WHEREAS:—The present World War No. 2, bids fair to exceed and outdo the previous World Conflict, both in loss of life and the destruction of property, and

WHEREAS:—This destruction will have to be replaced by the hand of man, and the use of machinery, all of which is of vital importance to the Carpenter, whose skill and mechanical ability will be required in the reconstruction period after the war, and

WHEREAS:—We are anxious to circumvent and avoid such a state of affairs occurring again, therefore be it

RESOLVED:—That the New York and Chicago District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America do hereby petition the General Executive Board of our organization to request the Local Unions, and the District Councils where they exist, to confer with the now established authorities throughout the country for the purpose of planning a post war program, with a view to eliminating unemployment amongst our craftsmen, and be it further

RESOLVED:—That our General Officers and General Executive Board be requested to give consideration to the matter of interesting the Federal Authorities in immediately starting to plan for the speediest conversion possible from war production to civilian production.

Signed:

NEW YORK DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

- Brother William Anderson, Local No. 792, Rockford, Ill.
Brother Joseph Blanchard, Local No. 1191, Chelsea, Mass.
Brother Herman Burow, Local No. 210, Stamford, Conn.
Brother Thomas J. Carroll, Sr., Local No. 490, Passaic, N. J.
Brother George A. Cleves, Local No. 415, Cincinnati, O.
Brother Chester Corthell, Local No. 1191, Chelsea, Mass.
Brother John H. Devine, Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother Kasper Gregersen, Local No. 65, Metuchen, N. J.
Brother William August Kiley, Local No. 14, San Antonio, Tex.
Brother John A. Lally, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother William M. Livingstone, Local No. 105, Cleveland, O.
Brother G. C. Manna, Local No. 792, Rockford, Ill.
Brother Edward I. Morrell, Local No. 210, Stamford, Conn.
Brother John Nilson, Local No. 43, Hartford, Conn.
Brother Albert Nolte, Local No. 14, San Antonio, Tex.
Brother William Prestin, Local No. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brother John Rossow, Local No. 271, Chicago, Ill.
Brother C. E. Rudelius, Local No. 792, Rockford, Ill.
Brother Bernard Schnecker, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, O.
Brother George D. Shultz, Local No. 252, Oshkosh, Wis.
Brother Frank J. Weber, Local No. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

British Labor Leaders Visit Jacksonville, Fla., Local 627

Editor, The Carpenter:

Carpenters Local Union No. 627 was honored by a visit to its hall of the members of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, which met with the American Federation of Labor executive board in a conference in Miami, Florida, recently. They were greatly interested in trade union conditions here and Brother Van Pittman, the Business Representative of the Carpenters District Council of Jacksonville and Vicinity, was host to the delegation while they were in the city.



Van
Pittman

John
Marchbank

Ernest
Bell

Sir Walter
Citrine

Frank
Wolstencroft

Harry
Harrison

Brother Pittman showed them through the shipyard as that was one of the principal reasons they stopped here, in order to study working conditions and construction methods employed by American shipyards.

A picture of the delegation was taken in the District Council chambers in the Carpenters Building in Jacksonville. They are left to right Van Pittman, business representative of the District Council, John Marchbank, Ernest Bell, Sir Walter Citrine, Frank Wolstencroft and Harry Harrison. Marchbank, Wolstencroft and Harrison are members of the general council of the British Trades Union Congress. Citrine is general secretary of the Congress, and Bell is secretary of the delegation.

Fraternally yours,

John Maxim, Financial Secretary,
Local Union No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

Higher Wages for Carpenters—Soldier's Wish

Editor, The Carpenter:

About the middle of November, 1942, Local No. 100 mailed to all of our members in the Service a money order for \$5 as a Christmas gift.

We have just received a V-Mail letter from one of those boys, Brother Charles Palonis, who is now in the Southwest Pacific area.

I am enclosing this letter with the thought in mind that you may possibly find a place for it in the next issue of The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,

Francis Zimmer, Secretary
Carpenters' Local No. 100.

* * * * *

Local Union No. 100

Dear Brothers:

Just a few lines to let you know I just received a money order for \$5.00 from you and thank the boys in the Local very much. I'm at a rest Camp now after 4 months of hard service in the Islands. I can't mention the place but you read of it often and our battle was won. I hope you boys have plenty of work and material and I wish there will be some after the war; and I wish you all good health and higher wages.

Yours truly,

Bro. Charles Palonis

V...- MAIL

A Few Bible Facts About Easter

From J. L. Buck, Sherman, Texas

Easter is the festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ. Observed in the Christian Churches by the first Christians it was considered to continue the feast of the Passover, at which the paschal lamb, a symbol of Christ, was sacrificed. Hence its name in Greek, French and other Roman languages is taken from the Hebrew "Pesach"—Passover. The English name comes from the Anglo-Saxon "Eostre," a goddess of light or spring, whose festival was celebrated in April.

There was a long dispute in the Christian Church as to the proper time for holding Easter. The Christians of the east celebrating it on the same day as that on which the Jewish Passover fell, that is, the fourteenth of Nison; while the majority of the Churches celebrated it on Sunday next after this day. The controversy was decided by the Council of Nice in 325 A. D., which fixed Easter on the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens on or next after March 21st. If the full moon happens on a Sunday, Easter is the Sunday after. Properly speaking "full moon" means the fourteeneth day after the moon.

Easter never occurs before March 22nd or after April 25th. In 1761 and 1818 it fell on March 22nd, but neither in this nor the following century will such be the case again. In 1913 it fell on March 23rd, as it did in 1845 and 1856. The latest Easter in the 20th century occurs in 1943, on April 25th. The first Easter in the 21st century falls on April 23rd.

Essex County (N. J.) D. C. Helps Build Red Cross Pavilion

Editor, The Carpenter:

Among the many but no less patriotic gestures in giving our country a helping hand toward our victory, the forces of organized labor helped the Red Cross, not only in their drive for funds, but even in building Headquarters for them. I like to point out to the members in general the wonderful work accomplished by the Essex County Building Trades Council, but in particular the Essex County and Vicinity District Council of Carpenters.

Under the supervision of our Business Agents and Secretary-Treasurer, many brothers of this locality erected a pavilion complete with stage and booths for the Red Cross drive in the City of Newark, N. J., offering their services unsparingly to help a cause so great and humanitarian.

I sincerely hope that other localities will follow our example of patriotism for so great and noble a cause.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred Folena, Local Union 1613 ,
Newark, N. J.

Oconomowoc, Wis., Local 1314 Celebrates 40th Anniversary

From Walter G. Dally, recording secretary of Local Union No. 1314, Oconomowoc, Wis., comes word that the Local recently celebrated its fortieth anniversary.

Three of the oldest members of the union were honored at the anniversary meeting, and were presented with gifts. They were Charles Fulmer, the only charter member left and one of the organizers of the union; Gustav Schuehle, the second oldest member in number of years of membership; and Francis Frisch, the third oldest member. All of these men are from Oconomowoc.

Cards, lunch and refreshments comprised the evening's program.

Officers are: Otto Glaznop, president; Harold Elifson, vice-president; Charles Grimm, treasurer; Harry Gilster, financial secretary; and Walter Dally, recording secretary.

Mt. Clemens, Mich., Local 674, Celebrates 40th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local No. 674 celebrated its 40th Anniversary with a party which took place on Saturday, February 27th, in Baron Hall, Mt. Clemens.

We were honored by the presence of Brother August Schulwitz, our only living charter member, who is now on the pension roll. Another pension member, Brother Fred Eschenberg was also present.

Fraternally yours,

Victor Wrate, Recording Secretary.

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

Phoenix, Ariz., Local 1089 Assists in Building of Red Cross Canteen

Editor, The Carpenter:

Some few days ago the Red Cross Canteen at the Union Depot was officially opened to the soldier boys. Phoenix can be justly proud of this beautiful structure and Phoenix Labor can point with pride to the part the members played in making it possible. The labor required to erect and equip the canteen was entirely donated by the local building trades unions.

Many dignitaries were present at the ceremony including Gov. Sidney P. Osborn, Mayor Newell Stewart, and officials representing the Army, Navy, Legion, Red Cross, Waacs, Waves and Labor with Luke Field band playing patriotic music.

The program was highlighted by the presentation of a beautiful scroll to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Roether, parents of six sons in the armed services, by Mayor Stewart on behalf of the city. Mr. Roether was the first volunteer worker on the Canteen so that the honor bestowed on him by the Mayor was timely and appropriate. The very rafters shook with the ovation given to these typically American, Union parents by the large crowd gathered for the ceremonies.

Mr. and Mrs. Roether are the parents of the largest number of sons contributed to the armed forces in Arizona. The father is a member of Phoenix Carpenters Union Local No. 1089, and four of his sons are former members of the Local. The six fighting brothers are Don, Robert, Vernon, Hulyn, Keith and Leroy. Gov. Sidney P. Osborn took the occasion to thank Organized Labor in particular for their contribution to one of the finest structures of its kind in America.

The Canteen is staffed with volunteer Red Cross workers who will dispense free coffee, doughnuts and other refreshments to the soldiers en route. Many of these boys are on the last lap of their journey to Democracy's battle fronts and a cup of cheer on the way is the least we can do for them. Writing desks, stationery and other items have been made available to all service men and no such thing as a cash register is in evidence.

Jerry Hofman, Recording Secretary,
Carpenters Local 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.

Completes 50 Years as Trade Unionist

Editor, The Carpenter:

I beg to draw your attention to Brother W. R. Johns, who joined Plymouth Amalgamated England No. 1 Local on March 23, 1893, leaving Liverpool on May 1, 1910, arriving in Montreal, May 11, 1910. Transferred to Local 1, Amalgamated, Montreal. This Local came over in a body to Local 1244, United Brotherhood in May, 1925. Thus completing 50 years as a Trade Unionist on March 23, 1943.

Fraternally yours,

H. R. Salter, Recording Secretary,
Montreal, Quebec, Can.

Milwaukee, Wis., Bowlers Create Good Fellowship

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Carpenters District Council Bowling League members requested the undersigned to inform you that we are enjoying a very successful season.

The members of our bowling league feel as though much good has come from the league insofar as creating a more harmonious feeling among the members of our various local unions.

Fraternally yours,

Carpenters' District Council of Milwaukee County and Vicinity

Chas. Bartholomas, Secretary.

Hartford, Conn., Local 1941, Active in War Work

Editor, The Carpenter:

At a radio broadcast over Station W.I.T.C., Hartford, Conn., on February 23, 1943, featured by Gene and Glenn, a large group of members of Local 1941, volunteered for Blood Donations for the American Red Cross Blood Bank.

The Local is also well represented in the Fighting Forces of the United States. Numerous other members are very active in the Civilian Defense Service. Local 1941, has also purchased a number of War Bonds for its treasury.

Yours for Victory,

George J. Ruther, Recording Secretary,
L. U. No. 1941.

Anniston, Ala., Local Leads State in Salvage Drive



This is a job Pvt. Andrew J. Powers of Waco, Tex., was mighty proud to do. He's raising Old Glory and a salvage pennant awarded to Calhoun County (Ala.) for leading the State in the scrap collection at a civic ceremony in Anniston, Ala. Carpenters' Union 1749 of Anniston was the leader in the Salvage Drive and because Private Powers, who is attached to Headquarters Company, Third Regiment, at the Infantry Replacement Training Center at Fort McClellan, was formerly a member of the union, he was given the honor of raising the flag. The ceremony took place in front of the Calhoun County Courthouse, Anniston, Saturday, February 20th.

Mother—Do you know what happens to little girls who tell lies?

Small Betty—Yes, they grow up and tell their little girls they'll get curly hair if they eat their spinach.



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Help Him

Every \$3.00 you put
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Help Yourself

Every \$3.00 you put
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Shopping Time for Women War Workers Asked

WITH more and more housewives on a 48-hour war job, time for marketing and shopping becomes a serious problem, necessitating special arrangements if the health and welfare of war workers families are to be safeguarded, says Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor.

"Joint effort of community organizations is the key to a solution of the problem," she says, "since our widespread system of line production makes it impractical to give women workers time off for shopping."

Explaining that "by the time the woman worker gets off the job and to market, she finds the store closed, or its stock of food sold out, and so she stays away from work certain hours or days, in order to keep the family fed, thus increasing war production losses due to absenteeism," Miss Anderson points to the British handling of the problem as suggesting possible ways of tackling it here.

Recognizing it as a community problem that varies in detail according to locality, the British first call a conference of all local groups concerned—food rationing committees, retail trade associations, employers' organizations, shop assistants' unions, and consumers' organizations—to determine the most practical plan for the locality.

"Under a special certificate scheme the woman worker receives a disc or button from her employer, and the grocer then gives her priority over other customers. Grocers also set aside a full proportion of their food supplies for the women workers registered with them.

"Sometimes the woman leaves her grocery order at the store on her way to work in the morning and picks it up on her way home or gets it later in the week. Sometimes a neighbor not in a factory job receives an official 'buyer's certificate' and shops for a group of workers. Or a volunteer worker on one of the civilian or home defense committees may shop for a group.

"Where women work on part-time shifts, or on one of three 8-hour shifts, they usually manage to get their shopping done, but the problem in certain areas in Britain is still so far from solved that it was up for discussion in Parliament just the other day.

"This should be proof enough to us," Miss Anderson concludes, "that over here there's no time to lose, especially in war plant areas, in getting community organizations together to tackle the problem."

Enid, Okla., Auxiliary 205 Celebrates 15th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

It has been some time since Ladies Auxiliary No. 205 of Enid, Okla., has sent anything to The Carpenter.

Our Auxiliary was organized February 28, 1928, with twenty members and we received our Charter March 5, 1928.

This year we are sponsoring Nurses' Training, and we also work at the Red Cross rooms each week.

Friday, February 26, we celebrated our fifteenth Anniversary, but owing to war conditions we did not have our annual dinner but had a nice program and refreshments. Theo. Frankenfeld, Business Agent for Carpenters Local No. 763, gave a talk on the Union Label. We auctioned off two angel food cakes for which the buyer was given a percentage of the purchase price in War Stamps. The sale netted us a substantial sum for our Nurses' fund.

We meet the first and third Friday nights each month at the Labor Hall and we wish to invite any Auxiliary member who comes to Enid to meet with us.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Theo. Frankenfeld, Secretary.

War Bond Programs for Auxiliaries

The Women's Section of the War Savings Staff, U.S. Treasury, has issued two booklets that every Woman's Union Auxiliary president should have.

"MADAME CHAIRMAN, MR. CHAIRMAN" is a program of War Savings action for women's clubs. "HOW TO WIN ON THE HOME FRONT" is a booklet packed with helpful suggestions for the worker's wife on saving and stretching her family's income and her country's supply of goods.

Union auxiliary meetings built around these two booklets help bring War Bonds and Stamps out of the realms of high finance and into the homes of the worker's family. Every Union auxiliary president is urged to get "MADAME CHAIRMAN, MR. CHAIRMAN" and "HOW TO WIN ON THE HOME FRONT" from local War Savings offices or State War Savings offices.

INDUSTRIAL nutrition committees have now been formed in at least one-third of the States and in many communities. Labor organizations are urged to have active representation on these committees, and to form nutrition committees within their own groups. These committees can be very helpful in meeting community and home problems and promoting nutrition educational programs including instruction and demonstrations on lunch-packing. Nutrition knowledge is a tool with which we can each build the health and strength we need to carry on the work we must do to speed our Victory.—M. L. Wilson, Director in Charge of Nutrition, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

Ladies Auxiliary 370, Ottumwa, Iowa, Celebrates 2nd Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary 370 celebrated the second anniversary of our organization at a luncheon, followed by the usual business meeting and the initiation of one new member. The Auxiliary is gaining in membership and the meetings in interest.

During the past summer we had several picnics, usually in some park. During the winter cooperative suppers were held in the hall for the members and families. There is always a fine fellowship at these supper meetings.

We are helping with Red Cross work, both serving and surgical dressings, and also with the work of the United Service Women's Club.

At Christmas time we purchased shoes for two youngsters at the Orphan's Home and gave a box of clothing to the Orphanage. We had a shower for one of our members whose home had burned.

We have given cash donations to the Buddy Box Fund; the Red Cross War Fund Drive and the Blood Plasma fund.

We had a March of Dimes for the Sullivan Memorial at Waterloo, Ia.

We have a Service Flag for the members of Auxiliary families who are in the service. The flag now has seven stars on it. These boys are also remembered at Christmas, Easter and on their birthdays with appropriate cards.

At our meetings we have a Penny March which supplies us with a fund for flowers and cards as needed.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lena Minnick, Secretary,
Ottumwa, Ia.

Stews and Hash

One of the most important things in the American way of life is a balanced diet. Americans have long had an abundance of all kinds of food. Now that food rationing has become a necessity, providing an adequate menu is something of a problem.

Thrifty housewives, particularly of the earlier days, knew the meaning of leftovers. Many a cupboard would disclose little dishes of this and that, being kept for some occasion when they might fill in some menu gap. Bits of meat, vegetables and broth always ended up in a good savory Irish stew. Such a stew is not only nourishing, it is very tasty. Food in great and varied quantities has been so easy to obtain for so long that many people have forgotten the stews of their childhood.

Any discussion of leftovers is bound to turn to that once reviled, but now glorified, hash. There has never been anything wrong with hash. It was the victim of a state of mind. People think too often of the restaurateur who advertised "eleven things for lunch each day" and served hash. Hash prepared with a little care can be just as appealing to the gourmet as the rarest and most expensive of dishes. Perhaps that is one good thing to come out of the war—the elevation of hash from the rank of an anathema to the realm of preference.—Indianapolis News

A good meatless dish is cheese shortcake with creamed peas and eggs. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese to your regular biscuit dough. Bake as biscuits, split and cover with creamed peas to which two diced hardboiled eggs have been added.

Construct Barracks for Waves

Typical military barracks for Navy men, slightly modified for quartering members of the Women's Reserve, are now under construction at the Naval Training Stations at Atlanta, Ga.; Lakehurst, N. J.; Memphis, Tenn., and Norman, Okla. More than twenty-five barracks buildings have already been requested by Navy Stations throughout the country to house WAVES when they are assigned to active duty.

Barracks for officers are designed to accommodate 58 women, some in single rooms and others in double rooms. Each floor of the two-story buildings has a small lobby and a recreation room. Barracks for enlisted women, also two-story structures, are planned to accommodate a full company, about 230 women. Each floor will have a large sleeping room with double-decker beds and a recreation room. The lockers and beds will be arranged in such a way as to form cubicles, with three beds backed against a row of lockers. Thus, although the sleeping quarters will actually be a typical barracks room, the space will be broken up so as to give the effect of a number of smaller rooms. Each building is being equipped with ironing boards, clothes lines and laundry trays. Mess hall facilities will be established in separate buildings near the barracks.

The number of barracks now under construction are: four at Norman, Okla., where enlisted WAVES will be trained as aviation machinists mates and aviation metalsmiths; four at Memphis, where they will be trained as aviation machinist mates; one or two at Atlanta, for women being trained as Link Instructors; and one at Lakehurst, where schools for aerographers' mates and parachute riggers will be established.

Irish Stew

Two pounds lamb, shoulder, breast or flank, 4 tablespoons flour, 4 tablespoons of fat, 2 cups boiling water, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon paprika, 1 bay leaf, crushed, 2 tablespoons chopped onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced celery, 1 cup cubed carrots, 1 cup cubed turnips, 1 cup cooked lima beans and 1 cup milk.

Cut lamb into $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pieces, sprinkle with flour and brown quickly in fat. Add water and seasonings. Cover and simmer an hour. Add vegetables and another cup boiling water. Cook until vegetables are tender when tested with fork.

Mix 3 tablespoons butter with 3 tablespoons flour and stir into $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk. Pour into the stew, add beans and simmer 10 minutes.

The freedom enjoyed by American women also includes the right to use labor unions to safeguard their interests and improve their working conditions. According to the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department, there are now about 3,000,000 women members of unions.

RESTRICTIONS and curtailments of production of hundreds of civilian household articles will result in an annual saving of two million tons of critical metals, and untold tonnage of other essential materials, the Consumers Durable Goods Division of the War Production Board reports. "Saving" of a critical material means annual diversion of the material from civilian production to war production. The types of articles affected range from bobby pins to pianos.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 175

A baluster is a little columnlike part of a railing that helps to support the handrail. It is sometimes called, banister. It has both an ornamental and a utility value. When used in a railing for a stairway the balusters make a sort of open panel between the handrail and the stair. The designs for balusters are innumerable, however, they can be placed in two general classifications, the round and the square.

Fig. 1, to the left, shows a section in two parts, of a simple railing of a stairway. To the right we have a side view of the same parts. The balusters

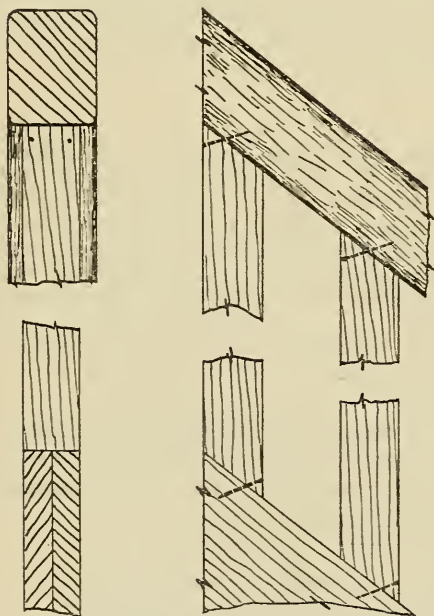


Fig. 1

shown here are square, and are fastened by means of nails, as shown by dotted lines. This railing construction gives satisfactory results where economy and

service are the principal factors to be considered. Fig. 2 shows the same kind of a railing, excepting that the balusters are joined both to the rail and to the

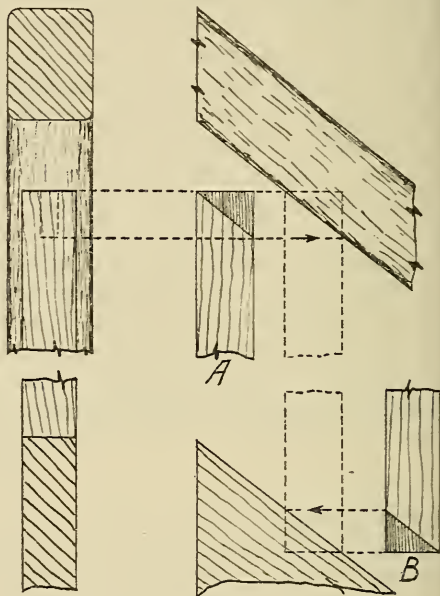


Fig. 2

stringer by means of mortise-and-tenon joints. The part of a baluster shown at A, if moved to the right will hold the position shown by dotted lines, while the part shown at B will have to be moved to the left to hold relatively the same position. The tenons are shown shaded. This is a little more expensive construction than what is shown in Fig. 1, but it is more substantial.

Fig. 3 shows a section and a side view of two parts of a railing with round balusters. The dotted lines show how the balusters are joined to the handrail. At the bottom is shown how the balusters are doweled to the tread of a step.

A templet for boring the holes into the handrail for the round balusters, shown in Fig. 3, is shown in Fig. 4. The

shaded part pointed out at A, represents the hole in the rail. In doing this boring the rail should be marked for the holes in such a manner that the templet can be set and clamped securely to the handrail while each hole is

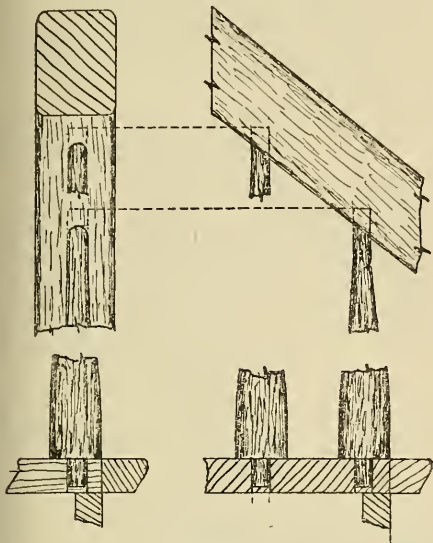


Fig. 3

being bored. A depth gauge should be used in order to make the holes the same in depth throughout. The marking of the holes and the boring must be done painstakingly so that the balus-

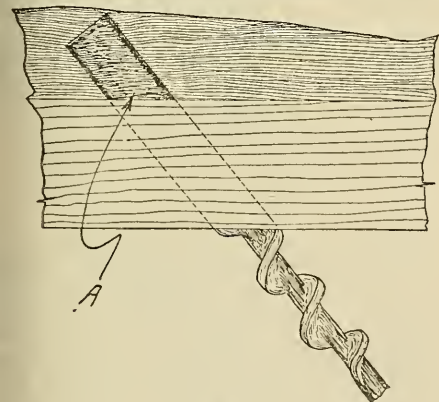


Fig. 4

ters will set perfectly plumb when in place. The holes in the treads for the dowels can be bored without a templet, but the work must be carefully done.

Fig. 5 shows a section and a side view of two parts of a railing with

square balusters fastened between two fillets. In this construction the balusters are fastened to the fillets with nails and placed first. Then the handrail is saddled over the upper fillet, as shown by the drawings. The dotted lines in the section show the extensions of the fillets shown in the side view.

One of the best railing constructions is shown in Fig. 6. This construction is like what is given in Fig. 5, excepting that the upper ends of the balusters run into the groove of the handrail and the bottom ends run into the groove of the astragal on the stringer, with fillet blocks between the balusters. These blocks are pointed out at A, A.

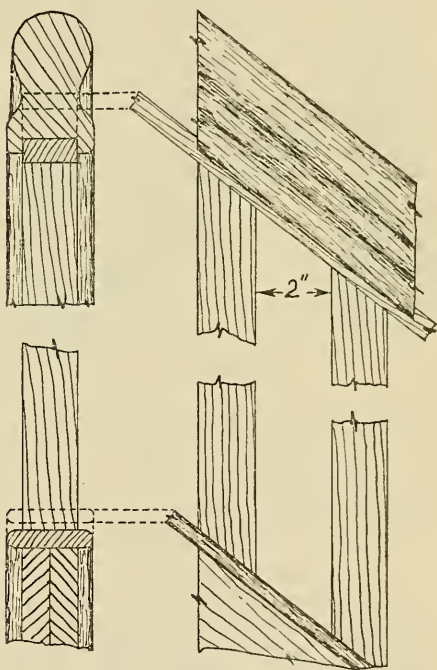


Fig. 5

Fig. 7 shows at 1, the horizontal construction of a railing corresponding with the railing shown in Fig. 1; at 2 is shown the horizontal construction of the railing shown in Fig. 2; at 3 we have the horizontal construction shown in Fig. 3; at 4 is shown the construction corresponding with what is shown in Fig. 5, and at 5 we have the horizontal construction corresponding with what is given in Fig. 6.

In setting balusters it is often necessary to find the exact center of the ends

of the balusters in order to form the dowel at the end. How to find the center of the end of both a round and a square

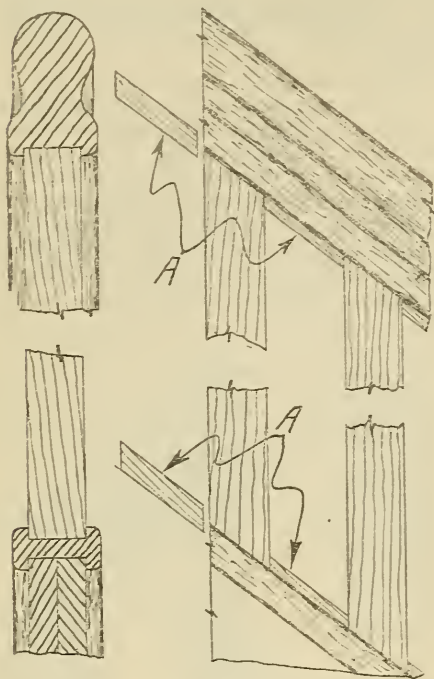


Fig. 6

baluster is shown in Fig. 8. The circle to the left at the top represents the end of a round baluster. To the right we are showing a simple way to find the center. With one leg of the compasses set at any convenient point on the cir-

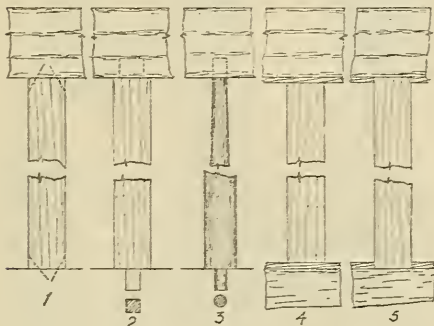


Fig. 7

cle, say to the left, and the compasses set at a little more than the radius of the circle, strike a part of a circle, similar to those shown by dotted lines.

Then set the compasses on the opposite side of the circle at any convenient point and strike another part of a circle. Now set the compasses approximately at the top of the circle and strike a part of a circle, and strike another part of a

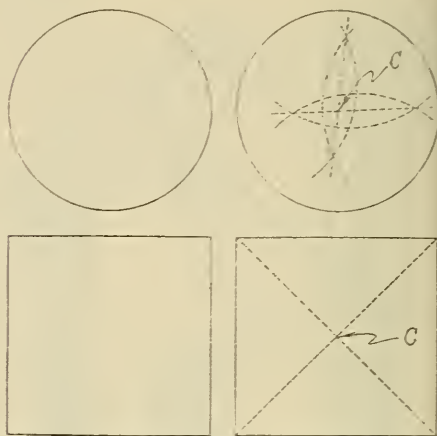


Fig. 8

circle from any convenient point at the bottom of the circle. When the part-circles are all struck, strike two straight lines, crossing where the part-circles cross each other, as shown by dotted lines. The point where these two straight lines cross is the exact center of the circle, which is pointed out at C.

At the bottom, to the left, we show what is to represent the end of a square baluster. To find the center strike two straight lines from corner to corner, as shown. The point where these two lines cross is the exact center of the square, which is pointed out at C.

Saw Filing

Editor, The Carpenter:

After making a study of saw filing for years, I have settled on this way of filing. I never file a saw unless I take a flat file and run over the teeth to even them up. Then I set the saw using an open-jawed clamp, so I can set the saw in the clamp.

I always fill the cores of a new file with carpenter's chalk, this will ordinarily make your file last twice as long.

I file on the front of the tooth at 7x12 angle. It is well to make angle marks on the clamp to go by.

I file one side right-handed and the other side left-handed. This lets me watch the point of the tooth that I am filing on. This gives a clean cutting edge on the front of the tooth where you do all of your cutting. I file a rip saw the same way except I use a 1 to 2 angle. File each tooth to a point holding the file as near level as possible.

Earl L. Thron,
Dayton, O.

Cement Porch Floor

Recently we were called on to fix an old porch floor. The boards were badly worn, cracked and splintered. The owner didn't want to put in a new floor, yet the old floor was beyond repair. We suggested trying an experiment, by putting on a cement top. This was decided

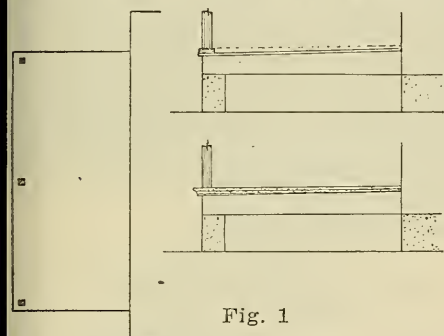


Fig. 1

upon and we went to work. The experiment was successful.

Fig. 1 shows to the left a plan of the porch. At the top to the right is shown a side view—the dotted line

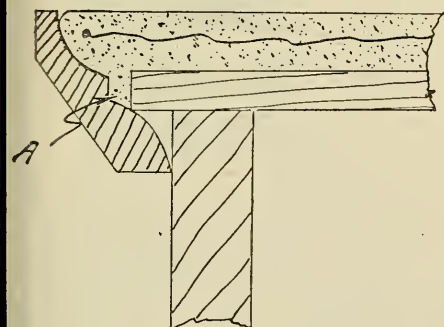


Fig. 2

shows where the cement was placed. At the bottom is shown a side view after the cement top had been put on. It will be noticed here, that the plinth

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block was removed and the cement run under the porch post. We stuck a few 16d spikes into the bottom of the posts for dowels to hold them in place.

Fig. 2 shows a detail of the edge. We used a crown moulding upside-down, as shown to form a moulding on the edge. The heavy irregular line represents woven hog wire for reinforcing. This was tacked to the old floor at various intervals.

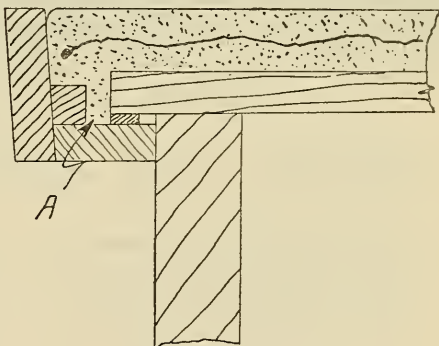


Fig. 3

Fig. 3 is a detail of an edge finish that would make an excellent job. At A is pointed out a drip, which is an improvement over the detail shown in Fig. 3.

The old floor should be well soaked with water before the cement is poured to prevent swelling while the concrete is in the process of setting. Swelling would, especially on the two sides, break the drip, pointed out at A in the two details, from the topping. The topping should be made of a rich mixture of sand and cement and tapered from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.—H. H. Siegele.



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Be ye not discouraged, America,
Surely there will be some way!

We will surely find a method
To withstand Hitler's greed.
And to save our homes and children,
When they're hungry and in need.

Be once more, as were our fathers,
In the days of sixty-two,
When they drew their swords for freedom,
And the old Red, White and Blue.

Let that old flag wave forever;
But be careful just the same,
That Hitler, and the Japs,
Shall not stain America's name.

God bless America and its workers;
May their lives be long and well.
But I hope He sends the Japs
And old Hitler down to Hell.

—Earle Weitushauser.

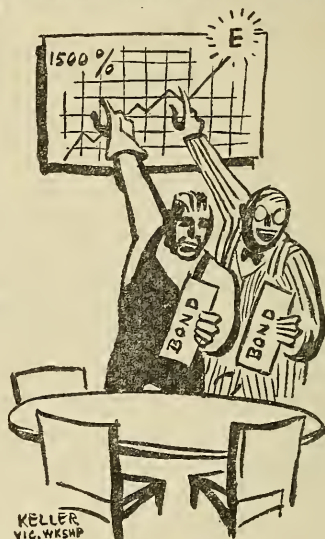
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He wears long whiskers,
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Keep things rollin',
be right on time;
We're bound to win,
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For into the Japs
hot lead we'll cram;
WE'RE HITTING HARD
FOR OUR UNCLE SAM.

—By Geo. King,
Local 2636, Valsetz, Ore.

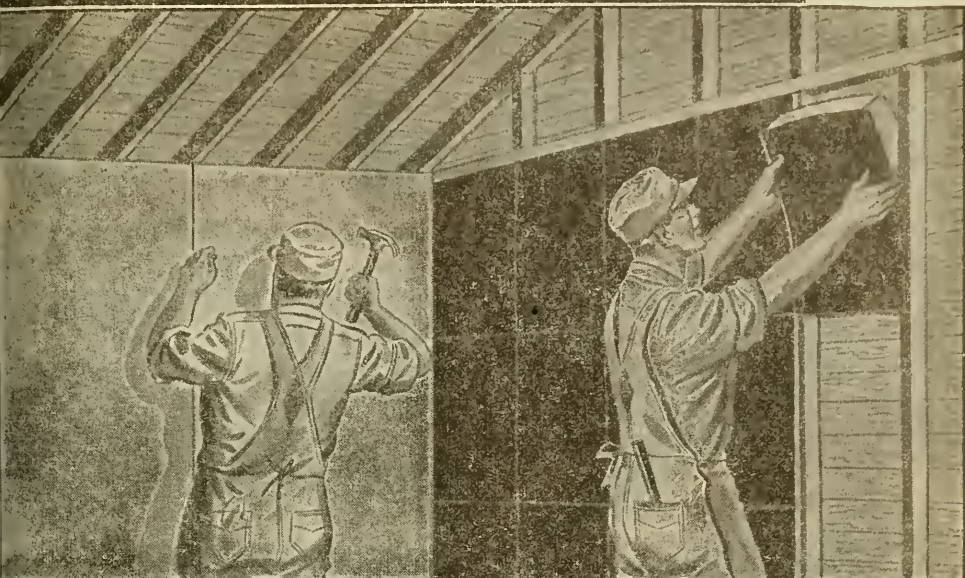
LABOR FOR VICTORY



NEW YORK, N. Y.—Labor-management cooperation increased output in a war plant here 1500% in two years, and won for the union workers and their employer the Army-Navy "E" award. **THE BEST INVESTMENT** in the world was given to workers for their practical ideas and suggestions —**WAR BONDS.**

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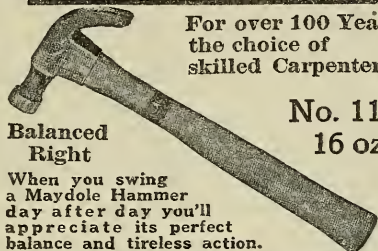
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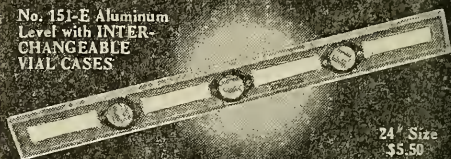
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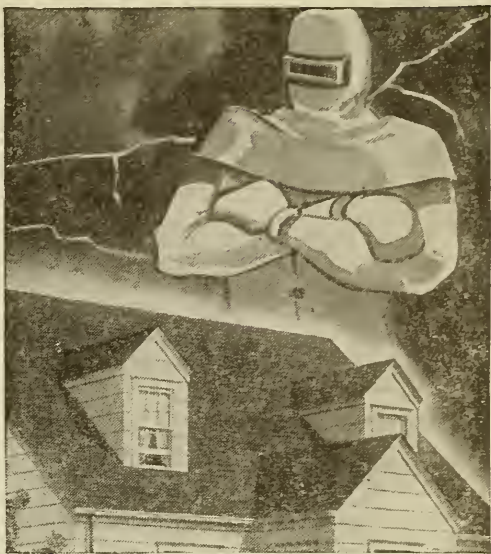
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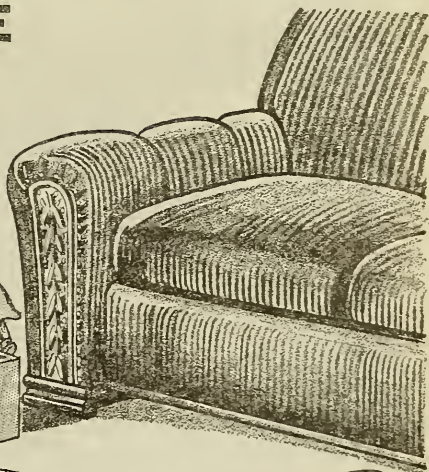
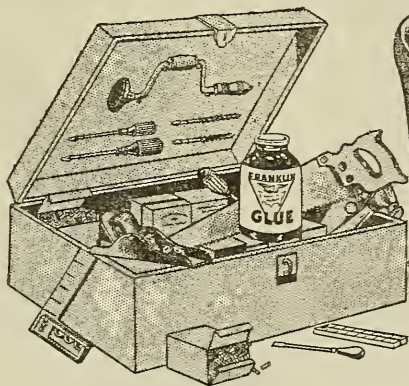


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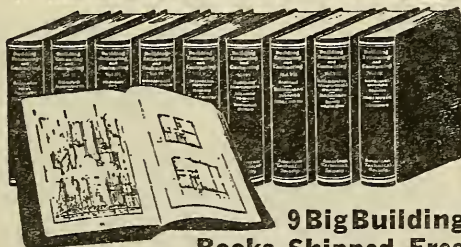


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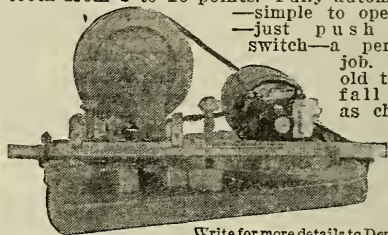
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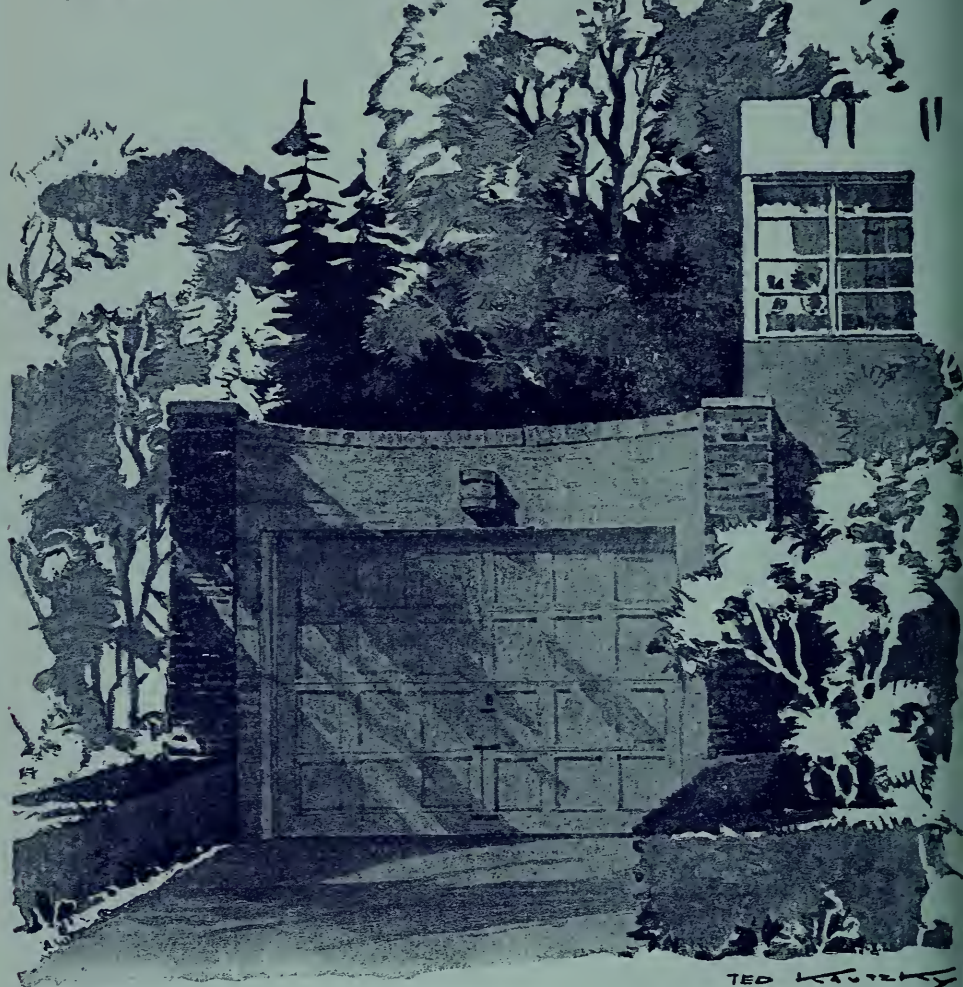


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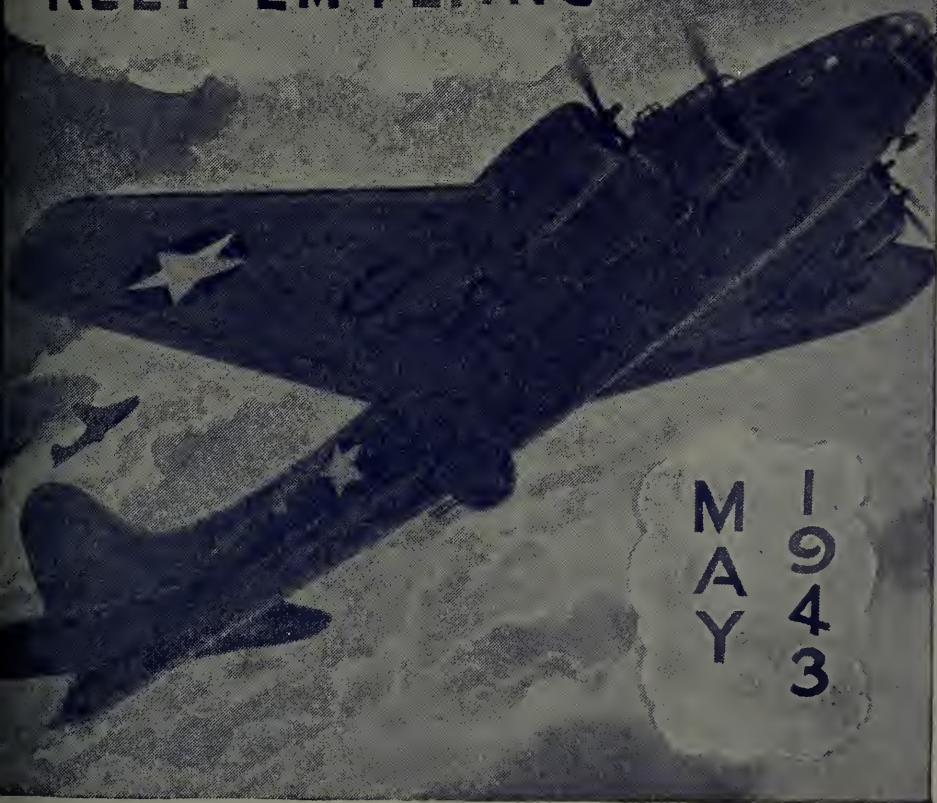
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION of the
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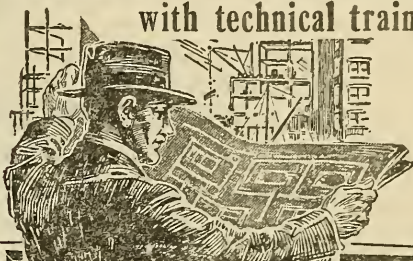
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A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIII—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1943

One Dollar Per Year
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COVER DESIGN: AN AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS

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Collier's, April 24, 1943

CHILDREN

For Hire—CHEAP

By VERA CONNOLLY

Throughout the land, child labor is making a comeback as already inadequate laws buckle under pressure of fraudulent appeals to patriotism. Here is what greed and indifference are doing to America's greatest asset—its children.

CHILD LABOR is here again. It is countrywide and increasing. This time it is not a slum problem. Employers eager for cheaper labor are reaching down into schools for full- and part-time workers; and children, drawn by the lure of paid "war service" and backed by shortsighted parents, are responding by hundreds of thousands.

As a result of this situation, overdriven, understaffed state labor departments are reporting a startling increase in violations of state child-labor laws. As for federal violations—the Children's Bureau states that in the fiscal year 1942, there was an increase of 132 per cent in the number of minors found illegally employed.

Of these children, 75 per cent were under 16; 37 per cent were under 14; and 12 per cent were under 12. Many were 10, 9, 8, and even younger.

Most of the new employers of child labor, except farmers and canners, are in nonessential industries. Most of them know that there are untapped sources of adult labor still available. But they prefer children—the child worker is cheaper, more agile and willing, has less bargaining power. So the cry goes out for more and more children, "to help win the war."

Just how it helps win the war for an Alabama girl of 11 to work in the field till she collapses and is taken to a hospital with heart

trouble has not been made clear. Or for a 13-year-old New Jersey boy to work on farm machinery he does not understand, and have his arm torn from his body. Both are documented cases. Then there was Bernard, 15, illegally employed by a food-products company in the state of Washington, who died recently from burns from live steam while trying to clean a vat. And Joseph, the Connecticut high-school youth illegally employed to run a freight elevator, who climbed on the cab to clean the hoistway and was crushed to death between the elevator and the top of the shaft.

There is today a steady exodus from high schools to unskilled, temporary jobs in bowling alleys,

diners, stores, on freight elevators, on trucks, in quick-lunch spots and honky-tonks—jobs that have no bearing whatever on the war and offer no future. Some of this employment is illegal, some of it is extremely hazardous, much of it is injurious to health or morals, and all of it is at a wage that no adult would consider.

The younger children, aged 10 to 14, are being swept by the same craze for earning. At three every afternoon, hundreds of thousands of these youngsters hurry to so-called part-time jobs, to work sometimes until midnight and beyond, earning a few dollars at the risk of ruining their education, their health, their future.

The young victims of the accidents described above were obviously sacrificed not to "help win the war," but to line employers' pockets. They bring to mind other recent instances of boys illegally employed: Frank, 13, of New Jersey, who worked for a meat market until he was impaled on a meat hook; Cedric, 16, of Ohio, whose arm was snapped off by the centrifugal drier he was trying to operate in a laundry; Irving, of New Jersey, who fell from the elevator he was too inexperienced to run.

Incidents too ugly to report here are daily coming to life—stories not only of bodily and moral injury to individual child workers, but of whole towns and sections where the wholesale, unsupervised employment of school children (legally and illegally) is resulting in brazen truancy, defiance of all home authority, running away, breakdown of school discipline, and widespread juvenile delinquency.

In all states, the chisellers are hard at work, trying to break down

child-labor laws it has taken this country 125 years to build up. Not that any state in the Union has model child-labor laws. Far from it! The child-labor provisions in most states are still pitifully inadequate.

Recently in Houston, Texas, Howard, a boy of 13, who was trying to operate a laundry mangle, died after having his right arm torn off above the elbow. A sheet had jammed the machine, which was powered by a $7\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower motor. Howard shut off the power, thought he had untangled the machine, and switched the power on again; his hand caught in the sheet and he was pulled into the mangle.

A fellow employee ran to the machine—but could see no one. Then he observed that the motor was smeared with blood. He heard a thumping sound. Shutting off the power, he found Howard and lifted him out. The boy's clothing was all torn off; and besides losing the arm, he had a fractured leg, deep cuts and bruises.

Howard was legally employed, according to the state laws of Texas! Texas permits a child of 15 to operate a mangle.

Eighty per cent more work permits were granted to minors under the age of 16 in 1941 than in 1940, and the figures so far compiled for 1942 shown an additional increase of 58 per cent.

Danger: Children at Work

"The situation is alarming," Miss Beatrice McConnell told the writer, who had gone to Washington to find out for Collier's how federal officials viewed the problem. Miss McConnell is Director of the Industrial Division of the Children's Bureau. "In some neighborhoods," she went on, "we have been

told there is scarcely a child fourteen or over not working; and many children, some under fourteen, are working long hours after school."

"What is the answer, Miss McConnell?" the writer asked.

"Action by the parents, schools and public-spirited citizens of each community," she returned quickly. "Let them ban all after-school work that is unsupervised and harmful. Let them insist that no children be excused from school work to take jobs unless all other labor sources have been exhausted." These groups should also persuade the local chamber of commerce to agree to a fixed closing hour at night for all employed children, and to a provision limiting the amount of work a school child may carry, in addition to school.)

"Do you regard seriously the attempts now being made by pressure groups to break down the child-labor and school-attendance laws?" inquired the writer.

"Yes. Very seriously! There were many such attempts last year, even though only a few legislatures were in session. Federal legislation was struck at. For instance, a bill to 'suspend for the duration' the child-labor provisions of the Sugar Act was introduced in the House and passed, then fortunately tabled by the Senate Finance Committee. The step would have meant a return to deplorable conditions in the sugar fields, when little children worked ten and twelve hours a day."

"Will that attempt be made again this year?"

"It may. And numbers of bills to break down child-labor standards are now being introduced in the state legislatures as well. This year the real test will come."

Miss McConnell urged that a clear distinction be made between (1) children under 16 and older boys and girls; (2) between summer-vacation work and full-time employment during the school year; and (3) between part-time work of school students carried on as an educational, supervised project, and indiscriminate employment after school hours without safeguards.

"Our chief anxiety now," she said, "is over the increase in employment of younger children. The child under sixteen belongs in school, not in industry. And the amounts and kinds of work he can undertake in addition to his school program, without grave injury to himself, are very limited."

Pitiful instances of the exploitation of child workers from 14 to 8 years old and even younger are being reported not only by labor inspectors but by ever-increasing numbers of citizens who demand that something be done.

Here is a letter about a 14-year-old boy employed illegally in a cotton gin last year:

"At noon on April 1, 1942, while helping a man operate a delinting machine, he was struck on his left leg by a part of the machine known as the breast. This piece knocked him over into the machine where the saws caught his left arm and mangled it.... The saws also cut about eight strokes into his left side. Finally, they got him out and took him to the hospital. The doctor amputated his arm, but he died at 4:15 P.M., April 3, 1942."

Tragic Squandering of Youth

And here is more damaging evidence, all of it taken from the files of the Children's Bureau and the National Child Labor Committee: A Pennsylvania boy, 13, employed

last year at 20 cents an hour to help in threshing, was caught between tractor and threshing machine and severely injured in back and abdomen. A New York boy of 14 engaged by a butcher as delivery boy only was instead put to work on an electrical meat grinder; his hand was caught in the grinder and severely injured. At Akron, an inexperienced boy of 15 was killed and another injured when they poured water into a steel drum which had held rubber latex and put a lighted match to the opening.

What a tragic squandering of precious youth! Boys killed and maimed—for what? Because we adults are too blind, or too absorbed in making quick money, to organize our children's patriotism and find safe channels for it?

And here is part of a report received recently by the Children's Bureau from its inspectors of fruit and vegetable packing sheds:

"In one cold storage plant, 24 children from 10 to 15 years of age went to work at 3 A.M. and capped berries until 7 A.M., when they stopped to eat breakfast and go to school. Some stayed out of school during the strawberry season and worked from 3 A.M. till 3 P.M. or even longer."

In Illinois, Mrs. Jewell Organ Coleman, Superintendent of the Women's and Children's Division of the Labor Department, has opened a determined fight on violations of the Child Labor Act, especially by owners of bowling alleys, retail stores, and factories and restaurants.

In Iowa, Charles W. Harness, State Labor Commissioner, warned that "the number of minor children working now for pay in Iowa is about five times that of a year ago, and many of them are girls."

All over the United States, the story is the same. Cheap restaurants, bars, taverns and honky-tonks (some with informal houses of prostitution attached) are hiring boys and girls to serve meals, wash dishes, dance or eat with late customers; or even, as in the case of one Louisiana girl, to solicit soldier customers for a photographer by offering to pose seated on their laps. Much of the above happens in crowded defense areas. Here is a state report on this situation, made to the Children's Bureau:

"Problems of delinquency and vice have increased in the areas near military camps and construction centers. Much of the delinquency of young girls has resulted from the many opportunities for jobs in disreputable places."

Under proper conditions, children can be of real help. Some farm communities proved last year that even urban children can safely help get in crops—(1) if properly selected; (2) if told clearly what is ahead; (3) if supervised as to housing, health, food, morals, recreation, hours and conditions of work.

In one county in Virginia, for instance, last summer, the schools worked out a rotating-group plan with the farm committee and county agent, to provide enough boys for two weeks to harvest the crop. No boy worked more than 5 days, or was selected unless standing well in his studies. Each group went out under leadership; furthermore, each city boy was matched with an experienced farm boy to avoid accidents. The hours were short; from 9:30 to 5. The boys cut corn, filled silos, picked apples. The farmers were amazed at how much the children did.

This is very different from the usual casual announcement by a

school principal that a certain number of boys and girls are wanted for emergency farm work; that those who wish to go are to meet at 5:30 A.M. on such and such a street. The casualties occur among these unsupervised workers. Proof that supervision pays is the fact that farmers who again are eager for child helpers are chiefly those who last year employed carefully selected, supervised groups such as those sponsored by youth organizations.

A Child-Labor Black Market

The bright spots in the current child-labor situation are few. Everywhere the black market prevails. In the Connecticut defense-plant area, child-labor abuses attained appalling proportions last fall—but the State Labor Commissioner did something about it.

Virtually all state labor departments urgently need more inspectors, and the Connecticut labor department, headed by Commissioner Cornelius J. Danaher, needed them too. Yet it found a way to uncover conditions.

Miss Edna M. Purtell, the department's crack industrial investigator, suggested a plan which other states might well copy. "We knew the violations were mounting and had to be uncovered," she told the writer. "But we hadn't enough inspectors. So we drafted an informal, casual little questionnaire, asking school children if they were working, and if so, to give details.

"We picked the crowded defense cities of Hartford, Bridgeport, New Britain and New Haven, and asked the school superintendents to circulate our questionnaire in junior and senior high schools. The questionnaire was not to be taken home, but answered then and there by each child.

"The questionnaires were all given out on the same day," she went on. "It was done very casually. That way we got the real truth. Every child in those schools that day answered in his own handwriting. Here is the information, tabulated."

She pushed a paper over to me. The table breakdown showed that, out of 17,000 high-school boys and girls in those four cities, over 4,700 were employed (exclusive of domestic service and street trades); and of this number, over 1,000, more than one fifth, were under 16—illegally employed.

Of 4,689 high-school students of Bridgeport, New Haven and New Britain who were working after school, 2,726 worked 6 days a week; 627 worked till 10 P.M., and 306 worked till midnight and after.

Sixty-Hour Week for Pin Boys

"We found children twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen years old working up to sixty hours a week," Miss Purtell told the writer. "The bowling alleys were the greatest offenders of all, employing the youngest children the longest hours under the worst conditions. In a Hartford alley, we found a boy of twelve working sixty hours a week, quitting at 4 A.M. every morning. Some of the bowling alleys had back rooms filled with cots where local pin boys and some runaways could sleep and play crap games. Last year, one twelve-year-old boy, stupefied by drowsiness, lost two fingers of his left hand when a bowling ball struck him. In one alley, both girls and boys were found to be employed."

"What good has the survey accomplished?" the writer asked.

"Great good! First, it led us to the violators. Second, it has stirred public indignation to such a pitch

that we have obtained a large number of convictions."

Connecticut's experiences seem to show that child labor is a problem Americans cannot look to Washington to solve; it's a problem for the community, in close cooperation with War Manpower Commission, the Children's Bureau, and the labor department in each state, for parents, teachers, school boards, public-spirited citizens. The greatest present need is for a quick survey of genuine labor needs in the community and a listing of untapped sources of man- and woman-power to supply local needs, so that school children—except when recruited as a part of some carefully planned project—will remain in their schools.

In 13 states (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah and Wisconsin), bills relaxing child-labor or school-attendance regulations for the dura-

tion have been introduced. A New York bill would permit children 12 years and over to be absent from school for 60 school days (i. e., 12 school weeks) to work in agriculture or "suitable" work in offices or plants.

A Massachusetts proposal would permit minors under 18 years to operate motor vehicles during the war. Also in Massachusetts is a bill to permit 15-year-old boys to work in amusement parks and at beach resorts until midnight. In five states, there are proposals to let down the laws, so that young boys can work at night in bowling alleys.

The pressure for relaxation of child-labor laws in these and other states will increase steadily.

Our boys and girls are the nation's most precious resource. Shall we permit them to be systematically exploited, to be weakened physically, mentally and morally?

On the answer will depend all that our Armed Forces are fighting to preserve.

*L*ORD, give to men who are old and
rougher

The things that little children suffer,

And let keep bright and undefiled

The young years of the little child.

John Masefield—The Everlasting
Mercy

AFL Post War Planning Committee Begins Work

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION of Labor, through its Post War Planning Committee, will call upon the President and the Congress to make it plain to the world that we, as a nation, seek the aid of all the United Nations in attaining victory and in establishing permanent agencies to safeguard the rights of all nations and individuals in the post war world, according to Matthew Woll, AFL Vice-President, Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Woll said it was the opinion of the Committee that such agencies should deal now with matters that breed wars, and problems that will face the nation at the end of the war. He also urged that conferences to this end should commence immediately among representatives not only of labor, but of industry, agriculture, government and the various professions.

In a recent meeting at AFL headquarters, the Post War Planning Committee of the Federation decided to divide its study into two separate but related fields—international and domestic.

In the domestic field the Committee urged that legislation looking to facilitation of the change from war to peacetime standards should be considered immediately. It is the further opinion of the Committee that the responsibility of Management, Labor and Government should be considered in planning and providing jobs for all with a national income level to sustain maximum production.

Neither industry nor society, Mr. Woll, asserted, can benefit from a dependent work force that has undergone the physical and spiritual demoralization of unemployment.

In the international field, and commencing with the premise that we must win not only the war but the peace to follow, Mr. Woll stated that the United Nations have the responsibility for making decisions in line with peace objectives. We realize, he said, the necessity of military decisions for the sake of 'expediency', but he cautioned that such procedures and agreements made during the stress of war would inevitably affect relationships between governments and peoples in the post war period. 'For these reasons,' he continued, 'military administration should be replaced as rapidly as possible by civilian administration.'

'Such administration,' he continued, 'should include an authority of some kind which would feed and give other imperative aid to liberated peoples during the war-to-peace transitional period.'

'Collective authority,' Mr. Woll concluded, 'is the best guarantee that the rights of all peoples, races and nations will be respected. It is the best defense against political or territorial aggrandizement by one nation at the expense of others. So also relief, reconstruction and resumption of production and trade for civilian purposes can best be fostered by agencies acting under the authority of the United Nations. With proper use of this authority we can develop plans which will help us not only to win the war, but to make a just and lasting peace.'

Modern Miracle *of* Wood

U.S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis.,
Performs Vital War Work

WITH THE ADVENT of War, the United States Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., has become the fountain head of the Government's vitally strategic program of wood utilization.

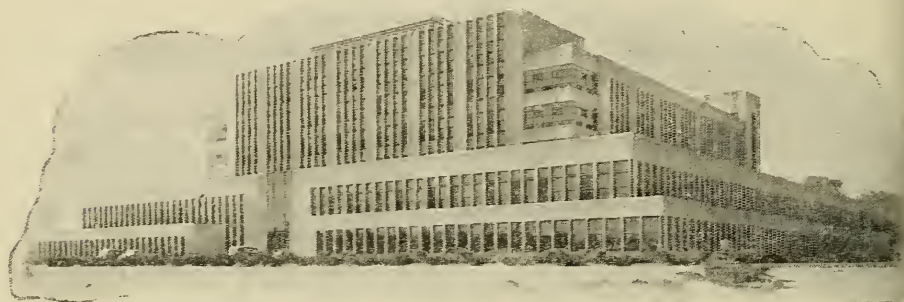
The Laboratory, established in 1910 by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, is the first and foremost institution in the world conducting general research on wood and its adaptation to new and diversified fields of use.

"In the popular mind this is a war of dive bombers and high-speed armored divisions," Carlile P. Winslow, director of the Laboratory, wrote recently, "yet this war of machines requires a larger quantity and variety of forest products than has been used in any previous war. As a matter of fact, this has been recognized by the Germans for a long time; they put wood second on the list of essential materials—second only to steel—in planning this war."

Thus War has given a far greater importance to the work of the

Laboratory; perhaps no other single Government-operated enterprise has contributed so much toward the solution of some of our practical major war problems. Among these problems is the saving of almost priceless cargo space in ships carrying essential war materiel to all parts of the world.

"It is likely that few comprehend fully the list of wood items demanded by war's insatiable appetite," writes Mr. Winslow. "The amount of lumber used for containers alone is almost unbelievable. The number of boxes required for the shipment of ammunition alone runs into the scores of thousands per day."



Forest Products Laboratory Building at the University of Wisconsin

As a result of years of research and testing, the Forest Products Laboratory has designed many new and economical methods of crating and packaging a great many kinds of war materials and supplies. This work alone has saved millions of board feet of lumber, millions of cubic feet of vital shipping space have been utilized that might have been lost, and the saving in dollars runs into many millions.

"Hundreds of thousands of items are involved," Mr. Carlile writes, "and in practically all cases better packages are developed, with savings of vital shipping space of from 5 to 30 per cent."

Every American tank shipped overseas must be accompanied by sufficient spare parts to keep it rolling for 18

months; how best to crate bombs—big and little, heavy and light—and an almost countless number of other items have occupied the Laboratory's attention.

Because there are no docks at many of the places where American war supplies must be landed—with utmost speed and usually at night—an ingenious method was devised by which compact boxes, made of

lightweight but sturdy waterproof "V-Board," and filled with supplies, could be safely dropped overboard and floated to shore without damage to the contents. Many "dual purpose" containers have been devised, primarily to hold materiel and later to be utilized as building blocks for sheds, dugouts, and other necessary structures. Filled with sand they also provide protection against bomb fragments.

Announcement has just come from Washington that box and crating requirements for war purposes may increase to the point where they will take at least 50 per cent of all lumber produced this year. It is estimated that the Army Air Forces alone will require more than 300 million square feet of softwood plywood for boxing and crating for the re-



Testing the Strength of a Glued Laminated Wood Arch

remainder of 1943.

Another highly important wartime function of the Laboratory is to provide intensive and scientific training in the latest streamlined packaging and crating methods for hundreds of naval officers, sailors, marines, army men and civilians. Following the training, they return to their stations or organizations to instruct hundreds of others.

Another article relative to the work of the Forest Products Laboratory will appear in an early issue of The Carpenter.

Wooden Bathtubs Next?

By MADGE YOHN

ACCORDING to Arthur Koehler, chief of the U.S. Forest Products division of silvicultural relations, we may soon again be using the old oaken bucket but it may be minus the iron binding, owing to the metal shortage. He also infers that we may again be in for wooden wash-tubs, pails, fence posts, culverts, horse and hog troughs, water tanks, barrels and iceboxes as well as a multitude of other long since unused wooden articles.

* * *

By the same token, the wealthy of the land may have to reconcile themselves to being buried in wooden coffins as their forefathers were. These, in lieu of ritzy, expensive copper caskets. Old Santa Claus is quite sure to bring wooden toys to the children, too, at Christmas this year.

* * *

"Although a good many civilian uses of wood are restricted," Mr. Koehler explains, "there are some uses that have increased on account of shortage of metal. These include such things as agricultural implements, storage bins for grain, cold storage bins, fiberboard containers in place of tin cans, mine props, advertising signs, novelties, golf shafts, baby carriages, furniture for hotels, offices and homes, as well as firewood and bedsprings!"

* * *

"A year ago we were looking for ways and means of replacing metal with wood. Now we are encouraging the substitution of other materials for critical forest products. Examples of such substitutions are paper-and-plastic tubes, skins, panels and even structural members for wood airplane parts and plastics for lignumvitae and maple bearings.

* * *

"The war is generally thought of as being fought with bombers, battleships, submarines, artillery, tanks and rifles—all of which are made entirely of metal, except for the stocks on the rifles. Yet the fact is

that so much wood is used that it is difficult to see where it all is going to come from. It is estimated that in 1943 we shall need 31.3 billion board feet of lumber, exclusive of pulpwood and firewood. We should therefore produce 35 billion board feet so as to have a reserve.

* * *

"In spite of the mechanization of war, which makes us think of steel, the uses of forest products by the army and the navy are legion. They range from bomb shelters and dwelling houses to factories, airplane hangars, warehouses and office buildings; from training, cargo and glider airplanes to parts of fighting and bombing planes; from wharves, bridges, pontoons and boats—large and small—to truck bodies, tanks for liquids, electric wire poles, scaffolding, lookouts, water towers and railway ties.

* * *

"Add to these things, models of boats, planes and army tanks; foundry patterns; celluloid for films; cellulose lacquers; explosives; charcoal for gas masks; paper and fiberboard; furniture, skis and gunstocks and you'll still have far to go to name them all. Remember, too, that we depend on trees for necessary tannin, turpentine and rosin.

* * *

"Then consider the immense quantities of lumber needed now for crates, boxes, barrels and trunks for shipping goods. This item alone, it is estimated, will require over 7,000,000,000 board feet of lumber this year.

* * *

"The U.S. Forest Products Laboratory's work is now practically entirely devoted to helping win the war in one way or another. The staff has been increased from a normal of 170 before Pearl Harbor to over 600. Unfortunately for the laboratory's effort, good men, like good timber, are in great demand and are hard to get."

—Reprinted from the Capital Times, Madison, Wis.

Nazi Slave Labor Society

INCREASED RESISTANCE against the Nazi forced-labor decrees in Occupied Europe has focused attention on one of the biggest man-hunts in all history. It is the Nazis' ruthless search through Europe for more and more labor for the German war machine.

In the process of obtaining this labor the Nazis have created a vast slave society. Millions of workers are laboring for the Nazi "masters" in the occupied countries, building fortifications and roads and working in the factories and in the fields. Millions have also been shifted from one end of Europe to another, and other millions of workers have been transplanted to Germany to work under the "blood hierarchy" based on Nazi racial myths.

This is the story of the Nazi slave-labor society. It is issued by the Office of War Information on the basis of material reaching the OWI and other Government agencies. The report tells how the Nazis obtain their slave labor, how they treat the workers, how the workers are tricked, how they are exploited, how they resist.

This slave-labor society is part of what the Nazis call their "New Order."

THE SLAVE LABOR SOCIETY

"We shall consider it a matter of course not to husband foreign lives at a time that is exacting such a hard sacrifice of our own life. Joined indissolubly and loyally to our allies, we shall carry on the mobilization of the spiritual and material values of Europe such as our continent has not hitherto experienced in its several thousand years history."

Thus declared Adolf Hitler on Feb. 24 in a message to the German people celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Nazi Party.

Just how the Nazis have carried on the "mobilization" of Europe's "spiritual and material values" is revealed by an examination of the slave-labor society they have established throughout the Axis-occupied continent.

It is a primitive, brute-force society in which the bayonet and concentration camp have replaced the free labor market; in which men, women and children are shifted about forcibly from one end of Europe to the other like pawns in a gigantic chess game; and in which mil-

lions of captive peoples are exploited by a "master race" under an economic "blood hierarchy" based on Nazi racial myths.

Undetermined millions out of Europe's Nazi-dominated working population of 165,000,000, almost all of whom live in territories with labor-conscription laws, are working for the Axis war machine in the occupied countries—building roads and fortifications and laboring in factories and on farms whose produce is systematically looted by the Nazi occupation authorities.

More than 5,000,000 foreign civilians and prisoners are also working for the Axis war effort in Germany.

Underpaid, worked up to 72 hours a week and more, herded together in drafty, makeshift barracks, restricted in their movements, cheated and deceived by false promises, exploited according to their position in the "blood hierarchy," always under careful guard and constantly reminded of their inferior social status, the foreign workers in Germany—even more than those working for the Germans in the occupied coun-

tries—are the serfs of the Nazis “New Order.”

In Germany the Nazis draw racial distinctions not only between Germans and foreign workers, but also among foreign workers themselves. The distinctions manifest themselves in both the social dignity accorded foreign workers and in the wages paid them for their labor.

In the Nazi “blood hierarchy,” for example, a Danish worker ranks higher “racially” than a Polish worker, and so he gets “high” pay and more privileges. As a symbol of his “racial inferiority,” the Polish worker must always wear over his right breast a reddish-purple “P,” sewn on a diamond-shaped badge with a yellow background.

Although the wage differentials for foreign workers are being cut down as it becomes harder to get specific workers in specific areas, the Nazi “blood hierarchy”—conveniently adjusted to account for the “non-Aryan” workers from Italy and the other satellite Axis states—runs downward, roughly, in the following order:

1. Axis workers and workers coming from countries with which Germany has labor agreements—Italians, Spaniards, Hungarians, Bulgarians and Rumanians.

2. “Nordic” workers—Netherlanders, Danes and Norwegians.

3. Western European workers—French and Belgians.

4. Ostland workers—Estonians, Latvians, Liths—and Czechs, Serbs and Croats.

5. Poles and Russians.

Since the spring of 1941, the Nazi policy seems to have been to give heavy agricultural and mining work to Eastern European workers and industrial work to workers from western Europe and the satellite Axis countries. (It is estimated that about 60 per cent of the foreign workers are engaged in industrial work, with the remaining 40 per cent being used in agriculture.) The best and most vital jobs are reserved, however, for Germans.

“Let the foreigner be used for unskilled work,” said the Nazi Elite Guard’s official weekly *Das Schwarze Korps*. “Where a foreigner is needed, it is more fitting on racial grounds that he should in all circumstances serve the

German, even if the latter has to be retrained.”

Nazi officials and propagandists have waged an unceasing campaign to stimulate a superior attitude on the part of Germans toward foreign labor in the Reich. As members of the “master race,” German workers are expected to remain aloof from all foreign workers, especially those from Russia and Poland, who are lowest in the Nazi caste system.

According to the Swedish newspaper *Aftontidningen*, the Nazis have issued a list of regulations calling upon Germans to deal with Russian workers as follows:

“On the whole, no comradeship may take place at work with those people . . . Don’t let yourself be beguiled by false sympathy to give them any advantages. Don’t tolerate apathy or slowness, the least indication of which must be reported immediately to the security police . . . It is expected that all German workers will at all times show that they are better people than the Russians and will maintain their proper distance. Anyone violating these self-evident demands puts himself outside the German community and must count on equivalent measures against his person.”

Here are extracts from a European press digest received by the OWI that tell their own story about the Nazi attitude toward Polish workers:

“Germans sentenced to concentration camps for dining with Polish workers; a German at Mainz sentenced to two months’ imprisonment for allowing a Polish domestic servant to appear in a family snapshot taken by himself; German women receive a year’s imprisonment for dancing with Poles; a German woman’s farmhand gets fourteen days prison for ‘unworthy friendship’ with a Polish woman worker.”

The Nazi attitude of “racial superiority” is not restricted only to Eastern workers, but to all foreign workers of non-Germanic descent.

In the Organization Todt, which built the Siegfried Line and in which foreigners are now employed alongside Germans in building new fortifications, the Germans receive a brown uniform with a swastika armband to distinguish them from the foreigners.

Labor's Foes Create Disunity Asserts S. P. Meadows

CONDEMNING the efforts of anti-labor forces to create discord and disunity by seeking to "array class against class" at this time when the fullest measure of cooperation between all groups is vital for victory, General Treasurer S. P. Meadows recently addressed the fortieth anniversary meeting of Local No. 1485, at Laporte, Ind.

Discussing anti-labor legislation recently introduced in many of the state legislatures, General Treasurer Meadows said that one of the greatest threats to labor today is regimentation. At a time when nothing should be done to cause disunity, he said that much of the proposed legislation is even comparable "to the kind of legislation passed in England some 600 years ago, providing for the lashing, branding and even the execution of those who took advantage of labor conditions to improve their working conditions or seek better pay for their work."

Labor is fully aware of the situation confronting the nation today and we are doing and will continue to do all within our power to win this war so that our homes and families will be safe, and the privileges of freedom which we have so long enjoyed will continue to be ours." He cited the 3,200 merchant seamen lost in the first year of the war, most of them trade unionists. "Members of the Seamen's union have had their ships shot from under them one to seven times and they are going back for more," he pointed out.

"More than 40,000 members of the Carpenters in the armed forces, and millions of dollars invested in war bonds and stamps," he said. "Labor has worked and lived under all kinds of conditions in building cantonments, working in ship-yards and factories, making their contribution to the successful prosecution of this war. Labor has answered the call and will continue to answer until this world conflict ends.

"Labor is willing to make any contribution necessary for victory and we can do that without giving up the gains we have made. The theme with some today is disunity; array class against class, destroy labor, but our theme has been and will continue to be Trade Unionism. Labor is patriotic and will do its part in defending our Country, in maintaining our American institutions, in preserving our form of government so that liberty, justice and freedom shall not perish from the earth."

The meeting was called to order by President H. F. Orcutt and Ralph Johnson served as Chairman. Four charter members were present and gave short talks. They were Charles Kelling, L. Kadow, August Luebker and Otto Schoettler. Charles Kelling was the first president of Local 1485. O. C. Schoettler, recording secretary, discussed the many changes in wage scales in the last 40 years.

In addition to Mr. Meadows, Carl H. Mullen, president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, also made an interesting speech. Guests were present from Hammond, Gary, Michigan City, Kokomo and Seymour.

Six Sons of Brotherhood Member Now Serving In U. S. Armed Forces

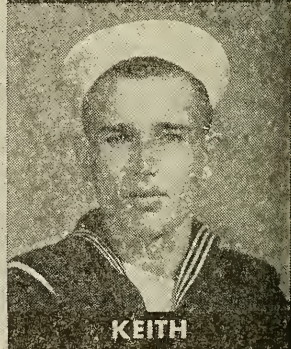
Meet the G. A. Roether family of Phoenix, Arizona, and let no one say that this family hasn't gone ALL OUT for their Country.

The six sons of Mr. and Mrs. Roether (shown at the left) are now serving in the United States Armed Forces. The father served recently as a volunteer worker in the construction of the Phoenix Red Cross Canteen.



Mr. Roether is a member of Phoenix Carpenters' Local Union No. 1089, and four of his boys are members of the same local. Also, four of the boys were in war work before entering service. The six fighting brothers are all natives of Arizona, and were born near Douglas.

Here's how the boys are distributed: Don and Keith are in the Navy; Robert is in the Coast Guard; and Vernon, Hulyn and Leroy are in the Army.

**DON****ROBERT****HULYN****VERNON****LEROY****KEITH**

TOO MUCH HEALTH

By ARTHUR H. STEINHAUS

Professor of Physiology, George Williams College, Chicago

(From the Journal of the National Education Association.)

*"Many a man both young and old,
Has gone to an early sarcophagus,
For pouring icy cold
Down a hot esophagus."*

CAN YOU HEAR IT SIZZLE? This one rhymes also: "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise." Every family has its pet stock of health rules. Some are in blank verse: "Stuff a cold and starve a fever." Incidentally this one suffered abbreviation with time. Originally it was: "If you stuff a cold, you will have to starve a fever." The shorter form, though opposite in meaning, had the advantage of brevity. In fact, it makes little difference which one you follow.

Too often health rules merely forced the prejudices of one generation on the next. About a generation ago such dogmatic rules began to lose their grip on us; so we turned to science for health facts. Now in place of one health rule, we have a score of statements claiming to be health facts. In a certain mid-western university (name withheld for ethical reasons) product "A" was experimentally proven to be superior for the relief of so and so. Conclusive scientific tests have shown that cigaret "Y" is less irritating to rabbits' eyes than all others. Are you bothered with skin blemishes? Take what Peter did and find yourself again successful on the dance floor. Deception in every breath, yet all so factual sounding that the average person is misled.

The era of health facts has brought us a confusion of claims made by manufacturers and advertising experts, all purporting to bring us health in return for a con-

sideration. We are, therefore, being forced into the third era of health education. This is the era of "health reasons." We must learn to ask for the evidence back of a statement. We must develop a mental nose for distinguishing clean facts from moldy tradition and both from foul falsehood. What are some of the areas of greatest confusion?

Why must everybody eat spinach? Why, except to bring profits to some growers' association, is any one food worthy of universal consumption? The calcium in spinach is useless to man because with the oxalic acid also found in spinach it forms insoluble and, therefore, useless calcium oxalate. The phosphorus content is not important enough to warrant its listing with high phosphorus bearing foods such as beans, lentils, brazil nuts, cheese, crabs, eggs, fish, liver, meat, and milk. As a source of iron it is no better than apricots, beans, beets,

broccoli, eggs, heart, kidney, molasses, wheat, oysters, and many others. Yet how many protesting children have been stuffed with this unnecessary weed! Why must everybody drink orange juice when tomato juice and all fresh, green vegetables are good sources of vitamin C?

Is white bread harmful? Advocates of brown breads who answer yes are placed in a ridiculous position by the facts. In the milling of white flour much of the mineral and vitamin content of the wheat kernel is removed; but that does not convert what is left into a poison. The simultaneous consumption of vegetables and meats compensates for such shortages. Doubly swindled are those who decline white bread for the more righteous appearing rye bread. Ordinary rye bread has had just as much of the mineral and vitamin values removed. There is no virtue in the dark hue of the rye kernel in spite of such ignorant jingles as, "the whiter the bread, the sooner you're dead."

Some decry eating proteins and carbohydrates at the same meal. To follow this most irrational edict literally would mean starvation. Milk, meat, potato, wheat, and almost every food found in nature is composed of varying amounts of proteins, carbohydrates, and fats. Separation is artificial.

Then there is the mother who returns from the lectures of some self-appointed apostle of natural living to run her home on a new dietary order that revels in celery, orange, carrot and prune juice, plus plenty of nuts and cooked vegetables—but no meat. A purely vegetarian diet if carefully selected will not harm, in fact it can sustain perfect health. It is true that Hinhede

of Denmark kept his assistant healthy for six months on a diet of potatoes, margarine, and water. But that is nothing! The meat interests of this country kept two ex-artic explorers in perfect condition on a pure meat diet for an entire year. Among 158 outstanding Swiss athletes there was not a single vegetarian. In the midst of such conflict, what is the course of sanity? If we look into a man's mouth, we find sharp teeth for tearing, side by side with flat molars for grinding. The former belong to flesh eaters, the latter like those of the horse spell readiness for vegetables and other grasses. If we look to the digestive tract for advice, the answer is the same. In herbivores the digestive tube is almost endless (about 100 feet in sheep). In carnivores it is short (about 15 feet in dog). Man's tract-length is intermediate (about 30 feet). Vegetables require a long time for digestion, hence a long tube, whereas meats are digested adequately in a much shorter tube. Our entire insides bear witness to the reasonableness of meat *and* potatoes.

From the senseless notions of diet quacks it is just one fool's length to the more dangerous pronouncements of the shysters who have made America bowel-conscious. One need but tune his radio to be persuaded during those critical after-breakfast moments of surer acting laxatives, of sweeter tasting ones, or of ones that are especially suited for persons, who already past 35 years, cannot be expected to withstand the more highly explosive charges contained in the ordinary kind. Some have names which sound more natural in reverse. Perhaps therein lies also a suggestion for their method of administration.

At the other end of the line are those who advocate the internal bath. Why not? How vivid the need of passing a quart and a half of cleansing water, with or without salt or soap, in through the back door of the digestive tract. Such large quantities of water distend the bowels to proportions that make them insensitive subsequently to the pressure effect of the normal bowel content. There is also danger of driving the putrid fecal mass from the large intestine where its presence is harmless back into the small intestines where its absorption may injure health. These many "aids to nature" are, in fact, no kindness. A wiser course would be to lay off a day or two from incessant artificial stimulation to give nature a chance to catch up and strike her own pace under the influence of a sensible diet.

But to wait a day or two without a bowel movement seems criminal to the millions who, trembling under the threat of the poisons of auto-intoxication, nervously clock themselves to daily regularity. It may allay their ungrounded fears to know that the medical literature contains many instances of persons who live happily with weekly or semiweekly movements, while more rarely weeks transpire between bowel action.

What is the nature of this monster "auto-intoxication" who stalks the peace of mind of millions? In the first place, he is virtually non-existent. There is no absorption of putrid poisons from constipated large intestines. What then is the cause of the headaches, the irritability and the bleary eyes that in some people accompany constipation? If a balloon be inflated in a man's rectum or if instead a wad of cotton be inserted, he experi-

ences all of the symptoms above described. It is all a reflex effect initiated by a distension of the rectum. Whether this distention is due to food residues or to a rubber balloon makes no difference in the symptoms. Their instantaneous disappearance when this pressure is reduced is further evidence of a reflex effect rather than a chemical poisoning; for how could poisons leave the body so promptly?

More or less regular bowel movements are still desirable; but it is no more necessary to worry about poisons. It is entirely safe in most instances to wait for water, applesauce, sauerkraut, and other bulky foods plus exercise to exert their effects in the way intended by nature long before the advent of lax-lax.

Strenuous exercise injures the heart. This is another absolutely groundless statement. From a study of hundreds of autopsy records, it is now possible to say that never has a *healthy* heart been damaged by exercise, no matter how strenuous. Even the rare cases of acute cardiac dilatation recover perfectly. Far different, of course, may be the fate of a previously *diseased* heart when it is subjected to the strain of exercise. The "athlete's heart" is superior in every way. With each beat it may expel twice as much blood as can the untrained heart. Consequently, it need not beat as frequently. The heart of Lash while he is running pumps so much blood that he is able to absorb over five quarts of oxygen per minute; the untrained individual does well to absorb about half this amount. That is why Lash is world's champion in the two-mile. Sudden cessation of training has never been shown to be harmful in spite of the scores of so-called authorities who claim the

contrary. The enlarged heart of a highly trained athlete becomes smaller after the training season. Fatty degeneration of the heart has nothing to do with exercise or the lack of exercise. But when a man breaks training, he may suddenly return to his tobacco and other dissipations which do injure his health. This plus of deleterious habits is only fortuitously connected with the breaking of training and must not be confused with it. Many animals have been put in and out of training abruptly. Never has it harmed them to stop suddenly.

Is it O.K. to drink water with meals? Earlier views held that it was harmful because the stomach juices were thereby seriously diluted. Experimentation has proven that water is one of the best stimulants to stomach secretion. Digestion is improved. Shall athletes avoid candy and other sweets while in training? The answer is no! A diet rich in all kinds of carbohydrates is favorable to the economic operation of muscles. Is there any danger in eating at irregular times? The traditional three square meals a day is purely a matter of convenience. Much more sensible would it be to eat whenever we become hungry. For young children and certain adults who suffer terrible hunger pangs, five, six, or seven light meals per day would be more effective.

Never eat shrimp with strawberries, milk with fish, or starchy foods with acids. All such statements are groundless. Any foods that are en-

joyed singly may also be taken in combination. Try it.

Have we too much health? We certainly have too much talk about it. I dare say many Americans really have no idea how they themselves, alone and unassisted, really feel. How can they know? They barge into the new day under the stimulation of caffeine-laden java. Soon they deaden their jangled nerves with nicotine. From half past afternoon until late at night their irritated minds find solace in alcohol. At headache time an aspirin gives them escape. Bubbling alkalizers remove yesterday's brown taste to make room for today's.

If foodless and matchless, John Doe would some day walk through the woods, upon tiring sit by a stream to straighten out his cock-eyed thinking, then when hungry pass up hamburger stands and taverns and turn homeward to a plain wholesome dinner, and after helping with the dishes, play with the kids or otherwise occupy himself with socially constructive work, he might be surprised with himself. It might take several days; but eventually he would find that it feels good to be John Doe with a clean mouth and lungs, to be John Doe without war news of stomach versus intestines, to be John Doe with mind and emotions at peace with the world. To be John Doe, alive and healthy, uncramped by artificial aids, would give him a feeling as priceless as it is costless.

WAR EXPENDITURES by the United States Government reached a new high of \$7,112,000,000 in the month of March. This was \$1,031,000,000 or 17.0 per cent, higher than in February. The previous high for monthly war expenditures, January 1943, was exceeded by 13.7 per cent. or \$858,000,000.

Nelson Favors Vacations for Workers

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board has given his official blessing to vacations for war workers this year. He said:

"I believe that the granting of vacations to industrial workers this year will be helpful to war production. Experience has shown that the volume of production is increased if the workers can restore their energies through periods of physical and mental rest, change and relaxation. After a brief vacation a worker should be in better shape to contribute to the increased effort which our war program makes necessary.

"But it must be realized that our war production goals this year are nearly twice the size of last year's. Wartime vacations must be planned so as to avoid interruption of working schedules. Management and labor can and should plan the release of workers for vacations by working ahead in some departments, by arranging for staggered vacation schedules, by training substitutes and, where necessary, by working additional overtime. There must be no shutdown of any department of a war production plant if that would curtail production.

"Wartime vacations of course cannot be like peacetime vacations. The wartime vacation will probably be briefer than usual; it should involve little or no travel, and where possible it should be used for the performance of such duties as otherwise would require the worker to take time off during a regular workweek. But even under such limitations, the vacation can help war production by enabling the worker to return to his job with renewed strength and energy."

Ship Named in Honor of Santiago Iglesias of Puerto Rico

A liberty ship named after Santiago Iglesias—the most popular Trade Unionist of Puerto Rico in his day—was launched at Baltimore, Maryland on March 30, 1943.

Mrs. Pagan, the wife of the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, acted as sponsor.

This is a well deserved recognition of the man's ability, integrity and steadfastness.

He was first, last and all the time a Trade Unionist. He joined Local Union 309, New York City, New York, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, November 13, 1900, and remained loyal, true and faithful to its objects, aims and purposes as long as he lived.

He held many important positions. In 1901 he was appointed General Organizer by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor for Puerto Rico and Cuba.

He was a delegate to the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor for years representing the Free Federation of Workingmen of Puerto Rico of which he was president.

He was Puerto Rico's Representative in Congress for many years.

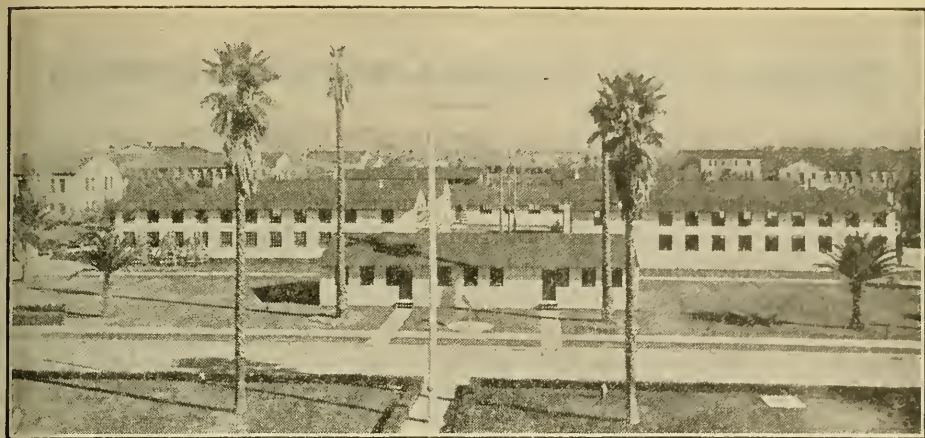
He was Secretary of the Pan American Federation of Labor.

He was elected the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico to the United States in 1932 and held that office until his death in 1939.

After he became Resident Commissioner he transferred his membership to Local Union 132, Washington, D. C.

WITH THE NATION in the second year of War, our military establishments are now located throughout the land. Barracks, mess halls, hospitals, churches and various other types of service buildings dot the horizon in every direction. Today the United States Army has carried out an army construction program valued at more than \$10,500,000,000. In all of this work, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have taken an important part and, along with army officers, contractors, architects, engineers and other craftsmen, "have done a magnificent job."

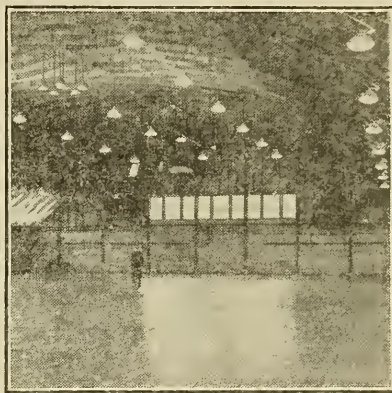




New Barracks in California



One of many Typical
Army Chapels



Note Ceiling of this
Big Gym

Somewhere in the U.S.A.



Progress of War Housing Construction Reviewed

DURING THE FIRST two months of this year 79,800 war housing units were completed and 109,200 were started, National Housing Administrator Blandford has announced. These figures include both privately financed and Government financed construction for war workers. Private building, in the two months, completed 23,000 units and started 17,200.

Construction of war housing is carried out under local quotas established by the NHA on the basis of labor migration data supplied by the War Manpower Commission and no new housing is authorized in localities where the WMC finds in-migration of war labor unnecessary or sufficient accommodations available. Occupancy of such housing projects is restricted to eligible war workers as defined by the NHA in consultation with the WPB and the WMC.

In developing its local war housing quotas, NHA schedules privately financed construction, if the units can be permanently absorbed by the community and if private builders can meet necessary wartime requirements. If private financing cannot handle the job because of occupancy conditions or temporary construction, NHA specifies financing, and the projects are built by private contractors under Government contract.

By the end of February, private builders had completed about 192,000 units, had another 73,000 under construction and another 150,000 scheduled for early starting. Of the latter, all but a few thousand have already been programmed for specific localities, and priorities are available for qualified projects.

Administrator Blandford said the recent amendments to the National Housing Act will make insured financing available for about 90,000 more privately built war housing units. These are the amendments just voted by Congress and approved by President Roosevelt; they increase FHA's war housing mortgage insurance authorization by \$400,000,000 and extend FHA's authority to insure such mortgages from July 1, 1943, to July 1, 1944.

The \$400,000,000 increase was requested by the NHA to assure adequate financing arrangements for the private units still to be started under the current NHA war housing program. On March 1, about 150,000 privately financed family units were still to be started under that program, and about 110,000 of these still required financing arrangements. As approximately 85 per cent of all private war housing is covered by FHA insurance, the \$400,000,000 increase will provide for the financing of about 900,000 of these.

Mr. Blandford emphasized that the increase in FHA's insurance authorization relates, however, only to the financing of NHA's current program, not to any new program. Estimates made by the WMC are now being analyzed by the NHA to determine what additional war housing construction will be required to meet further in-migrant housing needs after July 1.

The War Production Board explained that in curtailing less essential construction it has been trying to divert into channels which will con-

tribute directly to winning the war the vast amounts of material and labor which formerly had been expended in the large public and private construction programs.

If these nonmilitary and nonessential construction projects had not been halted, the aggregate demand of the projects for materials, labor, transportation, and technical and engineering services would have been so great as not only to jeopardize various military and essential civilian production programs, but to have forced behind schedule such critically essential war projects as the rubber program, the high-octane gasoline program, the aluminum and steel expansion programs, and the aviation program.

Among the types of projects which often divert materials, equipment, and manpower from direct war work, and which have been ordered deferred until after the war are highways, waterworks, sewage, housing, hospitals, schools, office buildings, flood control, river and harbor improvements, irrigation projects, recreation, and other similar works. Many civil improvements which were justified in depression days were found to be totally unwarranted in wartime, and were deferred. Industrial construction was closely screened and where projects imposed conflicting demands on the war effort they were deferred.

In all cases the criterion for approval of construction has been basically that of essentiality to the war program. If the work is necessary, it is approved; if it is unnecessary, it is disapproved. In applying the criterion, no narrow definition of essentiality has been used. Each project is examined in the light of its individual contribution.

Most parts of the construction industry not already exempt from price control will soon be removed from regulation, Price Administrator Brown announced.

Pointing out that most of the industry is now active in military construction and other Government building activities which have been exempt from regulation, Mr. Brown said a specific regulation over the entire construction field is no longer necessary. Wartime limitations on civilian construction and the drastic decline of contracting activity have almost completely eliminated the need for price control.

Certain construction activities which are factors in the preservation of rent ceilings (such as repair and maintenance services) will remain under the control of other price measures. The prices of materials purchased by the construction industry will also remain subject to applicable price regulations.

SEVEN ST. LOUIS Labor officials have received the United States Navy "Award of Merit" for their services in the local recruiting drive for the "Seabees," the Navy's construction battalions. The awards were made by Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, USN, Chief of the Navy Department's Bureau of Yards and Docks. Among the labor officials honored was E. C. Meinert, secretary of the Carpenters' District Council.

Reasons Given for Failure of Labor Peace Talks

(From The New York Times, April 3, 1943)

EXAMINATION of the texts of the "no raiding" proposals made in the last two days by the peace committees of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations showed today the reasons for the failure to reach an agreement.

The A. F. of L. suggested that where contracts have been entered into by either of the labor organizations the other shall not seek to "raid," nor shall "raids" be conducted by any union in a plant where either side has won a representation election.

The C. I. O. objected that this proposal would "freeze" possible collusive agreements entered into by a union with an employer. It suggested that there be no "raiding" between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., but proposed invoking of jurisdictional machinery established jointly by the peace committees on Dec. 2, with the Kaiser dispute the first case submitted.

The A. F. of L. committee refused to agree to the latter proposal, insisting that all wage agreements hitherto made between employers and employes shall be respected by both sides.

The A. F. of L. finally suggested that the proposals from both sides be adopted "as is" and be made the common policy. This was rejected by the C. I. O.

The C. I. O. group was headed by Philip Murray and the A. F. of L. group by Harry Bates.

The A. F. of L. proposal was as follows:

"It is the unanimous policy of this committee, in pursuing its objective, namely, labor unity, that there will be no raiding by the A. F. of L. where the C. I. O. has a contract or agreement or has won a representation election, and that in return there will be no raiding by the C. I. O. where the A. F. of L. has a contract or agreement or has won a representation election."

Following is the C. I. O. proposal:

"On Dec. 2, 1942, the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. peace committee in an effort to make its maximum contribution in the war and for the furtherance and protection of the conditions of the workers, entered into certain agreements establishing a joint A. F. of L.-C. I. O. commission to hear and decide any disputed jurisdictional differences that may arise between the two organizations.

"For the effectuation of this program and without in any way affecting the provisions of the agreement of Dec. 2, the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. peace committee today agree upon the following:

"(a) There shall be no raiding between the organizations. The joint A. F. of L.-C. I. O. committee established under the agreements of Dec. 2 to hear and determine any disrupted jurisdictional differences has been

directed to meet as soon as possible. Its first case shall be the one involving the Kaiser shipyards on the West Coast.

"(b) The Presidents of the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. should immediately seek to establish joint action on all issues directed toward an intensified prosecution of the war and a fuller participation of labor in the war effort.

"They should also seek to create similar committees on a local and State-wide basis throughout the nation. Such measures as total war mobilization, economic stabilization, manpower, organizing the unorganized, labor-management production committees and anti-labor legislation merit the immediate attention of such joint labor action."

American Shipbuilders Break All World Records

AMERICA'S shipbuilding industry has broken every world record for volume shipbuilding, according to the Maritime Commission's annual report.

The shipbuilding goal for 1943 has been set at nearly 19 million deadweight tons, but this can be stepped up to 20 million deadweight tons, the present shipyard capacity, if materials and supplies are available, the report continued. The report covers the 12-month period ending June 30, 1942, and also includes data on shipbuilding through December 31, 1942.

A total of 8,090,800 deadweight tons of merchant shipping were placed in service in 1942, exclusive of some 800 smaller craft and other vessels delivered to the armed services, the report declared.

Of the 746 Victory Fleet ships delivered by the end of last year, 542 were Liberty-type vessels, 62 tankers, 5 ore-carriers, 62 long range C-type ships, 55 cargo carriers for the British, 5 coastwise ships, and 15 special type craft. In addition, there were delivered special type vessels to the Army and Navy.

The report reveals that production of ships, under war pressure tempo, was stepped up to 713,900 tons in June, 1942, and to 1,200,000 deadweight tons in December, 1942, a production peak which beat all previous ship construction records.

Among the problems faced by the industry was training of personnel. The report reveals that 90 per cent of those who are now employed in ship construction had to be trained before they were employable. The total maritime shipyard personnel is now estimated to be well over half a million men and women.

Another problem was that of providing housing for thousands of persons who came to work in the shipyards. In many cases the yards were located on once wasteland and far from populated centers. Another problem was to arrange for transportation of workers to and from the shipyards. Severe housing shortages had to be tackled in 16 areas in which the Commission had plants.

This housing problem was met by an arrangement with the National Housing Agency for 100,000 dwelling units, of which 25 per cent were

completed in 1942. Another 50 per cent were under construction and partially available for occupancy. The remaining of 25 per cent were authorized but had not yet been built. In addition to this, the Commission sponsored construction of a limited number of dwelling units in areas where the need was most acute. A total of 12,560 units had been authorized and were under construction.

To meet the pressing need of transportation, the Commission established various types of new or supplemental transportation to take care of shipyard workers in various parts of the country.

Another phase of the ship problem is the recruitment and training of both licensed and unlicensed personnel for ships put into overseas service. These men are being trained in special Maritime Service Schools set up under the original program of the Commission but now under control of the War Shipping Administration. The training program is aided by the established state maritime academies. It is now estimated that more than 15,000 men have been given the benefit of these training courses. Refresher courses for former licensed and unlicensed seamen are also being recommended to aid them to return to the merchant marine service. At the same time, special schools for the training of some 2,000 radio operators have been established. Schools for the training of cooks and bakers are also in operation. All trainees receive pay plus subsistence and uniforms.

Seabees Did Great Work at Guadalcanal

High praise for the Navy Seabees for their work on Guadalcanal Island during the battle for the Solomons has come from a Marine Corps combat correspondent, Technical Sergeant James W. Hurlbut, who was on the island from last August until December.

The Sergeant said that the Seabees, who were recruited largely from the ranks of organized labor, did a fine job of working and fighting, emphasizing the fact that the Seabees dropped their tools and took up rifles when the occasion demanded such action.

"Frequently the Seabees would drop their tools, take rifles and go to the edge of a clearing to silence Jap snipers who had become 'annoying,'" the veteran fighting-writing Marine said. "At other times they would pitch in with their rifles and help the Marines when they were needed."

The Sergeant heaped words of praise on the members of the construction battalions for their work in completing the airfield and the building of roads, bridges and gun installations while under fire.

PRODUCTION of Naval anti-aircraft guns of all types in 1942 totalled more than 15 times the 1941 output. In every category production schedules for these weapons either are being met or exceeded thus far in 1943. If this pace continues, the 1943 output will better the 1942 record by more than 80 per cent. These figures, based on a report of the Navy Department's Bureau of Ordnance, include all the main types of Naval anti-aircraft armament.

The LUMBER INDUSTRY *Its History and Problems*

IF ANYBODY wants to start an argument around here, all that he needs to do is to get up and make a definite statement about the volume of timber in the Pacific Northwest, the date it is being cut, burned, or killed by bugs, and how fast it is growing. He will find almost any audience ready to tell him where he is wrong. However, no one should object to a good argument, so here it is. The figures are taken from the Resource Survey.

The Douglas-fir region, which is that part of Washington and Oregon west of the Cascade range, has a land area of 35 million acres; 29 million acres are forest land. Quite likely primeval forest covered almost all of it. Some of it was burned by the Indians, several million acres have been occupied for farms and towns. That enterprise is probably about over; all the land now in use for forests should be kept for that purpose.

About 26 million acres are commercial softwood forest land; that is, it will raise conifers of commercial size and quality. The subalpine forest lands and hardwood bottomlands along the streams need not be considered now.

Acresage Breakdown

Stands of sawtimber size occupy about $14\frac{1}{2}$ million acres. From Cape Flattery to the mouth of the Umpqua, western hemlock, western red-cedar, and Sitka spruce dominate, giving way about 15 miles inland to Douglas-fir. In the extreme south, ponderosa pine and sugar pine come in.

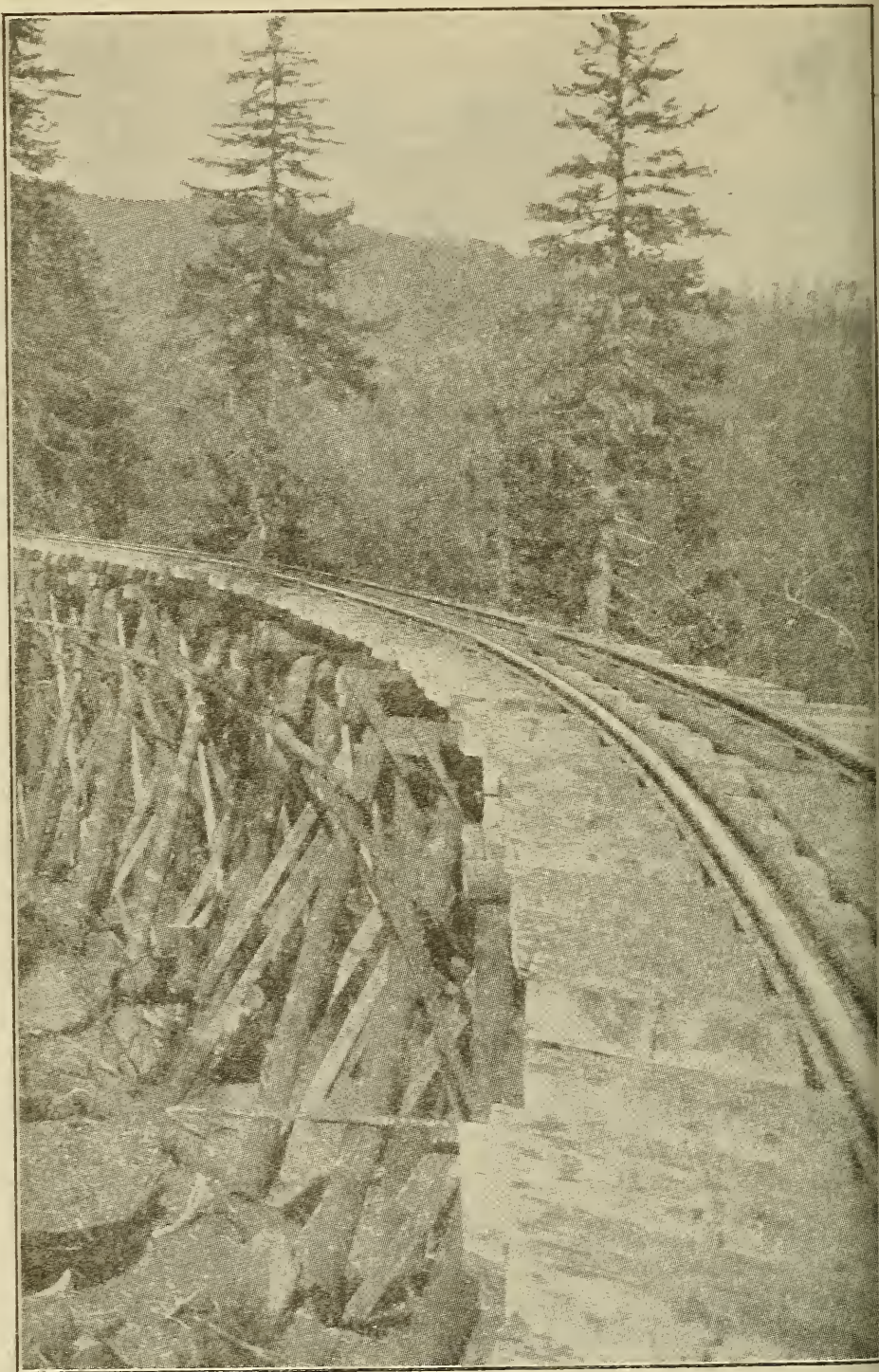
More than two-thirds of the sawtimber area is the Douglas-fir type; that is, it contains 60% or more of this species. Two-thirds of the 9 million acres of Douglas-fir sawtimber is old growth; the rest is second growth that was seedlings and saplings when the white men moved in. More than 7 million acres are less than sawtimber size. About 40% are well stocked, 45% medium stocked, and 15% poorly stocked. The remaining $4\frac{1}{2}$ million acres are unstocked. About half the 5.4 million acres that have been logged are stocked poorly or not at all.

Between 1920 and 1929, about 825 thousand acres were clear cut. They were examined in 1938, and about three-fifths the area was found to be not restocked. Old burns, previously classed as not restocking, had restocked at the rate of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ % per year.

The usual guess at the original stand is something like a trillion board feet; that is, 1,000 billion feet. About half of it is left. Probably 300 or 400 billion feet have been cut. The remainder of the half that is gone was burned, or the land where it stood was cleared for agriculture.

Diminish Rapidly

The sawtimber stand in 1938, leaving out lands that are reserved from cutting, like national parks, was 602 billion board feet, lumber tally. Of this, 598 billion feet was soft woods. About 485 billion feet was old



Rounding a Curve on a Temporary Logging Railroad

growth, and 115 billion feet second growth—that is 34% of the timber stand and 42% of the old growth conifers for the United States as a whole. The region has only 6% of the total commercial forest land area of the nation, so the above figures indicate the productive quality of the North Pacific region.

Logging has gone farthest in the Puget Sound, Grays Harbor, and Columbia River areas. A large part of the remaining timber is on the upper slopes and in the less accessible forests, or in Southern Oregon, a long way from salt water. This has started two trends—the transportation of logs for long distances to mills that have exhausted the nearby supply and the migration to new timber sources.

The stand of sawtimber in western Oregon is 240 billion board feet, in western Washington 262 billion feet. Seventy per cent of the Douglas-fir is in Oregon.

Current cutting drain has been estimated at 9 billion feet per year, lumber tally. Piling, shingles, poles, posts, fuel, and other items should be added to the ordinary figures for lumber production. Fire, windthrow and insects come to a half billion feet more. That makes 9.5 billion board feet. The loss from catastrophes, like the Tilamook fire and the Olympic blow-down, add another half billion feet, making an even 10 billion feet annually.

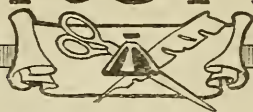
Growth Shown

The actual measurable growth that takes place in a year is estimated to be 2.7 billion board feet, when computations are confined to immature stands of sawtimber size. To put it differently, we have 11.7 million acres of mature forest where decay and loss balances growth, 10 million acres of young timber where all the growth takes place. This area is about half in timber of sawtimber size, and the 2.7 billion feet of annual growth takes place in this timber 16 inches in diameter and bigger. As the stands now below sawtimber size get to be sawtimber size, the measurable growth will increase. The remaining 4.4 million acres is idle deforested land. As it restocks, growth will get another boost, but a lot of it was logged over 20 years ago and still is not reforesting.

At some time when all the over-mature stands are cut, if the entire forest area is fully stocked, the growth might be 9.5 billion feet per year, or about the rate of present depletion. By adding the mature stand to the current annual growth, the permissible cut for the next 60 years is about 6.0 billion feet.

The Survey attached a number of interesting provisions to this prediction of an allowable cut. Some of them are that all merchantable timber killed by fire and insects will be salvaged, that no immature stands will be cut until the mature timber is disposed of, that lands now non-stocked will be reforested in the next ten years—and that is quite a hefty provision. It is assumed also that all lands logged from now on will be reforested by natural seeding or by planting within 10 years after the particular area has been cut over, and that no withdrawals of forest land from commercial timber production are made. Otherwise all forecasts are off. In the meantime, we seem to be overcutting about 30%.

Editorial



LUKE SCHNEIDER, Assistant Editor

Management's Responsibility

By William L. Hutcheson, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

DOWN THROUGH the years the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has never faltered in its duties or obligations to the Membership.

Through all the years the General Officers of the Brotherhood, comprising Management, have been *responsible* to the Membership.

The fact that Management has discharged its duties and met its obligations faithfully, has been due in large measure to the fact that Management has charted the course, and directed and coordinated the policies and manifold activities of the Brotherhood *on a sound business basis*.

When the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in 1881, one of its primary objects, as set forth in Section 2 of the Constitution, was "to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability" . . . of Members.

This constitutes a direct obligation upon the Brotherhood, an obligation that has been kept faithfully throughout the years, as records in the office of the General Treasurer reveal.

These records now show that to April 1 of this year 1943, the United Brotherhood has paid out the sum of \$20,513,344.32 in funeral and disability donations. A total of 116,553 donations have been made to beneficiaries from the General Fund of the Brotherhood.

Thus it will be seen that contrary to the belief of some few misinformed people even today, Management *does obtain* in the administration of the affairs of a labor organization.

The same underlying principles governing the administration of any successful private enterprise, financial institution or mercantile establishment, are adhered to by the General Officers of the Brotherhood in the careful administration of its affairs. This is Management's responsibility to the Members and to the public.

I PLEDGE allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

State Labor Legislation Reveals Organized Attack

State legislatures this year have considered a greater volume than ever before of bills affecting union labor activities. Never before have the fundamental rights and privileges of men and women who work for wages been under such concerted attack. Enemies of labor sought to harass the working people in almost every state, and in a few states some of the most restrictive legislation ever introduced in this country has been enacted.

Since many of these restrictions are regarded by leaders of all branches of labor as an invasion of the constitutional rights of citizens, their legality will be challenged in the courts, notably in Kansas and Colorado.

In a survey dealing with state legislation, the Division of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor sets forth that:

"A marked similarity exists in different states in certain bills dealing with particular aspects of industrial relations. Certain bills in different states are identical, while others are modified to a limited extent, indicating that the legislation stems from common sources interested in promoting measures in as many states as possible."

The "marked similarity" in the bills introduced in various states did not merely happen that way; it proves that even in this time of our greatest national peril, there are forces at work in the nation that would all but destroy Labor if they could; and at a time when national unity is vital if victory is to be won!

Continuing, the Department of Labor's survey states:

"Nine states have considered so-called 'anti-violence' bills which are almost identical—Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.

"An organization known as the Christian American Association has championed this bill, particularly in the Southern States.

"This bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any person by the use of threat or force or violence to prevent or attempt to prevent any person from engaging in a lawful vocation; or, for that purpose, for any person acting in concert with others to assemble at or near a place where a labor dispute exists.

"Such legislation"—and this is the comment of the Division of Labor Standards of the U.S. Department of Labor—"could be interpreted to prohibit picketing and strikes under cir-

cumstances usually recognized to be a proper exercise of constitutional rights."

Fortunately, the bill was defeated in the states of Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee and North Carolina, while Arkansas enacted the bill into law this year, following similar action by Texas in 1941 and Mississippi in 1942.

Many other measures seeking to hamstring labor have been introduced in other states and some of it has been enacted into law.

Labor cannot afford to ignore this situation.

In the words of our General President, William L. Hutcherson, "The moment organized labor ceases to exist as a free and independent body as the result of restrictive legislation every worker in the land will have his rights abolished and his living standard drastically curtailed; he will be a virtual slave and his leg irons will be restrictive legislation taking away his rights guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States. This can be abolished only by first destroying free trade unionism.

"We should constantly keep in mind that these are trying times. Calmness and deliberation must not be replaced by hysterical displays of empty patriotism, lest we suddenly awake and sadly realize that what we believe in and cherish, what our ancestors struggled for and established has been treacherously filched while we watched with eyes blinded by crafty propaganda."

That certain organized forces have taken advantage of the times in their desperate efforts to set labor back, there can be no doubt. We must, therefore, be ever more vigilant in the future.

T*ODAY'S* amazing volume of American output has never been equalled anywhere. Our production per man per hour far exceeds that of any other country, proving beyond a doubt that our system of free and voluntary labor is better than any compulsory plan.—
From the AFL Monthly Survey.

Federal Ruling Given In Wage-Hour Lumber Suit

A CASE OF INTEREST to lumber men throughout the country was decided in Federal District Court at Shreveport, La., April 15, 1943, with the filing of a 117-page opinion by Judge Gaston L. Porterie, dealing with the Fair Labor Standards Act in its application to wage reductions for company-owned commodities in sawmill towns.

The civil suit was brought by L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the wage and hour division, United States Department of Labor, against Peavy-Wilson Lumber Co., Inc., a Louisiana corporation engaged in the lumber manufacturing business at Holopaw, Osceola County, Fla.

An injunction was ordered, restraining the lumber company from continuing certain alleged violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, but the opinion of the court also exonerated the company of some of the charges brought by the administration.

The Court found that during the period from Oct. 24, 1938, through Oct. 31, 1941, the lumber company made numerous deductions from the wages of almost all of its employees, including deductions for coupons issued in lieu of cash wages, for rent of company-owned houses, for purchases at the company store, for drugs, for tools, for ice water and water coolers, for medical attention, and for loans and advances.

In the matter of rent deductions for the company-owned houses, the lumber company *had contended that the rent prices should be based* on the actual rental value of the houses, rather than on the purchase price paid for the houses which it had secured "*at a tremendous bargain.*" The Court ruled against the company on this item, citing that the act provided that rentals be based on the cost value of the property.

Regarding the coupons or scrip issued to employees the Court found that "for at least a year after the effective date of the act the company paid employees their earnings in scrip or coupons in lieu of cash, if the employee requested his pay between the regular bi-monthly pay days;" that these coupons could be *redeemed in cash only at 90 per cent* face value and the company profited by discount of coupons.

The company was exonerated of any violations of the act in the conducting of the company store and the community medical service. Findings of the Court also favored the company in ruling that employees who incurred overtime merely in the travel time used in getting to places of employment, were not entitled to overtime pay.

In granting the injunction Judge Porterie held that although the violations of the act had been discontinued, the defendant was "not yet a decided convert to and far from being an apostle of the act."

"Though we are very familiar with and do recognize the fine executive virtues of the present head of the company we believe that because of his temperament and disposition it would be better to issue the writs," the opinion stated.

The company is said to employ an average of 325 persons, exclusive of executive, office and company store employees. Lumber sales of the

company were cited at between \$800,000 and \$900,000 annually during the years 1938 and 1941, in interstate commerce.

Judge Porterie expressed the opinion that the case "is rehearsive of all points that might arise in the application of the F.L.S.A. in the operation of a typical southern pine sawmill in the southeast of the United States," and that "results of this case should be uplifting of conditions."

"However," he concluded, "the minimum wage is, to begin with, so low that social reformers are prone to expect too much improvement in living conditions from its application. The minimum wage should be higher in order that better standards of living be attained."

Corrects Misrepresentation Regarding Incentives

ALL GROUPS in the nation should remember that "it is Hitler and Tojo they ought to be fighting, not training their sights on fellow Americans," declared L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division of the U.S. Department of Labor, in an address recently before a joint labor and industry meeting at Springfield, Mass.

Excerpts from the address follow:

"American Industry, management and labor together, have done a stupendous job in this war. We have to do better. We have to have more production and still more production. But in getting it, in setting ourselves to the stern task of getting still more production, there is no reason we should blind ourselves to the really splendid job we have done to date.

"When you are climbing a hill and you still have a distance to go to get over the hump, it may hearten you to consider the progress you have already made.

"As I read the newspapers, however, it sometimes seems to me as if a good many of them feel as if all our toil so far on the home front had been a flat failure. I see denunciations of American labor. Sometimes I see denunciations of American management. Now I say to you that neither of these furthers better production. I say to you that these gentlemen of the press and these gentlemen who use the press had better try to remember that it is Hitler and Tojo they ought to be fighting, not training their sights on fellow Americans. . . .

"Actually, we must all do better to bring a free world to free men. Our war production has already astonished our enemies. They thought we couldn't stick to our last. They thought we would get to fighting among ourselves instead; and some of our current controversialists in the press seem to be doing their best to fulfill their fondest hopes. I say to them, let's have just one war at a time; let's save their private war, if they have one, until after the victory. . . .

"You have read that "absenteeism" costs more in production than strikes. Now I ask you, what kind of a statement is that? Naturally, the better the record on strikes, the more that would be true. That simply

puts labor in the position of the man who was asked if he had left off beating his wife.

"Strikes have represented less than one tenth of 1 per cent of our total war production. You must separate out the unavoidable absences before the figure can be fairly used as a condemnation of anybody. Accidents, mostly preventable, result in the costly loss of millions of man-hours a year. We must remember that we have drawn into our labor force in this gigantic productive effort many people who have not ordinarily in the past considered themselves in the labor market, women with family responsibilities, for instance. It is most important that community facilities, stores, banks, and so forth, adjust their hours so these workers do not have to be absent from the job to conduct their necessary business.

"Constructive work to cut down unnecessary absences must go on, is going on and must become increasingly effective. But the method, most certainly, is not to cut down on incentives for the worker. I am always amazed at the people who in one breath bemoan the wartime limit on gross incomes above \$67,200, because they say this will end incentive, while in the next breath they demand that the overtime incentive to greater production for the worker be abolished. . . .

"I want to take up here just one misrepresentation of the Fair Labor Standards Act that was made in a recent speech before the New York State Legislature in Albany. I have the honor and the duty of administering the Fair Labor Standards Act and I have the duty to scotch this misrepresentation here and now. The statement was made and I quote that 'Experience has proved that manufacturers in many industries who are operating on the incentive plan are showing an increase in production per manpower hour of at least 33 1-3 per cent over those operating under the Wage and Hour Law.'

"There then followed a calculation with some astronomical figures intended to indicate how this would free so-and-so many workers. Now this is pure hokum. The fact is that thousands upon thousands of employers use incentive plans under the Fair Labor Standards Act and there is nothing whatsoever in the Act that stops the use of incentive plans. All the incentive plans that are in operation in this country in the manufacture of goods for interstate commerce are of necessity under the Fair Labor Standards Act and I tell you this simple fact that anyone who states or implies in a public forum that incentive plans are not working under the Fair Labor Standards Act is either recklessly ignorant or deliberately hoping to confuse.

"Now, actually the Wage and Hour Law's overtime provisions represent a most effective force in keeping down absences in industry. Those who want to scrap this law and at the same time get rid of absenteeism seem to forget that historically, years before this law was passed, time and one-half for overtime was introduced into union contracts and was characteristic of wide segments of American industry."

ABOUT \$73 billion dollars worth of goods and services will be available to the American public this year, although our national income will hit the peak of \$132 billion.

Bits and Quips

One \$18.75 War Bond will supply a Navy flyer with a fur-lined flying jacket.

Ceiling prices for foxes, squirrels, and some birds such as crows and gulls which, before the war, were not regarded as fit for human consumption, have been fixed by the Swedish Price Board.

The Japanese have forcibly drafted 800,000 able-bodied Chinese "to help them exploit resources in the occupied areas in China and the South Seas," the Chungking radio charged in a recent broadcast.

Because many people don't have time to study rationing regulations to determine what the rules are and what they have, a Scranton, Pa., Local is now running classes on rationing. Exactly 165 registrations have been received and attendance ranges from 25 to 50 at each class.

The Russian armament industry has "successfully completed" its March production quota, which was 35 per cent higher than in February, the Russian Khabarovsk radio said in a domestic broadcast.

Juvenile delinquency has multiplied almost 500% in France since the Nazis occupation, admitted Laval's Secretary of State, Rear Adm. Platon, in a newspaper article.

Overheard at a recent poker game: "I'll see your pound of coffee and raise you a T-bone steak and one can of beans."

With the labor shortage growing more acute, Finland plans to employ women as policemen, declares a Finnish newspaper. Another newspaper revealed that some of the quotas Finland must fill in timber and wood products for the Nazis are "so high that the respective industries will be strained to the utmost to fulfill deliveries," reports the OWI.

Reducing sizes and stock items of grocers' and variety bags will save about 80,000 tons of wood pulp and use of 4,000 freight cars in 1943.

After the clergyman with whom he was playing a round of golf had completely missed the ball several times, the late U.S. Supreme Court Justice John Marshall Harlan looked intently into his fast-reddening face. The justice said quietly, "Reverend, it's the most profane silence I ever knew."

Labor Urged to Develop Recreational Plans

By HOWARD BRAUCHER

President, National Recreation Association

ONE OF THE MOST severe problems facing industry today is that of providing adequate community recreational facilities for war workers. Home recreation is either difficult or impossible for many people living in emergency accommodations. Some communities have fewer recreation areas than before the war, as industrial playing fields have been used for plant expansion and parks and playgrounds have been appropriated for military use.

The growing employment of women in industry has created a major problem in the day and night care of children. Nursery schools solve part of the problem, but not that of the boys and girls of school age with time on their hands when school is out. Unless recreation programs are provided for boys and girls of school age whose parents work in war plants, a rising tide of juvenile delinquency may be expected.

Many workers, especially the young, are earning more money than they have before. In their hands this new wealth can lead to undesirable and sometimes harmful activities unless wholesome recreation opportunities are made available to them. Also, unless these opportunities are provided, their long commuting and working hours leave them with little incentive to use their leisure constructively.

Recreation programs are carried on by private organizations, labor unions, industries, workers' recreation organizations, associations representing several labor unions or industries, many of which use the facilities of municipal recreation departments where those departments exist.

But municipal programs cannot exist without public support, especially under the heavier burdens of war conditions. Labor has such an important stake in the recreation of its workers that it cannot afford to let public departments, which serve all the people, fail because of inadequate financial support.

The workers themselves in many communities can help to solve this problem by:

1. Taking steps to establish recreation departments in cities where there has been no official provision made for recreation.
2. Urging the appropriation of adequate municipal funds to provide satisfactory community recreation programs, including service to industrial and other workers.
3. Serving as leaders or as helpers in the recreation set-up.
4. Insisting that only trained, competent workers be employed by the municipality for recreation service.
5. Securing the appointment of a man or woman who thoroughly understands the point of view of labor to the advisory or administrative body responsible for the municipal recreation program.
6. Cooperating with employers in providing facilities and in conducting activities to supplement the municipal program.
7. Assisting workers' organizations to secure necessary recreation leadership and indoor and outdoor recreation facilities where such service is not otherwise available.

Elizabeth, N. J., Building Tradesmen Erect U.S.O. Canteen in Thirteen Days

More than 200 members of the Building Trades Council of Elizabeth, N. J., contributing their labor, recently completed the erection of a U.S.O. Canteen, estimated to be worth \$8,000, in thirteen working days.

The building was formally dedicated on April 26, and among those honored was George F. Coughlin, business agent of Local Union No. 715 of the U.B., and also chairman of the board of business agents of the Building Trades Unions of Elizabeth which furnished all of the labor gratuitously for the project. The canteen is equipped with kitchen, shower and rest room facilities for all service men.

When Brother Coughlin, representing the building trades, turned the keys to the Canteen over to the city following its completion, a citation for distinguished service was presented to him by Judge Edward A. McGrath, U.S.O. chairman. The citation was presented "in recognition of the fact that the entire work of erecting the building was donated by workmen of the building trades without charge or expense of any kind.

"That same spirit by which labor donated this building is the spirit demonstrated by our men on the battlefields," said Judge McGrath. *"It is loyal devotion to their country on the part of labor and of all Americans that will win this war in the shortest possible time."*

Miami Unionists Rebuild Red Cross Headquarters

A report from Miami, Fla., has just described how members of the Building Trades, working after hours and on Saturdays and Sundays, transformed a dilapidated tumble-down building into a sprightly, up-to-minute headquarters for the Miami Red Cross.

Mrs. Beatrice N. Vines, Director of the Miami Red Cross, told how the Red Cross had acquired a building "that was in terrible shape." She appealed to the Miami Building Trades and they responded in characteristic fashion.

Carpenters, painters and plumbers, instantly took over. They worked at night and over the week-end pitching in with enthusiasm. Almost miraculously they made the conversion. "The Building Trades," declared Mrs. Vines, "completely renovated the building without one cent of cost to the Red Cross, and saving the organization hundreds of dollars." In recognition of this gift by the AFL Building Trades, according to Sam R. Covington, Regional Director of the Labor League for Human Rights for the South Atlantic area, a suitable plaque will be placed in the reception room of the headquarters.

APPROXIMATELY one-third of the doctors in active full-time practice in the United States have entered the armed services, the OWI reported. As the size of our Army and Navy increases, more will be called, according to the OWI.

Official Information



**General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, **T. M. GUERIN**
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, **R. E. ROBERTS**
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, **WM. J. KELLY**
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**
10348 1/2 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Third District, **HARRY SCHWARZER**
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, **ROLAND ADAMS**
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Letters to the General President

**LAW OFFICES OF
GATES AND GATES
THE FARMERS LOAN & TRUST CO. BLDG.
COLUMBIA CITY, INDIANA**

*Mr. William L. Hutcheson, President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana*

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

Through a mutual friend, I received a copy of the April issue of "The Carpenter," and I have read with a great deal of interest your editorial comment contained therein "Management in 1881-1943."

If all unions were as well organized as yours and as conservative in their viewpoint and as fair with their members as yours has been through the years, the labor problem in America would not at all be a serious one.

I want to congratulate you on this splendid editorial.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

RFG:b

Ralph F. Gates.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Room 2017
Tempo "S"

March 29, 1943

Mr. William L. Hutcheson, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America
222 E. Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

The energetic and positive steps taken by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to comply with the provisions of Limitation Order L-244, as it affects "The Carpenter," is a very splendid demonstration of that full co-operation I have learned to expect of organized labor.

I want you to know I sincerely appreciate your fine attitude and your prompt acceptance of the limitations we feel it necessary to place on our industry at present.

Should increased membership create a new problem, please be assured you will receive from this Division the fullest consideration, in the same spirit you have evidenced in the present instance.

Sincerely yours,

W. G. Chandler, Director
Printing and Publishing Division

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | | | |
|------|--------------------|------|-------------------------|
| 1681 | Sacramento, Calif. | 3098 | Kinzua, Ore. |
| 3095 | Tuscaloosa, Ala. | 1705 | Mahone Bay, N. S., Can. |
| 2743 | Memphis, Tenn. | 1727 | Childress, Tex. |
| 1692 | Galesburg, Ill. | 1756 | Kendallville, Ind. |
| 3096 | Bristol, Tenn. | 1758 | Brockville, Ont., Can. |
| 3097 | Russellville, Ark. | 1762 | Streator, Ill. |
| 1696 | Hammond, Ind. | | |

I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., has announced that the labor press is giving all-out cooperation in the campaign to send free Union Label cigarettes to our fighting men overseas. Letters are pouring in by the thousands from fighting men on all battlefronts thanking labor unionists for the free cigarettes they are sending. More than one million and a half cigarettes are being contributed daily by members of labor unions throughout the nation.

Today, talk is cheap but it still takes real hard money to buy War Stamps and Bonds."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

- Brother Lewis Ray Allison, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother R. E. Ball, Local No. 1534, Petersburg, Va.
Brother Fred Billroth, Local No. 1373, Flint, Mich.
Brother Bert B. Eynum, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother Frank O. Casiday, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother Charles E. Cassel, Jr., Local No. 655, Key West, Fla.
Brother W. E. Chappel, Local No. 1534, Petersburg, Va.
Brother Charles Choitz, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother Frederic Dalpe, Local No. 96, Springfield, Mass.
Brother James G. Gardner, Local No. 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Brother M. F. Goodrich, Local No. 185, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother Robert Harwood, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Frederick H. McCrea, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Stephen R. Miller, Local No. 368, Allentown, Pa.
Brother Theo Olk, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother William Perleberg, Local No. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.
Brother L. H. Proake, Local No. 185, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother Alfred Richards, Local No. 1067, Port Huron, Mich.
Brother Herbert Stevenson, Local No. 453, Auburn, N. Y.
Brother James E. Vergon, Local No. 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

"The End of a Perfect Night" for Local Union 257, New York, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

On the evening of December 5, 1942, Local Union 257 of New York City, N. Y., held its annual entertainment and dance at the Central Opera House, 205 East 67th Street.

By agreement between the campaign director of the USO and the Arrangements Committee of Local Union 257, this Entertainment and Dance was to be held for the benefit of the USO. That is, all money collected over and above the actual expenses of running the affair was to be donated to the USO.

The affair was a huge success, subsequently and on March 5, 1943, when the affairs of the Entertainment and Dance were completed and a final report had been made to the Local Union, a check for the sum of \$2,-646.27 was turned over to the Treasurer of the United Service Organization, Inc.

Mr. Badge, Executive Secretary of the USO said, "This is one of the most successful affairs ever held by a local union of labor for the USO. But then you can always count on labor coming through."

It indeed was a happy and glorious night for the 3000 members and their wives and friends of Local Union 257 and we take this means of expressing our thanks and gratitude to those who in any way contributed to our success.

Fraternally yours,

Local Union 257.

Jolin J. Towers, Recording Secretary,

Elmira, N. Y., Local 532 Celebrates 43rd Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

On March 26, 1943, Local No. 532 celebrated its 43rd Anniversary with a Dance for its members and families.

At our quarterly meeting we were honored by the presence of six of our oldest members, four of them being charter members. Brother Edward Sweet, a charter member was also the first president of Local No. 532.

We have 35 members in the Armed forces, many more who expect to be called soon. At Christmas time we sent these members a money order for \$5.00, which was received with great thanks by these boys. I try to correspond with them at least once a month.

Recently we purchased two cases of cigarettes to be sent to boys in Foreign Service.

Fraternally yours,

Warren M. Mayhood, Rec. Sec.,

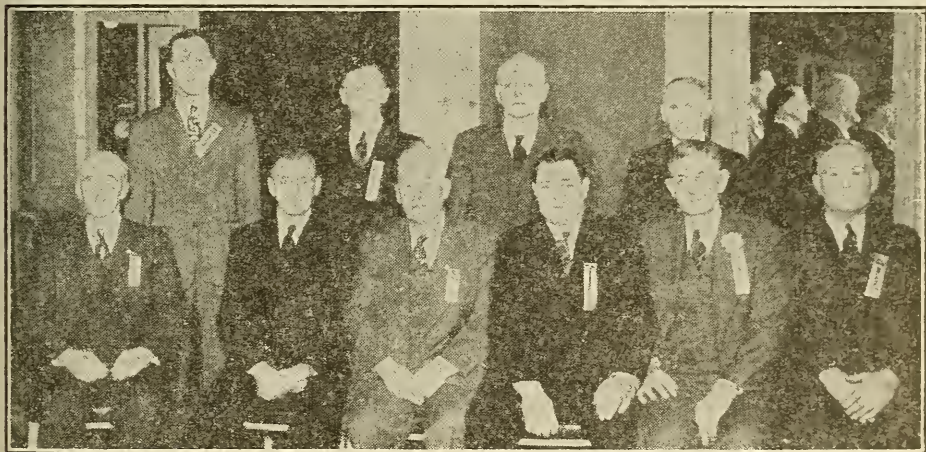
L. U. No. 532, Elmira, N. Y.

Omaha Local 253 Celebrates 50th Anniversary

Local Union No. 253 of Omaha, Nebr., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary of continuous organization in the City of Omaha on March 6 in the main ball room of the Hotel Fontenelle. More than 500 members and their ladies and many distinguished guests were present. The banquet was served at 7:00 P.M. The Reverend Everett Jackman, pastor of the Hanscom Park M.E. Church, gave the invocation.

At the close of the banquet Jack Jones, former Welch miner and internationally known lecturer and writer, addressed the gathering. The anniversary meeting was then opened with President Charles Carder presiding. Recording Secretary Fay F. Bowerman called the roll of charter officers as of fifty years ago. The minutes of the first meeting of the Local were then read by the Secretary. Many letters and messages of congratulation were read under the head of communications.

Under the head of appropriations, the buying of \$5,000 in War Bonds, which had been authorized at the previous regular meeting, was enthus-



Officers of Omaha Local 253 are pictured above. Front row, left to right, Elmer Hess, Treasurer; Peter Johnson, Conductor; Charles Carder, President; Cecil Mathews, Vice President; Fay F. Bowerman, Recording Secretary, and Joseph J. Kavan, Trustee.

Back row, standing, left to right, David W. Chadwell, Business Agent; Jens Pedersen, Warden; Ernest Bowerman and Anton Sorensen, Trustees.

astically endorsed by the members present. This additional block of bonds increased the Local's investment in United States War Bonds to \$12,000 and raised the total for the Carpenter organizations in the district to \$41,000.

The guest speakers were introduced as candidates for honorary membership under the head of propositions for membership. Mayor Dan B. Butler was the first speaker and complimented the carpenters of the city, not only for their skill in the construction of actual buildings but also for their untiring efforts in building up civic welfare in the City of Omaha.

Other speakers were Roy M. Brewer, President of the Nebraska State Federation of Labor; W. Boyd Jones, President of the Associated Gen-

eral Contractors; Walter Andrews, President of the Nebraska State Council of Carpenters; Gordon Preble, President of the Omaha Central Labor Union; and David W. Chadwell, President of the Omaha Building and Construction Trades Council.

Under the head Good of the Order, General Executive Board Member R. E. Roberts, the honor guest of the evening, gave an interesting talk on the progress and achievements of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters during the past fifty years and the important part which our Brotherhood is taking in helping our Government and our allies to win the war.

The members of the Local with thirty or more years of continuous membership were specially honored at this time. The Local has forty-



Seated together at the banquet table for the 50th anniversary celebration of Local 253 were, left to right, Walter Andrews, President of the Nebraska State Council of Carpenters; the Rev. Everett Jackman; Elmer Hess and Mrs. Hess; Ernest Bowerman; Mr. Jackman, Jack Jones, Roy Brewer, President of the Nebraska State Federation of Labor; Mayor Dan B. Butler of the City of Omaha; President Charles Carder; R. E. Roberts, Member General Executive Board; Mr. and Mrs. Fay F. Bowerman; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Mathews; Mr. and Mrs. David W. Chadwell, and Gordon Preble, President of Omaha C. L. U.

nine members having this distinction. The Local Union had provided beautiful sterling silver emblem pins for each of these veteran members. Brother Roberts made the presentation. The meeting closed with the singing of patriotic songs.

The entertainment feature was a floor show presented by talented entertainers from the local radio station under the direction of Lyle DeMoss. The ball room was then cleared and those present enjoyed themselves until a late hour in the morning with music and dancing.

Fiftieth Anniversary Committee:

David W. Chadwell
Anton Sorensen

Cecil R. Mathews
Fay F. Bowerman

This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

Bergen County (N. J.) Carpenters Praised for War Bond Purchases

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Bergen County District Council of Carpenters, Hackensack, N. J., takes pride in forwarding to you, the following copy of a communication recently received from Mahony-Troast Construction Co., of Wright Plant No. 7. We sincerely hope you will give so worthy an achievement the publicity it justly deserves.

Quote:

"Bergen County District Council
36 Bergen Street,
Hackensack, N. J.

Dear Sir:

"In reply to your letter of March 11th, it is with great pleasure that I notify you that since Plant No. 7 was started up until March 8th, the carpenters have shown enviable record in the purchase of Bonds and Stamps. A total of 14% of the carpenter payroll was deducted for the purchase of Bonds. In the amount deducted, the carpenters were able to purchase \$289,850.00 maturity value of Bonds. In addition to this excellent record and prior to the inception of bond deductions, the carpenters purchased \$13,940.00 in Defense Savings Stamps.

"I might also add that on December 1st, a bond drive was conducted at Plant No. 7, at which time the carpenters showed a bond deduction of the weekly payroll amounting to 26%, which was the highest percentage of the trades at the job.

"I am sure you are also proud of this very excellent record.

Very truly yours,

Defense Plant Corporation
Acting by and Through
Mahony-Troast Const. Co.
(Signed) Gerard Beiman
Bond Dept."

New Orleans Local 1846 has over 208 Members in Armed Forces

Editor, The Carpenter:

More than 208 members of our Local are now in the Armed Forces of our country.

We are proud to state that we are paying these boys' dues while they are serving their country. We would appreciate any notice you might give to this fact in our monthly journal, The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,

J. B. Duckworth, Financial Secretary.
Carpenters' Local Union 1846.

Gadsden, Ala., Local 1371 Has 31 Men in Service

Editor, The Carpenter:

Other Locals are reporting to The Carpenter the work they are doing for an all-out war effort and our Local feels that they are doing their part for our district.

We have seen 31 of our young men leave their homes and families to go and fight for our country. We are back of these boys—buying Bonds, not only as a Local but every member is buying every Bond or Stamp he possibly can buy. Our men have been called upon to do many jobs for the different organizations that are so important today—the USO and the War Bond office. They have put up shelves in the Soldiers' Center, built lawn chairs and are doing general repair work on the Club itself. Each member donated to the Red Cross War Fund and the Local turned over a membership fee for each boy in service. We are mailing membership cards, with friendly letters, to each boy wherever he may be.

One Gold Star mars our Honor Roll but we pray his life may not have been sacrificed in vain but that our men will find new strength to work harder, to keep their work going full speed.

One of our members serving with the "SeaBees" was recently sent a copy of The Carpenter as he never failed to read it from cover to cover each month. He read every word and then passed it along to each one in his Battalion to read and enjoy. In expressing his thanks for it he said that each boy felt that their respective Local had extended a warm hand-clasp across the war-torn seas to him.

We are daily doing our part, answering any call for help that may come to us where we can be of service, and thank God for the rights and privileges of freedom, fraternity and peace which are ours.

Fraternally yours,

Lida Goodman, Secty.
L. U. No. 1371.

Member of Newport (Ky.) Local for 50 Years

Editor, The Carpenter:

Members of Local 698 wish to call your attention to the record of Brother Andrew Wald of Local 698. He started doing carpenter work at the age of 16, served four years as a registered apprentice until 1891. He was initiated Dec. 22, 1892, as a journeyman in Local 698 and has been a member of that local ever since. He has never taken out a clearance card, never has been arrears in dues, and never was fined for anything. He has held various offices and was elected treasurer fifteen years ago which office he still holds, which we think is some record and should be printed in The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,

George Eicher, Recording Secretary.
Newport, Ky.

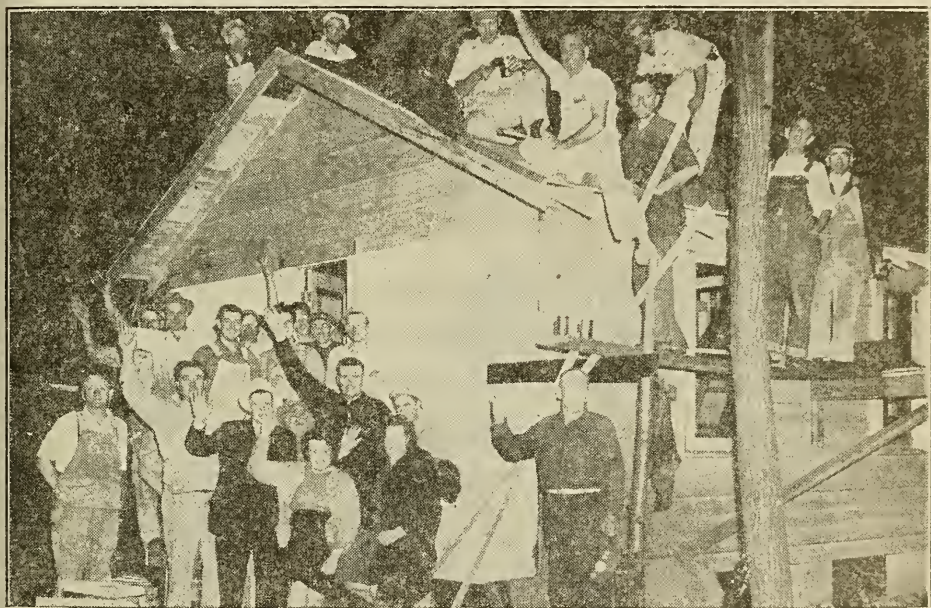
House That Friendship Built

Because 50 fellow workers proved to be true friends, Franklin Waite, 42-year-old Lake county, Ohio, soldier, is now the possessor of a new home, one that Mr. Waite feared would never be built until his return from the army.

It stands in a leafy grove where his wife, Mrs. Alice Waite, and his daughter, Pearl, 18, now reside. Several weeks ago the cottage was only a stack of lumber and mere hope.

Mr. Waite was called to report for army examination. Examined at Cleveland, he was accepted.

There lay the pile of lumber for the house he intended to build in spare time this fall.



After their regular day's work recently this group of carpenters helped to build a house for the family of Franklin Waite at Painesville, O.

Waite was popular with the men working on the plant construction project. The carpenters, all members of Local 404 of Lake county, Ohio, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, saw that their friend needed a lift—a big lift.

They then went into action. John Wallie of Painesville, who is union steward, led a contingent out to Fairgrounds Rd. several evenings after they left their regular job. The carpenters, about 50 altogether, sawed and fitted. The grove rang with their hammer blows.

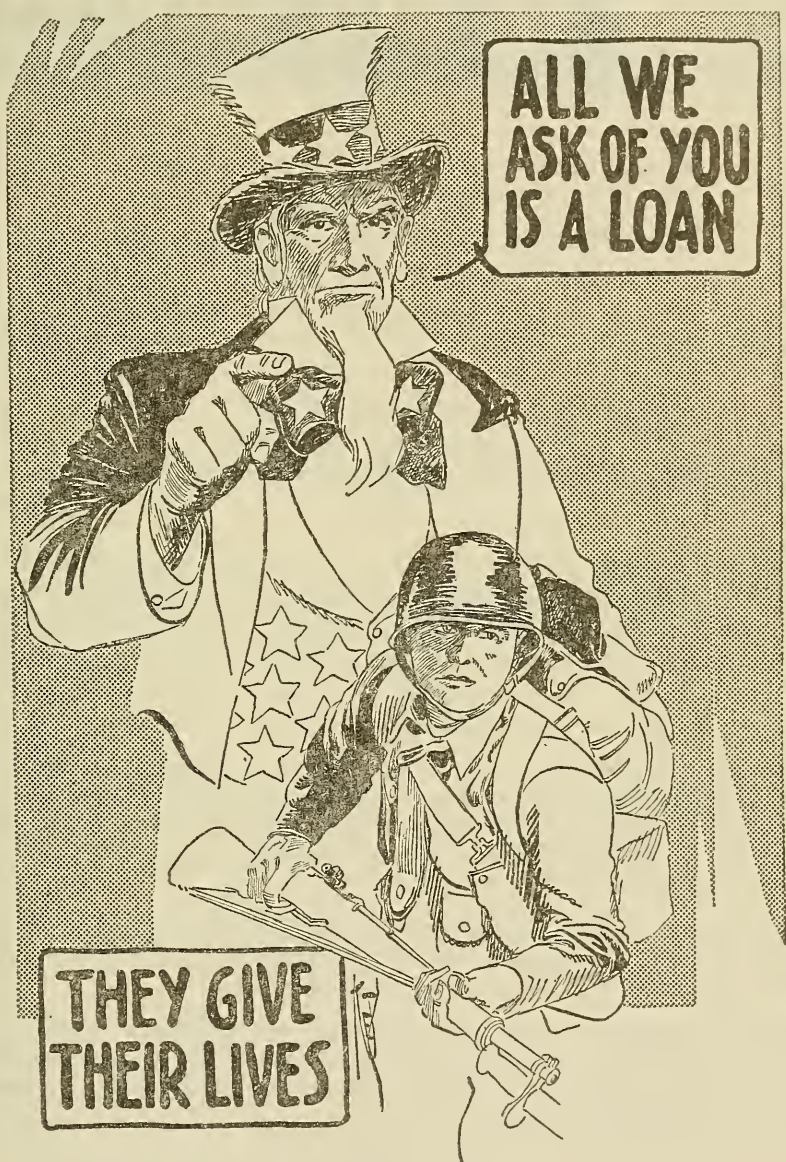
They had a lot of fun and the little house in the grove rose as if by magic. It was their farewell gift to Franklin Waite, who is now serving them and the nation.

HELL *has broken loose!*

Your sons and daughters are now in the armed forces, or soon will be. Lives are at stake. Some have given that last full measure of devotion to their country and others are preparing to make that sacrifice. Now we stand, a free people, determined to remain free, facing a vicious enemy. We have but one choice; the day has come to conquer or submit. **WE SHALL NOT SUBMIT!** If there is one thing that the American People desire, it is Peace; but we are a long way from Peace, and there remains a big job to be done. Standing side by side with the United Nations, we shall batter down, down to abject surrender, the Axis Powers, white and yellow; then, and only then, can we think of Peace. In the meantime, it is our duty as civilians to support to the limit of our ability and resources the men and women of our armed forces. This we are sure, you and all of us throughout the country will continue to do. It is our duty! Let us do our duty faithfully and well.

Buy War Bonds--Stamps

J. R. S.





THE bravest battle that ever was fought;
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
It was fought by the mothers of men.

—Joaquin Miller—The Bravest Battle

Auxiliaries Are All-Out for Victory

By MRS. HERMAN H. LOWE

President American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor

THE AMERICAN Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor is broadening its policies to include active participation in every war and peace effort. Our members are cooperating with the American Federation of Labor in an all-out effort to win an early victory, to secure a just peace, and by economic planning to obtain greater security for workers in the post-war period.

Since the adoption of the "War Activities" program at our convention in St. Louis, last June, a voluntary campaign of collective effort has highlighted the activities of AFWAL members. Of course, it is supplemental to and compatible with the emergency program evolved by the various government agencies.

As president of the AFWAL, I have accepted invitations to serve on consumer-advisory committees of the Office of Price Administration, Standards Division and the War Production Board.

Secretary-Treasurer I. M. Ornburn has been appointed by the Office of Price Administration to serve on its Labor Policy Committee. He is also a member of the Labor Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

No greater incentive to double and redouble civilian efforts of the women's auxiliaries of labor unions could be given than a cablegram from General Douglas MacArthur, addressed to the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, in which he said: "Without the inspiration of the women of America, victory would be impossible."

The AFWAL is all-out for that Victory!

Equal Pay for Women Protects Wage Standards

MORE THAN 500 companies have equalized rates paid to women with rates paid to men for comparable work under the authority of the National War Labor Board's general order which permits such wage or salary adjustments without prior WLB approval. This order has been the basis for equalizing rates paid to more than 18,000 women, reports received by the Board up to the middle of March showed.

The "equal pay" principle has been advocated since women first trooped into industrial work during the last war. Since then it has been recognized that the women who replace soldiers in industry must be protected against a deterioration of working standards. The Government and labor unions—and in many cases management—recognize this need, both as justice to the women workers and as a guarantee to soldiers that their wage rates will be maintained when they return from the front.

The form of "equal pay" clause most frequently ordered by the War Labor Board reads: "Wage rates for women shall be set in accordance with the principle of equal pay for comparable quantity and quality of work on comparable operations."

Women now constitute over 25 per cent of the country's total labor force, and it is estimated that by December of this year over 17,000,000 women will be at work, constituting nearly 28 per cent of the total employment in the United States. Of those 17,000,000, more than 5,000,000 will be in direct war work.

In particular war industries, the increased employment of women is even more impressive. Compared with 4,000 women employed in aircraft factories at the time of Pearl Harbor, there are 185,000 today.

Open Drive Against Off-the-Job Accidents

To combat a major cause of absenteeism in war industries, the National Safety Council has launched the most ambitious campaign against off-the-job accidents in the history of the safety movement. In announcing the off-the-job accident campaign, Col. John Stilwell, president of the Council, asserted that off-the-job mishaps are as preventable as work accidents and that their prevention is just as vital to victory.

In 1942 a total of 29,000 workers met death in off-the-job accidents, as compared with 18,500 killed at work. Of 41,100,000 non-fatal injuries to workers, 2,350,000 occurred off-the-job.

"This toll," said Colonel Stilwell, "represents not only a huge loss of productive power, but also a tremendous amount of human tragedy and suffering. The man hours of work lost in these off-the-job accidents to workers last year were sufficient to have built 12,600 heavy bombers."

WIVES of American workers may be serving their families such exotic dishes as shark steaks and sea mussels soon, says the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries. Both are food, and should help the shortage.

Minneapolis Auxiliary 152 Celebrates 17th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings from the Ladies of Auxiliary No. 152 of Minneapolis, Minn. Our Auxiliary celebrated its 17th birthday on Wednesday, March 24th at our hall. We had supper at 6:30, after which the time was passed socially. Our Auxiliary is gradually growing.

Nellie Christianson, Recording Secretary.

Army Service Forces Increases Number of Women Workers

Women now constitute approximately 70 per cent of all civilian employes of the Army Service Forces in Washington and 30 per cent of all ASF personnel in the field, James P. Mitchell, director of the Industrial Personnel Division, ASF, has announced.

Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the Army Service Forces is increasing the number of women being used for many kinds of manual labor, and already has well under way a program which will make possible the replacement of men fit for military duty by women.

Citing the Ordnance Department as an example, Mr. Mitchell said that 35 per cent of its field workers are women.

"These women are driving pick-up trucks and repairing automobiles at depots, grinding lenses, operating lathes and testing heavy artillery, drawing maps, running machines and acting as guards on military property; in fact, performing a large variety of work formerly regarded as the exclusive role of men and for which in many instances, women were for some reason or other considered unfitted or incapable. Total war has totally exploded some of these rusty industrial myths."

Child Care Plan Launched in New York

A \$15,000,000 program to provide care for the children of women working in war industries was approved by the New York State War Council, composed of representatives of government, labor and industry.

The program is to be financed one-third by the state, one-third by localities and one-third by parents. In the event that federal funds are made available, the state's share will be reduced by that amount. The cost of child care under the program is estimated at a maximum of \$275 a year for each child between 2 and 5 years of age and \$100 a year for school children over 5.

The centers will be open to all children whose mothers are working either in war industries or in manpower shortage areas.

NUMBER OF WOMEN wage earners in California manufacturing industries advanced to nearly 200,000 in February. A total of 196,800 female factory workers were employed in February, representing not only the largest number, but also the largest proportion of total wage earners recorded to date, 23.8 per cent.

Wood-Carrying Festival In Swiss Lotschen Valley

IN THE TINY villages of the Lotschen Valley in Switzerland the peasants have for many centuries sustained themselves by hard work covering every field of simple human endeavor. They tend their cows, goats and sheep; they gather in their hay on the steep mountain-sides, and in the winter promptly turn to wood-cutting. From the lamb's wool the women will spin, weave and fashion the family's garments; they will raise flax to be gradually transformed into snowy linen, and to complete the wardrobe, they will plait straw and make quaintly shaped hats which have never changed their style.

A splendid community spirit pervades everywhere, a spirit which has sprung from experience of common dangers, from the elements to which all are exposed. "To help one another" has become second nature to the devout Lotschentalers and this magnificent impulse is most vividly portrayed in the so-called "Wood-carrying Festival."

The Lotschen people are not blessed with worldly goods, and when a peasant has to build himself a home or even a barn in the loftily located summer settlement, the whole community lends a helping hand.

The hardest task is to transport the lumber from the place where it was cut to the building site, usually some 1500—2000 feet higher up. A special day is designated for this work and at daybreak the men set out in groups, each headed by a leader, to the forest where the wood is piled up. According to the size and weight of the cut timber two, three or four men will start with the transportation of one board or beam. By means of a carefully established relays system the wood passes from shoulder to shoulder, from pasture to pasture. Cheerfully the women and children also help along, by carrying shingles and smaller parts in large crates on their backs, and only once in a while is a brief stop made for a rest and a cooling drink.

Finally at two o'clock all the lumber has been deposited at its destination and the families assemble for a well-earned repast, not without first listening to the village priest who will speak about "carrying one another's burden." The day has its happy conclusion with singing and dancing, and the helpers, unspoiled children of nature as they are, will happily cherish the memory of another "Wood-carrying Festival."

—Marie Widmer.

The English traits of reserve and understatement sometimes combine to produce rare results.

"I hear you buried your wife last week," another member observed sympathetically to Lord Chumley at his club.

"Had to," he replied. "Dead, you know."—*Pathfinder*

PUBLIC VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS and the National Youth Administration have trained more than 80 times as many persons for specific war production jobs since June 30, 1940, as were trained by the vocational schools alone during the last war. During the last war the vocational schools trained 60,000 persons for war industries. By January 31 this year, more than five million persons had been trained by the vocational schools and the N.Y.A.

Railroads Employ 60% More Women

Class I railroads were employing 65,187 women in 74 types of jobs in January, according to reports received from the Interstate Commerce Commission, Otto S. Beyer, Director of the Division of Transport Personnel, Office of Defense Transportation, announces.

Comparison of January employment with figures submitted by the American Association of Railroads for September shows that the employment of women increased almost 60 per cent in the four-month period. For the first time in railroad history, women employes were also reported in train service.

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

DR. THOMAS PARRAN

Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service

WE MUST ALL remember, however, that no one becomes well nourished by accident. Assuming reasonable availability of essential food, improvement in National nutrition is largely an individual responsibility. Every citizen should have a down-to-earth working knowledge of modern nutrition. Each of us must learn how to choose every day the foods necessary for a balanced diet. We must acquire a taste for a wide variety of foods, because, when there is a shortage of one food, we must choose another to take its place. Diets will become more monotonous; they need not become less healthful. We must eat to live, not live to eat. In fact, with apologies to Mr. Churchill, we may have to ask ourselves, "Do we want butter or Berlin; tenderloin or Tokio?"

Black Market Threat to Nation's Meat Supply

Black market operations are threatening the maintenance of the nation's meat supply, jeopardizing the control of living costs and endangering the health of the people, the Office of War Information declares, pointing out that consumers can do most to wipe out this menace.

In 1943, civilians should have available 17,000,000,000 pounds of meat, as compared with the 16,300,000,000 pounds available in the years 1935 to 1937. But if 20 per cent of the available supply finds its way into black markets, there will actually be procurable in the legal markets only 12,600,000,000 pounds... an amount considerably below the low standard of 1935-37.

OVER 888,000 pounds, or approximately 18,000,000 pairs of discarded silk nylon stockings have been voluntarily contributed to war production by the women of America during the first four months of the Stocking Salvage Campaign.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 176

We have been dealing more nearly with practical stair problems in the last dozen or so lessons, but in this lesson, which is to conclude our study in stair building, we take up circular stairs, which can hardly be called practical. In our day the circular stair is seldom used, and when it is, the material is usually prepared entirely by the mills.

Much has been written about the geometrical stair, but much more about handrailings for such stairs. The subject is rich in geometrical problems

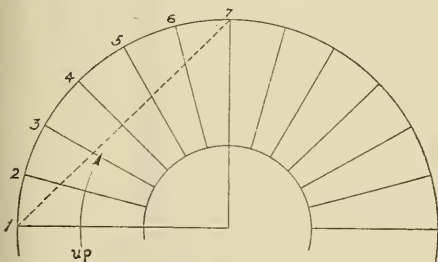


Fig. 1

that can easily be illustrated, but since it is hardly probable that the field carpenter will ever be called on to solve such problems on the job, we are cutting this part of stair building short.

Geometrical stair building including handrailing is at once a science and an art. It lies just a little beyond the line of demarcation separating the mechanical arts from the fine arts. It is on a par with sculpture and painting, and he who is master of this branch of carpentry is indeed an artist.

Fig. 1 gives a plan of a circular stair. The part that is set off to the left is the one that we shall use as a basis for the next three illustrations. The first seven risers are numbered and the numbers correspond with the same numbers given in the next two figures.

At the bottom of Fig. 2 we show a little different arrangement of the left half of the plan shown in Fig. 1. Here it can be seen how the risers radiate from a common center, but the lines are drawn a little beyond the center line of the handrail. These points where these radiating lines cross the handrail line mark the centers of the little circles, which are struck with a radius one-half the thickness of the handrail. (For con-

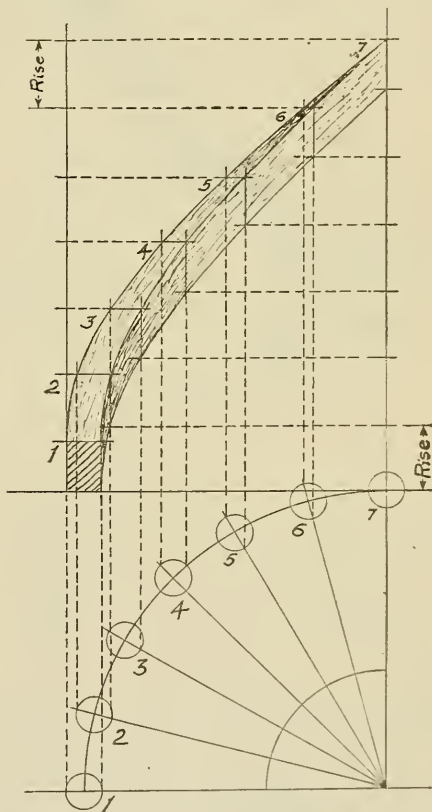


Fig. 2

venience we are showing the handrail exaggerated.) The upper part of this diagram shows one view of the development of the handrail for this part of the stairway. On the perpendicular line to the left, we have marked off six ris-

ers, starting at the top of the handrail, while to the right we have marked off the same six risers starting at the bottom of the handrail—the first riser does not enter into this problem.

To develop the handrail carry the marks on the left perpendicular line to the right a little beyond where the handrail will come, as shown by dotted lines. Then bring the marks on the right perpendicular line to the left, as we are also showing by dotted lines.

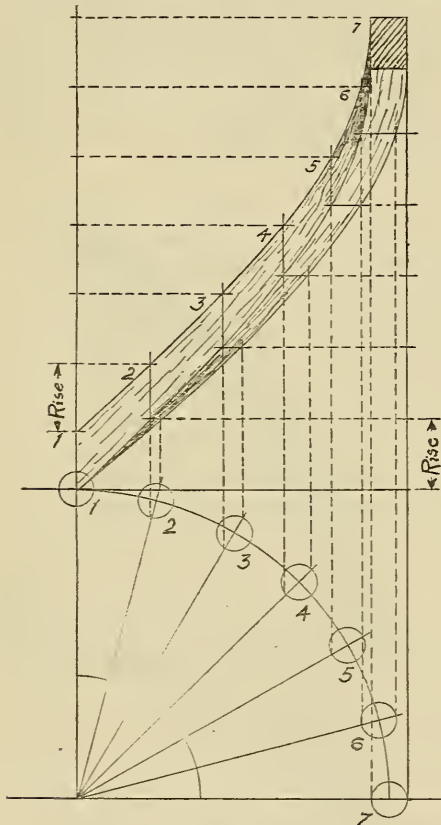


Fig. 3

These lines projected, elevate the points where the little circles in the plan cross the radiating lines, to a little above the handrail, as shown by dotted lines. Now strike the lines for the handrail in such a manner that they will cross the points where the perpendicular lines cross the horizontal lines, as shown by the diagram. When the shading is in you will have the front elevation of the handrail, as shown by the drawing. The numbers from 1 to 7 shown on the elevation correspond with the same

numbers in the plan. How to develop the elevation of the same rail, looking from right to left, Fig. 2, is given in Fig. 3. The procedures are relatively

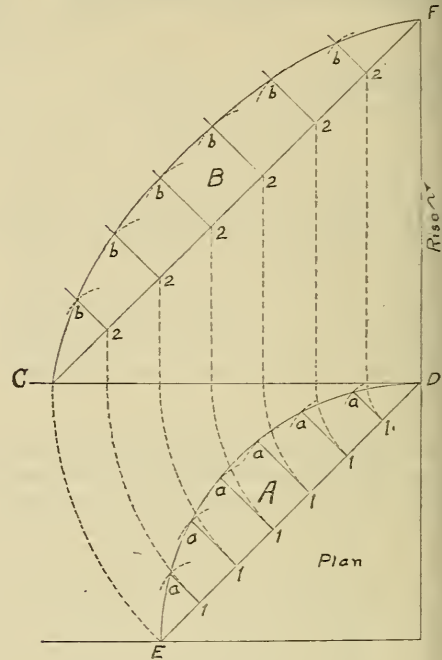


Fig. 4

the same as the procedures just explained.

How to develop the center line of the handrail we have been dealing with in Figs. 2 and 3, is given in the diagram shown by Fig. 4. The plan, marked A, corresponds with the left half of Fig. 1,

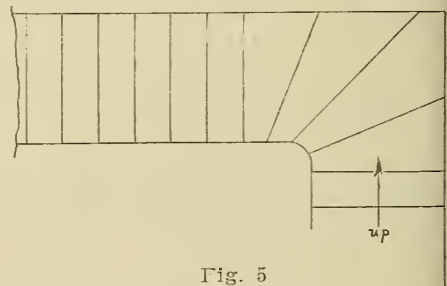


Fig. 5

also with the plan shown in Fig. 2. The dotted line shown in Fig. 1 shows the segment marked A in Fig. 4. To develop the center line of the handrail, proceed by striking the horizontal line at the center from C to D, and the per-

pendicular line, marked "Rise," from D to F, making it equal to the combined rise of the six risers included in this part of the stair, which is an assumed

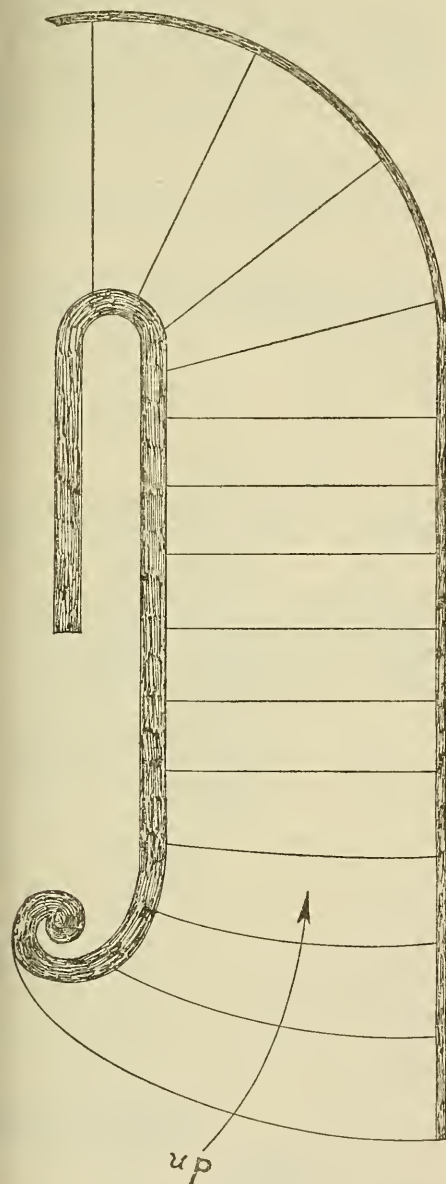


Fig. 6

distance in this case. With a pair of compasses project point E to C, and strike the diagonal line in the elevation from C to F. Now divide the diagonal line D-E of the plan into any convenient number of equal spaces. (The

greater the number of spaces the more accurate will be the work.) At each of these points (marked 1) raise a perpendicular line intersecting the quarter-circle D-E. Now project the points marked 1 with a pair of compasses to the horizontal line, C-D, and then elevate these points, making them intersect with line C-F to establish the points marked 2. This done, strike the perpendicular lines from the points marked 2, to beyond the points marked b. Now transfer the distances between the 1's and the a's, on the plan, to the respective perpendicular lines shown in the elevation from the points marked 2 to the points marked b, as shown by the dotted part-circles. A curved line crossing the points where the dotted part-circles cross the perpendicular lines in the segment marked B, will give the center of the handrail, sloping according to the pitch of the stair; in other

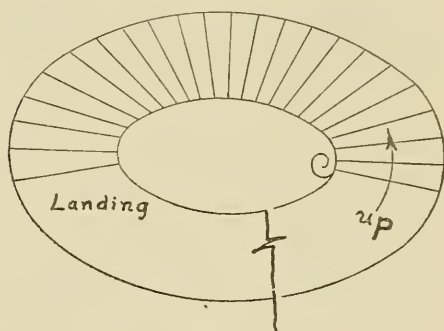


Fig. 7

words, if the segment marked B were placed directly over the segment marked A in the plan, sloping with the pitch of the stair, you would find that the curved line (not a true circle curve) would be directly over the quarter-circle in the plan.

Fig. 5 shows a plan of a part of a stair with dancing winders, and Fig. 6 shows dancing winders at the top, while at the bottom we have what are known as swelled steps.

Fig. 7 shows an elliptical stairway with dancing steps. This design of stairways is rarely used in these days.

Since there are so many details in stair building, that in a work like this necessarily must be assumed, we would be glad to answer any questions relative to any part or parts of stair building that might not be clear in the student's mind.

prevent detection after the floor is surfaced and finished is quite another thing.

Fig. 1 shows a section of a floor-mending job, which was done by a commonly used method. It matters not how well the floor is finished, the puttied nail holes will always show. "But," some reader might ask, "what are you going to do about it?"

Well, here is what can be done:

Fig. 2 shows the same lay-out, but instead of using nails to hold the floor-

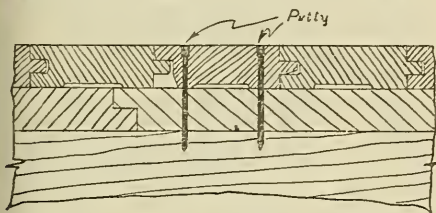


Fig. 1

ing board in place, a screw is used in the manner shown. This method, of course, can be used only when the floor

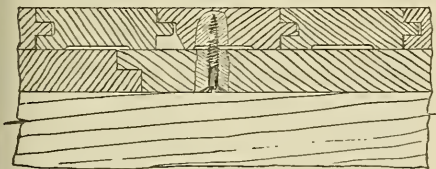


Fig. 2

joists below are open, as they usually are on first floors.

Many fixtures that have to be fastened to the floor can be fastened by means of screws inserted from below, which conceals the means of fastening entirely. Posts for railings and railings themselves can be fastened in the same way, leaving the exposed surface without marks of any kind.

Mental Miracle

By H. H. Siegele

Recently we were working on a railing for a stair, the rough work of which was something like what we are showing in Fig. 1. We had a chisel lying on the upper step, which is pointed out with an arrow. Accidentally the chisel was pushed back and dropped into a dark space back of the stair.

There was no opening to this space, excepting that through which the chisel had gone.

A lost tool, especially if I know where it is, but can't recover it, always

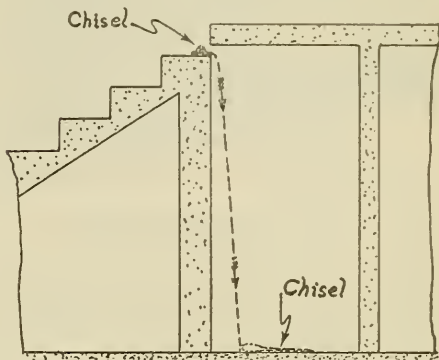


Fig. 1

haunts me, and that was true in this case until the mental miracle took place. Suddenly the idea popped into my mind: "A light—a mirror, and a magnet—that's the solution!"

The next morning I was on the job earlier than usual with a hand-mirror and a magnet. The light was dropped into the space at the end of an extension cord. With one hand the mirror was manipulated, and with the other the string to which the magnet was attached. After a few trials, moving just opposite to what seemed right in the

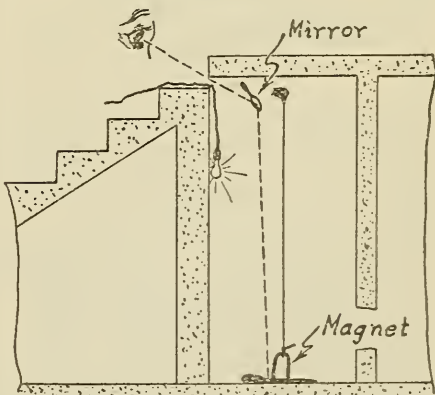


Fig. 2

mirror, I made the contact, and the chisel was recovered.

Study Fig. 2 in the light of what has just been said.

NOTICE

* * *

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Franklin Glue Company
Installs New Laboratory

Recognizing that many of the outstanding developments of the war will come out of laboratory test tubes, The Franklin Glue Company, Columbus, O., has just completed the installation of its enlarged and modernized laboratory.

According to Langdon T. Williams, president and general manager of the company, which manufactures Franklin Glue, a liquid hide glue in ready-to-use form, this laboratory is engaged in constant experimentation—much of it at the request of industrial plants—to solve adhesive problems arising from the war effort. These tests involve the use of glue in holding various types of materials, and the application of Franklin Glue under varying conditions and for different manufacturing processes.

In addition to many problems submitted by war industries, The Franklin Glue Company is also working with plants engaged in the manufacture of essential civilian goods. Recent research in this field has included adhesive problems in connection with the substitution in certain articles of canvas instead of rubber, the gluing of glassine bags, the gluing of leather to wood and the use of glue in connection with glass bottle stoppers.

Equipment in this laboratory, according to Mr. Williams, is the latest on the market. It includes a scale so delicate that it registers the difference in weight between a plain piece of paper and the same paper with a pencil mark on it. The scale is enclosed in glass to eliminate the possibility of its fine balance being thrown off by particles of dust.

There is a full-size incubator in which any climate desired can be reproduced. It is used in tests which involve the storage of glue or its use at various temperatures and humidities. Complete distillation equipment is available.

Robert F. Snider is laboratory director, and is assisted by a staff of chemists and technicians.

"Yes, my wife gets more out of a novel than anybody."

"How's that?"

"Well, she always starts in the middle, so she's not only wondering how it will end, but how it began."



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This powerful, fast-cutting **MALLSAW** reduces form construction to a few simple operations. It assures perfectly square board ends, eliminating fins and projections. It permits a carpenter to gang and cut boards for entire section at one time. It does away with awkward hand sawing below grade as boards cut to size can be passed to the man in the trench faster than he can nail them in place. And, in addition, it enables contractors to use small ends and pieces ordinarily discarded. **MALLSAWS** are balanced for safe, one-hand use, easily and quickly adjusted for depth and bevel cuts to 45 degrees, simple and easy to use. A big time and labor saver for War Projects.

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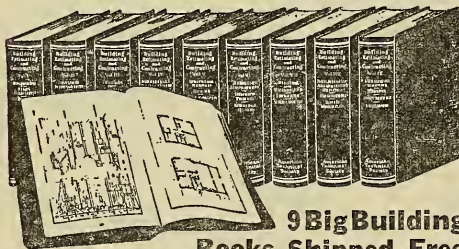
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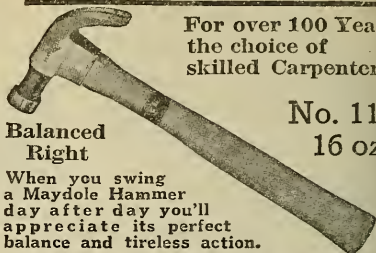
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A Tribute... and A Responsibility

When the men and women of Stanley Tools, Division of The Stanley Works, received the Army-Navy "E" award on February 13, it was a much prized tribute to a great production team. Of particular interest is the fact that it came during the one hundredth anniversary year of the Company.

Upon their shoulders has rested a triple burden. They have been called upon to supply (1) tools for the armed forces... to construct and maintain camps, bases, and barracks; (2) tools for war industry... to build plants, ships, planes, and other implements of war; (3) tools for the home front... to maintain farms, schools, institutions, and essential civilian industries.

Hand in hand with this honor for past performance goes a great responsibility for future performance. These men and women fully realize this responsibility. Far from being contented with the "contribution to Victory" already made, they are striving to make a greater contribution in the future. Stanley Tools, Div. of The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

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THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Founded 1881



Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT



FLAG
DAY
—
June
14

Your flag and my flag,
And how it flies today
In your land and my land
And half a world away.
Rose-red and blood-red
The stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—

The good forefathers' dream;
Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam aright—
The gloried guidon of the day; a shelter through the night.

Your flag and my flag!
To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat
And fifers shrilly pipe!
Your flag and my flag—
A blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—
It never hid a lie!

Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!

Your flag and my flag!
And, oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—
Secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart
Beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed—
Red and blue and white.

The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Glorified all else beside—the red and white and blue!

June 1943

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

What ARE we going to do about our Industrial Facilities after the WAR?

THE maintenance and improvement of American standards of living depend upon profitable and low cost production, to insure that more people can buy more goods.

Goods can be produced profitably and at low cost only if production and distribution facilities are as efficient as modern "know how" can make them.

A huge portion of these facilities are obsolete ... or are becoming so due to war-time pressure on the development of new methods. These include factories, freight terminals, warehouses, docks, highways, bridges, office buildings, garages and departments stores.

Obsolescence is a tremendous factor in increasing the cost of production. Higher costs mean fewer sales, hence fewer jobs and lower living standards.

Replacement of these fa-

cilities will cost immense sums. The railroads alone, says Eric Johnson, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, could profitably spend \$10 billions on modernization — IF they had the money!

Why isn't this money available?

It cannot be accumulated because of excess profit taxes, which take this "seed money" so urgently needed for post war construction. Without it, business will not be able to build the most efficient facilities for low cost production and distribution of goods.

So we suggest that you write your Congressman and remind him that business should be permitted to accumulate "seed money" for making post war jobs. We further suggest that you develop this approach to post war prosperity in your own advertising.

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the room is ready to move into the minute you have completed your work—because no painting or papering is needed. That cuts down total cost, gives you an advantage when you quote on such jobs!

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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This issue of The Carpenter is reduced to 32 pages in conforming to the directive issued by WPB to conserve paper.

Wood Research and the Future

Some Post-War Possibilities as seen by the
U.S. Forest Products Laboratory
at Madison, Wis.

(Prepared especially for The Carpenter)

IT IS EVIDENT that wood is playing a tremendously important part in the prosecution of the war and that carpenters and woodworkers as well as welders and riveters are fabricating the materials with which final victory will be won.

When the last shingle is nailed on the last barracks, the last giant industrial plant completed, the last wooden ship gone down the ways, the last big gun crated for the punishing conditions of overseas shipment, it is natural to ask what are the prospects for the woodworking crafts after the war? What will be the effect of wartime research on wood and lumber both as to stabilized employment of carpenters and allied trades and improved living conditions for the masses of the population?

In this post-war period the number of full-time jobs for carpenters and woodworkers will be dependent upon the continued use of old and the development of new uses for wood. In this field intensive research is necessary for wood, as

with other materials, to ever strive for improvement, otherwise it is a foregone conclusion that there will be fewer jobs for carpenters and woodworkers.

The following paragraphs are suggestive of the relation of present developments in wood use now under way at the Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, to post-war developments:

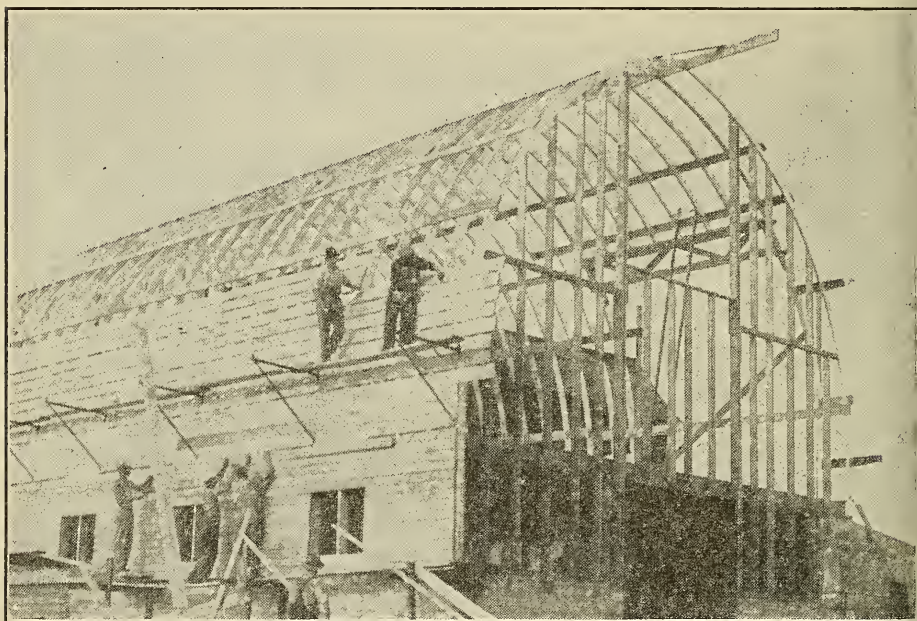
It is likely that after the war, reserve stock piles of both kiln dried and air seasoned lumber will



Modern connectors have opened a new era for the use of wood in hangars and other large engineering structures.

be short as they are now for use in post-war residential construction and repair. Chemical seasoning with urea and various salts, such as sodium chloride, developed before and during the war should play an important part in building up supplies of seasoned lumber in the face of continuing demand. How broadly the benefits of chemical seasoning can be applied will de-

systems of housing (entire or in part for the individual house) that will compete with metal, glass, concrete, or other materials encroaching upon the frame dwelling. Further improvement in methods and materials should be sought after the war to make the small house a commodity moving from builder to consumer with speed comparable to the movement of automobiles



Glue laminated arches used in barn construction.

pend on continued tests to extend the benefits of such treatment to a wider range of woods.

Low-cost Housing

The task of housing the crowded population in industrial centers here and attacking the back log of needed residential construction will put a premium on methods for constructing decent low-cost houses for the people. Beginnings have been made by the Forest Products Laboratory and many other public and private agencies in designing

from dealer to buyer.

Condensation.

Thousands of small, compact, tightly insulated defense houses are plagued with condensation, which causes rapid deterioration of paint, plaster, exterior siding, window framing, and other structural members. Such effects will not, of course, be long tolerated in houses erected without the excuse of war-time haste. In addition to results of research already published by the Forest Products Laboratory on bet-

ter moisture barriers and insulation, further improvements in construction methods are needed and will no doubt be found to permit adequate ventilation in small houses where moisture-created condensation is a hazard in winter.

Improved Heavy Timber Construction.

The billion and a half board feet of timber used with modern connectors to date was in substantial part coming into use before the war. The saving of a quarter of a million tons of steel through this method of increasing the efficiency of heavy timber construction is a use that promises beyond the stimulus of war to improve the competitive position of wood. The use of glued laminated construction of shop fabricated timber arches likewise has not only facilitated wartime construction of industrial production plants, but, on the basis of its pre-war development should make laminated timbers effective competitors for steel because of their sound engineering qualities combined with a versatility that adapts them for use where aesthetic appeal vies with strength considerations.

Finishes, Fireproofing, and Decay Preventatives.

High durability under the most extreme ranges of moisture and humidity is demanded of finishes

for aircraft and other frontline war implements of wood. Developments of such finishes during the war cannot fail to be adapted to peacetime finishing of homes to the end of better service and lower maintenance costs. Similarly, wartime standards of wood preservation carry over into the peace to furnish wood products proof against decay, even though new research on wood preservatives has been drastically curtailed. New coatings that retard the spread of fire in wooden structures induced by incendiary bombs will constitute one of the resources of war to be carried over to peacetime uses, to make the frame house a safer dwelling, and under approved conditions, less costly to insure.

New Products from Wood.

Such new products from wood as cheap general utility plastics, molded plywood, urea plasticized wood, compregnated wood, and even laminated paper plastic may join the list of accessories to the small house of the future. Some of these products will undergo rigorous testing in military aircraft during the war. What will emerge will be new forms of nonswelling, moisture proof, fire-and-decay-resistant wood of high durability able to compete in the anticipated post-war struggle between the metals, plastics, and the materials from natural sources.

Editor's Note—This is the second of two articles relative to the Forest Products Laboratory. The Carpenter wishes to express its appreciation to attaches of the Laboratory and to Mr. Ben Stigten, Business Agent of Local No. 314 at Madison, for his assistance in obtaining this material.

A *AMERICAN SOLDIERS* are buying more than \$21,000,000 worth of War Bonds each month, the War Department reveals. Approximately 60% of all those in the service are bond buyers.

Protecting Our Children

By KATHARINE F. LENROOT

Chief, Children's Bureau U.S. Dept of Labor

IT IS NECESSARY in these war days for us to take stock of what are the essential factors in our rearing of children that cannot be sacrificed without injuring both the child and his future prospects and the community's stake in the future parent, wage-earner, and citizen. It is extreme shortsightedness for us today to call on boys and girls for war activities that interfere with their preparation for more important opportunities a few years ahead.

The demands of war and of the peace that will follow call for a generation, stronger, more skilled, and wiser than any that has gone before. We cannot postpone the preparation of the children who are growing up today. What they lose in opportunity for growth, education, and development may cause the weak spot that will handicap them throughout life. On the other hand the opportunity for children to share in the vital experiences of their parents and their communities intensified by war pressures offers a stimulation that may strengthen their self-assurance and their whole life effort.

To grow up, children need an opportunity for health, education, leisure-time activities, and a constructive introduction to adult responsibilities. We know that today many of our homes have been disturbed by fathers going to war or by migration to military and industrial centers. The shortage of physicians is affecting the medical care for children and in our war-crowded centers, health services are often gravely inadequate. The deficiencies of our health programs for children of high school age both in and out of school are clearly evident from the examination of men drafted for military service. Higher family earnings and the nutrition campaign give promise of better-fed children even though some foods may be rationed but our school lunch program is suffering curtailment this year when the need for it is greater.

Schools are short of teachers because of war demands. High school and college programs are being modified to provide technical training needed for war industry and military service. Boys and girls are taking after-school jobs and are finding it difficult, often, to keep

up with their school classes. Schools in some areas are shortening their terms or dismissing their students for work on the crops. Boys and girls over 16 and even under 16 are getting jobs, sometimes illegally and under conditions hazardous for immature workers. Mothers are going to work and it is difficult for them to provide adequately for the care of pre-school children or of older children before and after school unless the community provides day-care facilities. Recreation services for children have lost staff and even facilities to the recreation programs for men in the armed forces. Many boys and girls who work after school or all day, including girls who do housework and care for younger brothers and sisters while their mothers work, have too little time for rest and play. Reports come in of increasing juvenile delinquency that reflect disturbed home conditions, lax community control over places of amusement, or illegal employment.

These are some of the special problems that are arising during the war period. Underlying them is the basic fact to which the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy called

attention in 1940—that we do not yet provide our community services for children in all areas in the United States nor on a scale to make them available to all children, in accordance with their needs. School service is most widely available but the inadequacies of our school system are well known and the shortage of teachers due to the war has aggravated these inadequacies. Health and social services for children have been recently increased but we have a long way to go to make them available in every community and to all children. The recreation program for children is well started but it is still in an early stage of development.

To point up the essential consideration of children's needs that must be given priority in wartime the Children's Bureau Commission on Children in Wartime last March adopted the Children's Charter in Wartime and, later, the Program of State Action that list the problems affecting children and youth that must be dealt with. In co-operation with the Office of Civilian Defense children's committees are being organized under State and local defense councils. These committees represent the official and private agencies and organizations responsible for planning for children. They are reviewing the wartime needs of children and youth in their own communities and States and are initiating measures needed to safeguard children during this war period.

Parents have additional responsibilities today. In the face of changing family circumstances and new community demands they must help children to continue living their every day lives under conditions as nearly normal as possible. Children can and must take their own share of responsibility along with adults. Teachers can aid parents in helping children to accept responsibility.

The President in August, 1942, recommended to Congress that during the war period the Federal grants for maternal and child-health services and for child-welfare services now going to State health and welfare agencies under the Social Security Act be increased to meet special war needs. No action was taken by the last Congress. Even before additional Federal aid is available cities, counties, and States can and should use every available resource to

maintain these services where they do exist and to develop health services for mothers and children and social services for children in the critical areas where they are inadequate or lacking. This acute need is temporarily being met by 27 State health agencies. With the assistance of maternal and child-health funds under the Social Security Act they are developing programs of maternity care for the wives of service men, exclusive of commissioned officers. Many of these mothers are only 18 or 19 years of age. More funds must be made available if the State health agencies are to continue this program.

Increasing employment of mothers is leaving many children without the anchorage of home care while the mothers are at work. The War Manpower Commission has announced the policy that recruiting women with children under 14 for war industry should be deferred until full use has been made of other sources of labor supply. However, many find it necessary to work to supplement the family income, and in some areas with housing shortages married women are the only available additions to the labor force of growing war industries. Through the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services grants are made to the State welfare agencies with the approval of the Children's Bureau for help in organizing community day-care programs and to the State departments of education for assistance in organizing extended school service programs including nursery schools and before and after-school programs for old children. Day-care committees have been organized in many States and communities to survey need and to develop day-care services. The Children's Bureau and the Office of Education are giving consultation service to State agencies of education, welfare, and health on the development of day-care programs.

Youngsters between the ages of 12 and 17 are facing new and real difficulties today. They are urged to undertake war tasks on top of their home and school responsibilities. Offers of high wages tempt them to work long hours after school or to leave school to go to work. There is serious danger for them to overwork, underplay, underrest, and the cutting short of their schooling.

Work experience is educational if it is handled as part of a whole educational program. Continuing repetitive work processes have little educational value after learning has been accomplished. Also, children need more from their education than a single skill. They need preparation for life as individuals and as members of the community. School to many boys especially has little dramatic appeal as compared with the factory and military service. Educators and parent-teachers associations need to emphasize to the boys and girls and to communities, the fact that today and tomorrow we need well-educated and technically trained workers for the army and for industries more than ever. We need to resist the efforts to curtail the school opportunity of adolescents except in case of proved necessity.

Federal agencies have agreed on the following principles: (1) no child under 14 a part of the hired labor force; (2) none under 16 employed in factory or mining; (3) none between 14 and 16 employed in occupations that involve release from school or readjustment of school programs unless it has been determined that labor shortages cannot be met otherwise; and guidance of youth 16 to 18 years of age whose work is essential to the war effort into occupations suited to their age and capacity in which they can make the greatest contribution with the least hazard to their own health and safety. Stating principles is a first step only. All who deal with boys and girls must bring such principles to the attention of those who should act in accordance with them and must uphold the hands of those who are enforcing school attendance and child labor laws.

Many boys and girls will be called on in 1943 to help on the farms. Properly managed, the experience for children of suitable age is educational and a vital contribution to national and world needs. Badly managed, it can

damage the health and stamina of children, deprive them of needed preparation for life, and break down opportunities for decent wages for their elders. National policies for governing the employment of boys and girls for out-of-school farm work when and where they are needed, and for safeguarding the working and living conditions of young agricultural workers have been developed by the Children's Bureau, the Office of Education, the Department of Agriculture, and other agencies. Again these plans must be put into effect in cities and towns where children are recruited for farm work and in the rural areas where they work on the crops.

We are hearing many reports of increasing juvenile delinquency. It is not surprising that with our wartime dislocation of family and community life and the sudden independence of many boys and girls that some of them get into difficulties. We must, however, see this delinquency as a continuance of old problems and in juxtaposition to the really great contribution that boys and girls are making to our war effort.

It is necessary for us in the light of the increased opportunities for children and youth to get into trouble to redouble our efforts to control and remove community hazards, to enforce our laws for the protection of children, to prepare them for the experiences they must meet, and to provide continuing guidance for them as they enter into independent life. Parents, teachers, child-welfare workers, and community agencies must deal with children and adolescents with understanding of the emotional and social difficulties that they must learn to overcome.

During our world-wide effort to preserve democracy, we must give today the time and effort needed to ensure to the children of the United States preparation for the responsibility they must assume for our democracy in the years ahead.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS in 1942 were many times greater than those sustained by the nation's armed forces during the same period, according to Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation.

He said the country lost 93,000 persons last year in industrial accidents and appealed for the conservation of manpower through elimination of unnecessary mishaps.

Tomorrow's Health Plan—Today!

By PAUL DE KRUIF

Reprinted by special permission from The Reader's Digest

THE RHYTHMIC flow of steel into Liberty ships is not the only exciting spectacle at the Kaiser Shipyards. The medical plan which is guarding the health of the men who build the ships is a triumph of group medicine; for seven cents a day—\$2 a month—workers in the yards get complete, unlimited treatment in super-modern hospitals. And for the workers' families the California Physicians' Service has a similar plan which offers complete prepaid care. By banding together, industry and private doctors have wrought stirring medical progress out of threatened disaster.

Three years ago the San Francisco Bay cities of Vallejo, Richmond and Sausalito were fairly well supplied with hospitals and doctors. Then Pearl Harbor triggered the mass migration to the West Coast shipyards. Vallejo's population quintupled in two years; Richmond mushroomed from 22,000 to 127,000. As the tidal wave of defense workers mounted, a dark undertow of disease and disability threatened these communities.

Men hurt in boatbuilding had to wait hours, even days, for medical attention. Women lucky enough to get into a hospital to have babies were forced to go home within three days. Doctors' offices became mad-houses; often appointments had to be made a week ahead. In packed hospitals there were frequently no available beds even for emergency cases. Medical chaos reigned.

Epidemics and loss of man-hours from industrial accidents threatened output. Henry Kaiser swung into action. He advanced—not donated—\$550,000 for a wooden 170-bed hospital at Oakland. Then he called in Dr. Sidney Garfield, who had been his medical chief at Coulee Dam.

The setup at Kaiser's Richmond yard is a model of disease-fighting efficiency. At six first-aid stations, doctors and nurses treat industrial accidents and minor illnesses; at each station, ambulances and station wagons wait to rush hurt or sick workers to the 71-bed Field Hospital nearby. Here emergency surgery is performed and workers too ill to be moved farther are given expert medical care by physicians and specialists.

Cases not suitable for treatment at the Field Hospital are rushed to the 170-bed, air-conditioned Permanent Hospital, 12 miles away in Oakland. This is a "Mayo Clinic" for the common man. It was rebuilt on ultramodern lines by Dr. Garfield out of an abandoned hospital. There are no wards in the old sense of that grim term; the patients are housed in semiprivate rooms screened by Venetian blinds to keep out the glare. Patients needing private rooms are given them. Down to the last item of gleaming equipment, the operating rooms compare with any in the land.

No time limit is put on the hospitalization period; all patients may stay until they are completely re-

covered. There is no stinting of X-Ray examinations, transfusions, lab examinations or expensive drugs that make scientific medical care so prohibitively costly to most Americans. When insulin is found necessary for a diabetic, it is given free. Once the patient has paid his seven cents a day, money ceases to be a factor in the amount or quality of the treatment he receives.

All medical and surgical care is centralized under one roof. That's the reason for both its effectiveness and its economy. The doctors are all handy to the laboratories, X ray, surgeries *and to each other*. Costs are lower and consultation is easier than is the case when doctors practice individually, with a high overhead in separate offices.

The physicians of Dr. Garfield's staff earn from \$450 to \$1000 a month. This partly explains their high enthusiasm and morale. But another cause for their happiness is that no money consideration comes between them and their patients.

One surgeon who has just made a close study of the Kaiser health plan explained it this way: "I've spent my life as an industrial surgeon, giving medical care under prepaid plans, and I've never seen such limitless treatment given for so little money. The Kaiser plan is really the Hippocratic oath—in action."

The volume of care given by the 60 Kaiser physicians is enormous. In one recent month, 116,285 treatments were administered for diseases of such variety as epilepsy, pneumonia, paralysis, gastric ulcers, chronic high blood pressure, appendicitis and heart trouble. Workers with old hernias, contracted long before they entered Kaiser's employment, were given expert surgical care. Cancer patients get

radium, X ray, surgery; syphilitic patients receive the best of drugs and treatment—and no questions asked. Of the last 105 cases of pneumonia at Field Hospital, only five have died, a figure comparing favorably with pneumonia death rates in the best hospitals.

Talking to the patients in the hospitals, you begin to understand the bright promise of prepaid medicine, expertly managed. "Nothing's too good for us. It's so cheerful here. The food's fine. The docs and nurses are so kind. We're almost sorry we're getting better." That's the gist of their almost unanimous testimony.

One patient, Wilmer Patrick Shea an ex-marine, made this comment: "The health plan is tops. You get the best that science can give. I think the rest of the shipyard fellows feel the same, for it prevents a lot of them dying. We are urged to come to the hospital when we've got only a sneeze and a snuffle and maybe a little fever. Then they don't simply give us a couple of aspirins and tell us to forget it and go back to work. They give us the works, X-Ray our chests, and at the first sign of pneumonia they begin treatment with this sulfadiazine."

The truth of the ex-marine's testimony is proved by the workers' mass acceptance of the Kaiser health plan, which is voluntary; 60,000 workers are already on its rolls and most of the remaining 30,000 will join as fast as hospital facilities can be provided. Only one out of every 500 refuses the opportunity—chiefly because he has some other form of medical insurance.

The seven cents a day from each worker not only pays for the doctors and the total upkeep of the hospitals, but—together with in-

come from workman's compensation insurance mandatory under state law—is rapidly paying off the \$550,000 advanced by Kaiser to build the hospital. Within two years after the hospital's opening, this sum will be completely paid off. Then, further "profits" will be used for the promotion of medical research and the endowment of more beds.

A flaw remains, however, in the Kaiser health plan. Owing to lack of facilities, no provision is made for the workers' families. So now the doctors of California, who enthusiastically approve the Kaiser plan, through their own prepaid health plan—the California Physicians Service—are coming to the rescue in taking over the care of the workmen's wives and children. In the words of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, distinguished president of the doctors' organization: "Communities can get on a prepayment basis the best medical care there is. If Kaiser can do that for the men, we've got to help workers' morale by taking care of the families too."

In congested shipbuilding areas at Vallejo and Marin City, the CPS cooperates with the Federal Public Housing projects. For \$5 a month, added to the rent of his house, the worker's family receives liberal medical treatment from any one of a panel of physicians. Under the Direction of Dr. A. E. Larsen, 250,000 persons will soon be getting the best diagnostic, medical and surgical attention that can be obtained. Here is an adventure in prepaid medical care on a scale perhaps unprecedented in American history.

Health centers at the housing projects are staffed by full-time doctors and nurses. When a subscriber falls sick, he hurries to the center and receives skilled medical treat-

ment. No one delays going to the doctor because he "can't afford it." And this early treatment brings wonderful results. If patients are too sick to be cared for at the health centers, they are routed to doctors at hospitals in nearby cities.

California doctors are delighted at the results of their pioneering in community prepaid medical care. This attitude was expressed by Dr. Myrl Morris, who slogs up and down the muddy hills to take care of the ills of the children in Marin City. This gallant lady had retired from a successful private practice of pediatrics. The war brought her back to medical service. By her skill she has fought a serious epidemic of measles and scarlet fever among her thousands of young charges—without a death.

"I used to be against prepaid medical care," said Dr. Morris. "I thought it interfered with the freedom of the doctors. But now I see it works."

The CPS plan is, of course, voluntary. Yet at the Chabot Acres Housing Project at Vallejo only 12 of 3000 families failed to subscribe.

The California Physicians Service demonstrates that private doctors can cooperate with industry in bringing medical care to whole communities.

The medical drama now being enacted in our West Coast shipyards spotlights a bright promise of future teamwork among industry, physicians and the common man. The health pageant now unfolding in California is merely the scene in the epic program that will be written by industry and communities all over the United States, collaborating wholeheartedly in the prepaid fight against disease and death.

FOOD—The Deciding Issue

Our food problem remains to be solved

THE FIRST THING the Germans did when they occupied Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Belgium, France—was to empty all warehouses. Everything went into trucks headed for Germany .

The Nazis knew that this war would be won by the army that had the most supplies and best supply system.

The Nazis knew that supplies are as essential as guns. They knew that the most essential of all supplies is . . . food.

Being the only people on earth who can watch women and children starve, the Nazis seized upon food as the most powerful instrument for disciplining the masses. They added famine to their arsenal of conquest.

The flocks and herds of Europe are being consumed with alarming rapidity. The desperate shortage of meats and fats is growing steadily worse. Our Allies are short of certain foods that we must supply if we expect them to carry on.

And as we supply them, as our imports are curtailed, as our fighting men consume more than they do in civil life, and as we fail to increase our production rapidly enough . . . we, too, become short of certain foods.

Former President Herbert Hoover, speaking before a conference of the Governors and Representatives of twelve Mid-Western farming states in Des Moines on March 15th, sounded the warning that American agriculture, beset by Washington bungling on manpower, farm machinery and price systems, strangling production and distribution, is facing a deterioration which may bring on a national food shortage such as led to the collapse of Russia, the defeat of Germany in the first World War and the fall of France in the present war. Unless this deterioration is stopped, warns Mr. Hoover, we cannot hope to win the present conflict.

Complications of similar magnitude face the food processor and the distributor.

Never in the history of the world has man's dependence on food been so crucial. Yet it is not easy for us to grasp the full significance of the crisis. We are so accustomed to finding milk, eggs and butter on our doorsteps every morning, we are so used to filling our pantries from the shelves of our grocers and markets that we accept food as something that is due us on demand. We do not stop to think that we never are more than a few meals ahead of famine.

But this picture has changed. Now we are faced with food rationing, and every day the shelves of our food markets become more bare.

* * * * *

Let it be noted that the appointment of two Food Administrators has not solved the food problem. It is still with us, daily it becomes more critical. Unless it is solved, and solved quickly, the very food that ex-

Food Administrator Wickard said would "win the war and write the peace" may lose the war and lose the peace.

Put very simply and clearly, the food problem amounts to this: we are trying to feed upward of 200 million people. We are trying to do it with farms and other facilities that heretofore have been capable of feeding about 145 million people (our present population plus a 5% surplus).

Had the Government forseen the need and planned ahead, we could have begun by 1941 the enlargement of our farm production and food processing capacity. Two irreplaceable years have been lost!

The gravity of the situation becomes apparent when we consider that 50,000 factories are required to process our foods. Food processing not only is America's biggest industry—it is one of America's most important for, without processing, most foods would perish before they could reach the consumer. The term "processing" covers the salting, drying, smoking, pickling, chilling, canning, packing and other methods of preservation that make it possible for us to eat 1943 food that was produced in 1942. Few realize that most of the food we shall eat in 1943 was produced and processed last year, that most of the seed we plant this spring will grow food for 1944 or perhaps later.

In one important process of preservation, tin and rubber are vital materials. When the Japs captured Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies more than half of the world's tin and nearly all of its rubber fell into their hands. This forced drastic changes upon our entire food economy. The importance of tinned steel containers, tops for glass jars and rubber gaskets is fairly obvious...metal food containers alone consume, every year, more than 2,700,000 of steel.

The aggression of Japan has snared our whole food industry in a maze of intricate packing problems. It has enforced recognition of a new principle of food technology, i.e., that the method of food preservation is determined by the type of container available. The tin, steel and rubber stringency compels many food processors to adopt unfamiliar methods that call for a great deal of new equipment. This, in turn, involves the use of critical materials that are so urgently needed for other war purposes.

This conversion of the food processing industry to meet these exacting restrictions has been greatly complicated by two factors that have increased its wartime burden. Indeed, it is these that provide the principal reason for civilian food rationing.

The first of these is the task of feeding our armed forces overseas. Allied ships are being sunk at an alarming rate and the loss of cargo is considerable.

The second factor gravely augments the first. Under Lend-Lease our country is undertaking to feed our Allies to the extent of approximately 60 million people.

Types of food required for Lend-Lease and the armed forces are the finest we can produce. They are the high protein foods, especially meats, cheese and milk; and the protective foods which rate high in vitamin con-

tent. Peculiarly enough, the more valuable a food is from a nutritive angle, the more specialized is the processing required to preserve it.

The food processing industry, handicapped as it is, is meeting today's challenge with resourcefulness and enthusiasm... despite container complications and shipping shortages.

It is accomplishing its Herculean task by resurrecting and modernizing a method of food preservation that is as old as mankind. Probably you have read a great deal about dehydration. You actually may have eaten dehydrated food, but right now nearly every bit of dehydrated food is earmarked for the armed forces or for Lend-Lease.

Food processing never will be as spectacular as the production of bombers or tanks. But under today's conditions, the performance of the food processors is no less important... no less inspiring. When we consider that dehydrated food is compressed into solid blocks with a density nearly equal to that of coal, so that almost a whole meal can be carried in a vest pocket, and that half of the shipping space is thereby saved in transportation, we begin to appreciate what the processors have contributed to meet the food problem imposed by the war.

But they have not only contributed new methods, they are achieving new highs in production. And now they are asked to do what borders on the impossible. Consider dehydrated egg powder. Normal production in pre-war years was about 3,000,000 lbs. In 1940 this was increased two and one-half times, in 1942 it was stepped up again, this time forty-fold. And in 1943 the call is for another 60 per cent boost, to make a total of 480,000,000 lbs. Dried milk powder production of 350,000,000 lbs. in 1940 must be increased to 685,000,000 lbs. in 1943.

Vegetables, which were a small item to the processor before the war, now are dehydrated in enormous quantities. The vegetable dehydration industry has had to grow by leaps and bounds without benefit of the high priorities accorded to arms, ship and aircraft building. Production of dehydrated vegetables in 1942 was four times that of 1941, and 1943 calls for a sixteen-fold increase over 1942.

Total dehydrated food production in 1943 is scheduled at 1,750,000,000 lbs., dry basis... *all for export*. Multiply that by 10 and you have a rough approximation of the astronomical amount of raw materials that will have to be produced.

Many problems remain to be solved in the troublesome days that lie ahead. But with all his resourcefulness, man has little control over the weather. A severe drought could wipe out all of man's carefully laid plans. If we are tempted to reassure ourselves with the thought that the food situation probably is not so serious as it is painted, it will be well to remember that last year's crop increase over 1941 was due to better than average growing weather.

The war-bred food crisis that now confronts us will be met only by immediate measures to insure a food production ample to allow for adverse weather conditions. The food processing industry is capable, but has not been granted the needed help, in coping with its tasks. The food problem as a whole involves all three functions of production, processing and

distribution. And if we are to master the problems that now beset us, all three of them must be coordinated under a single administrative control. "Food will win the war and write the peace." But if American food is to do that double job, we must develop a capacity for food *administration* comparable with the genius of our food industries.

James H. McGraw, Jr.,
President, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc.

USMC Contracts for 929 Merchant Ships

Contracts for the construction of 929 merchant ships, including 411 new design Victory Ships and 234 high speed tankers, are announced by the United States Maritime Commission.

The new vessels, all of which will be completed by the end of 1944, will be constructed in shipyards in all parts of the United States. The contracts mark the first announcement of construction of Victory Ships, which will supplant the familiar Liberty Ship as the principal emergency type in the Commission's program.

Although of approximately the same deadweight tonnage as the Liberty, the Victory Ship will be larger and considerably faster than its predecessor, and turbine propulsion will be installed in many of them.

Aside from the Victory Ships and high speed tankers, contracts also were awarded for the construction of 27 C-2 cargo vessels, 10 C-3 vessels, and 247 Liberty or Emergency Cargo ships.

Shipyard Workers Again Smash Record

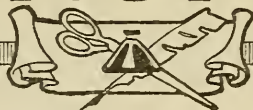
America's shipyard workers have broken records, turning out 157 merchant ships in April, more than five a day, the Maritime Commission announced.

Every month this year, the workers have been setting new high marks and they are now producing ships at a rate higher than the goal set for 1943, the commission revealed.

In the first four months of '43, the shipbuilders put more vessels into service than in nine months of 1942. Henry Kaiser is still leading the nation in speed of production, the commission said.

SHIPBUILDING as an industry employing women is having almost as amazing a boom as aircraft recently has had. Only 36 women were reported by the Census as productive workers in shipyards in October 1939. By January 1943, the number of women was nearly 55,000, almost three-fourths of them in commercial companies, the remainder in Naval Yards. It is estimated that 400,000 women will be doing productive work in shipyards before the end of 1943. The Chairman of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee reports women will receive equal pay with men.

Editorial



LUKE SCHNEIDER, Assistant Editor

Management Looks Ahead

By William L. Hutcheson, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

WHILE MANAGEMENT must deal with each day's problems as they arise, Management must likewise ever bear in mind the future interests and welfare of all those whom it serves. In other words, Management must always look forward.

Founded in 1881 to be of help and service *one to another*, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America stands today as a sound institution, whose General Officers comprising Management, have sought at all times to exercise sound business judgment in the direction and administration of the Brotherhood's activities and affairs.

Today, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has traveled far along the road of Progress: Financial statements issued monthly for 38 years; millions of dollars paid out in funeral and disability donations; a pension system in force with nearly 11,000 members on the pension rolls; maintenance of a Home for the Aged, at Lakeland, Florida, representing an investment today of \$3,000,000 or more. . . . And in addition, untiring service throughout the years in obtaining for the Members better wages and working conditions.

But Management, and all of the members of the Brotherhood, have another and even greater obligation today, the obligation which each and every one of us owes to our Country. This obligation rests squarely upon every American citizen! Let us help, not hinder. It is SOUND MANAGEMENT for all of us to invest all that we can in War Bonds.

By so doing, we are looking forward to the everlasting preservation of Freedom, *Freedom for all men*, and the right and privilege to help make the laws which govern us.

We must and *we will win* this War!

*For What Avail the Plough or Sail,
Or Land or Life, if Freedom Fail?*

—Emerson

U. S. Scientists Develop New Tools

Levyng upon materials which at first glance seem far removed from the herculean demands of modern warfare and harnessing forces of nature which, a decade ago, man thought uncontrollable, the nation's scientists are developing new tools of victory.

One of the most amazing of these new developments is the use of golden plate glass in sub-stratosphere bombers. In pre-war times a deluxe item for interior decoration and mirrors, this glass—the color of gold—now serves as a sunburn protective for pilots when on duty in the sub-stratosphere. Equally amazing is the use of another type of glass, a bullet resistant transparent armor, for battleships of the sky. Tests have proved that this glass will resist the impact of high caliber machine gun bullets. It offers the pilot protection combined with vital visibility.

A new type of midget boat, which resembles a child's toy and is mounted on pontoons similar to those of a sea plane, is being used to fight submarines. Using motive power supplied by airplane propeller and engine, these boats cannot be heard by detectors of enemy subs because they have no propeller beating in the water.

Designed to save the lives of sailors, and members of the merchant marine when ships are torpedoed at sea, an overall life-saving suit can be slipped over a sailor's regular uniform and has "built-in" devices to attract rescuers. These include a flashlight, whistle, yellow hood and yellow palmed gloves. The suit has weighted shoes that keep the wearer upright in the water.

Combat vehicles now have a new method of communicating without interference as the result of invention of a two-way radio device which opens up hundreds of new short wave bands, previously untapped.

Eliminating many accidents which previously cost the lives of pilots and the loss of planes, an X-ray trailer laboratory can produce a complete diagnosis of any invisible structural weakness in a plane 15 minutes after it has landed. Thus, it is possible to determine accurately whether the plane is fit for further duty or must be laid up for repairs.

Although not the most comfortable seat in the world, a revolving chamber beneath the plane, known to pilots as a "belly bubble," provides an effective firing position on the underside of a Flying Fortress. Curled up inside, the gunner frequently is somersaulting as he operates the gun beneath his feet.

Finally, there is the new electronic instrument, which is capable of recording temperature and pressure changes at the rate of 144 readings every three or four minutes. This "gadget" obtains data on engine and plane performance previously beyond the range of manual recording.

The LUMBER INDUSTRY *Its History and Problems*

THREE WARM DAYS in a row is bound to bring up the topic of forest fires. It will be a catchy subject from now till fall, no doubt. A list headed, "Area Burned in Washington and Oregon from 1909 to 1939," catches the eye. In Washington the total is 4,933,000 acres; in Oregon, 4,959,000 acres, but Washington left out the 1919 score which would have made the lead somewhat greater. Washington's big year was 1929. She ran up a record of 678,695 acres. That 451,000 acres in 1922 and the 324,000 acres in 1918 are rather substantial.

Oregon's purple moments were 1910, with 511,454 acres gone, 362,000 acres in 1929, 361,000 in 1939, 357,000 in 1932 and 345,000 in 1933—the year of the Tillamook burn. That year took recent records for timber killed, but not for acres of young forests destroyed. Even without the loss of that eleven billion feet of timber, Oregon leads in trees killed—eighteen billion feet, against a mere billion feet in Washington. Evidently the cutovers have been suffering.

Something Funny

Some of the old timers seem to have found something funny about forest fires. The editor of the "Dallas Mountaineer," in 1867, gave them a piece of his mind. "It may be considered a good joke to start a roaring fire in the Mountains; come down to the plains and look back at it, and as the mighty cloud of smoke curls upward, say, 'We did it' or 'That is our fire destroying in a few hours, miles of timber.'" That particular slant never occurred to most of us before.

Next year, in 1868, the "Olympia Transcript" carried a letter from a customer, who wrote, "The numerous fires have filled the air with smoke; as a sanitary measure it may be beneficial to whoever might be sick, as all are now likely to be cured."

Couldn't Tell Whiskey

Others disagreed with this optimist. The Jacksonville, Oregon paper says, "It not only kills the timber, but fills the valley full of smoke, making it very unhealthy." The "Oregonian" recalls

the summer of 1857, when "The smoke was so dense as to create a sort of distemper among the people of almost the entire valley. A man in Yamhill said that he had a bad toothache cured by breathing the creosote floating about in the air. Another declared that his throat became so tanned like buckskin that he has never been able since to distinguish by taste between whiskey and spring water." The summer of 1857 must have been a honey.

Oddly enough, the lists of big fires say nothing about the year 1857. Perhaps it was just the usual lot of small fires—none of them bigger than a town-ship or so. The Oregonian, August 1, 1857, says, "The smoke is so thick along the river that objects can be seen but a very short distance. These fires occur every summer along the Columbia and sometimes it is so thick as to greatly impede navigation, steam or other boats having to lay by until it has cleared away."

Delayed Shipping

In 1868 the Olympia Transcript starts September 19 to complain that, "The steamer Anderson was delayed several hours by smoke and fog." October 3 it says that "The Sound steamers have all, we believe, been aground at different times during the existence of the smoke." An item on October 17 tells that the schooner Alaska from Honolulu "lay off the Columbia Bar some twenty days." An item from Port Townsend says that "the steam tug Tacoma returning this morning reports that the prevailing smoke is spreading

a heavy mantle along the entire shore line and extending forty miles out to sea. The entrance to the straits is entirely obscured." Nice weather for air raids. September 12 the wind shifted to

smoke and fog. Navigation impeded along coast—five craft held up in Columbia River." That was in 1929, the year of the Dole fire in Clark County, Washington. Hendrik Andrea-

WHERE THERE'S SMOKE, THERE'S -



westerly, and carried the smoke as far east as Boise, where it obscured the sun on September 14.

Coming down to more recent times, the Oregonian had an item on the marine page news: "Vessels delayed by

son, first mate of the Admiral Benson, told reporters that, "As soon as we left San Francisco, we ran into this combination of fog and smoke. I know it extended out for twenty miles. The blanket was composed of considerably

more smoke than fog." The Pacific President of the Furness line, ran into smoke all the way up on the trip to Victoria."

Handicapped Airplanes

September 14, the Oregonian had the item, "Fire Handicap Airmen—Curtiss fliers defer departure on account of smoke. According to Harry C. Claiborne, in charge of the group, forest fire smoke made flying north impossible. One of the group flew to Vancouver, Washington, but was forced to return."

September 18, the Oregonian had the item, "Fire Handicapped service on North Bank Railroad had been resumed yesterday morning after danger of fire along the route had been removed." Why yes, it appears that forest fires can slow down traffic and hold up transportation to quite an extent.

Old Time Fires

A number of the old time fires rate as supercolossal—the Yaqina fire in 1846 took 450,000 acres of old growth. That would be three to five years' cut in the Douglas Fir belt. The Nestucca fire, also on the South Oregon Coast, took 320,444 acres in 1853. That must have been a bad year all over. In Quebec, the Pontiac fire burned over 1,600,-

000 acres. That is bigger than anything that we know about on the Pacific Coast, but not so big as the Miramichi fire in Maine and New Brunswick in 1825, that burned 3,000,000.

The Silverton fire, in Oregon in 1865, seems to have taken the most room of any of our Douglas-fir belt fires. The oldtimers said that it covered 1,000,000 acres. In 1868 the Coos fire and the St. Helens fire took 300,000 acres each. In 1902 the Columbia River fire burned 600,000 acres around Ya-colt, Washington and on the Oregon side.

Lake State Fires

The lake states have put on some big fires, usually with heavy loss of life. The Hinkley, Baudette and Cloquet fires in Minnesota burned millions of acres and killed 860 people. Two fires in Michigan in 1871 and 1881, burned three million acres and killed 133 people. The Phillips fire in Wisconsin killed 300 people. The most disastrous fire in U. S. history, the Peshtigo, which had 1500 victims, was also in Wisconsin in 1871. The Idaho fires in 1910 covered 2,000,000 acres, and eighty-five people were killed, and so on.

We do not propose to let any fires like that get going this summer, but it may take hard work to prevent them.

Red Cross Workers Serve Hospitalized Soldiers in North Africa

American soldiers hospitalized in North Africa will be visited by special American Red Cross workers known as Hospital Visitors, who will perform services aimed at speeding recovery of soldier patients. Seven such workers, the only group of this type to be sent overseas, arrived safely in North Africa recently.

The Hospital Visitors will work on an itinerant basis, and will perform such services for the men as writing letters, supplying comfort articles, magazines, books and games, and in general providing a bit of home atmosphere to hospitalized Americans during their convalescence.

In addition to this group, 55 Red Cross workers were announced as "safe arrivals" in North Africa during April to augment the staff already there carrying on all phases of the Red Cross program. Arrival of additional workers in Australia, Hawaii, Iceland, England and the Canal Zone also was announced.

British workers have been in the forefront of their country's rubber collection drives. Scrap rubber, salvaged by trade unionists and by individual households is now playing a vital part in the raids on France which are giving Hitler and his bully boys jitters.

Seabees Build a Proud Record

Year's Accomplishments of Construction Battalions
Released by U.S. Navy

ALTHOUGH IT IS scarcely a year since the first Seabee Battalion arrived at Island "X" to build the first springboard for America's global offensive, the record of this newest branch of the Navy staggers the imagination. All over the world, bases, airfields, and dock facilities have sprung up. Seabees, working at top speed, sometimes 24 hours a day, have carved modern bases out of primitive jungles.

A large proportion of Seabees are former union men, who were recruited with the close cooperation of Unions everywhere. Many members of the United Brotherhood are now serving with the Seabees.

The list that follows gives some idea of the marvelous work accomplished by Seabees in less than a year of operation:

Aided in the development of port and other facilities in Africa.

Took over the public works maintenance and operation of the Navy's bases in the United Kingdom.

Assisted in the North African movement which occurred in November.

Augmented civilian forces in Iceland to insure more rapid completion of the Navy's facilities in that country, and afforded a public works maintenance and operating force for all completed activities.

Augmented contractor's civilian forces in Argentina to insure more rapid completion of the Navy's facilities at that outpost.

Augmented contractor's civilian forces in Bermuda, Trinidad and various outlying bases in the 15th Naval District, and at the same time took over the public works maintenance and operation of all these bases.

Took over practically all of the advance base construction work throughout the territory of Alaska, including Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, Sitka and other points.

Replaced all contractor's civilian employees at outlying bases of the 14th Naval District, and carried to completion a large portion of the work contemplated for each of these bases. They are now maintaining and operating these bases insofar as the public works functions are concerned.

Constructed and continuing to construct advance base facilities for the fleet throughout the vast Pacific Area.

These remarks of Brigadier General R. J. Mitchell, U. S. Marine Corps, are typical of comments heard on all fronts concerning the work of the Seabees: "Without fail every military commander throughout the South Pacific mentioned these fine organizations (Seabees) and everyone was loud in his praise of accomplishments. The only complaint heard, if this could be considered a complaint, was 'we need more of them.'"

The Navy is still in need of experienced construction men for service in the Seabees. Carpenters, mechanics, riggers, stevedores, steel workers, electricians and many other skilled craftsmen between the ages of 17 and 50 can now volunteer for service. Salaries range from \$54 to \$126 a month plus 20% for overseas duty, and include quarters, food, clothing, transportation, medical and dental care, and other incidentals to which enlisted personnel are entitled. There are also allowances for dependents. Full information may be obtained at any Navy Recruiting Station.

Official Information



General Officers of
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

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WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
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Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Letter from U.S. Treasury Department WASHINGTON

Editor, The Carpenter:

May, 1943

I am writing to tell you about what I believe is a magnificent tribute to the patriotism of the American people.

As you know, there has been considerable speculation and talk concerning the effect that increased taxes might have on the sale and redemption of United States Savings Bonds.

You will be delighted to know that during March, when the first Tax installment fell due, bond sales were 6.4% higher than in February, and more than 65% ahead of March, 1942.

The story on redemptions is equally encouraging.

From May 1, 1941, when U.S. Savings Bonds (Series E, F and G) were first offered for sale, through March 31, 1943, redemptions have been less than 3 1/2% of total sales. *And redemptions during March this year were only eighty-seven one-hundredths of one per cent of the total amount outstanding. That's a record that all Americans can well be proud of.*

What it shows is that we as a Nation fully realize the privilege that is ours to do our part in helping to finance the tremendous costs of total

war. It shows that as a people we understand the necessity not only for buying War Bonds but also for keeping them.

Many thanks for all you have done, and for your continuing efforts to make the War Savings Program successful.

Sincerely,

Eugene W. Sloan
Executive Director
War Savings Staff

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | | | |
|------|-------------------------|------|------------------------|
| 3099 | Aberdeen-Hoquiam, Wash. | 1806 | Dallastown, Pa. |
| 1787 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 1810 | Elwood, Ind. |
| 1791 | Shelburne, N. S., Can. | 1820 | Brodhead, Wis. |
| 3053 | Fields Landing, Calif. | 1826 | Wausau, Wis. |
| 1794 | Midland, Ont., Can. | 2512 | Cave Junction, Ore. |
| 1559 | Muscatine, Ia. | 1827 | Lunenburg, N. S., Can. |

THE DESTROYER, USS THE SULLIVANS, named for the five Sullivan boys listed as missing in action after the sinking of the cruiser, USS JUNEAU, was launched April 4 at San Francisco. The five missing seamen were the sons of Thomas F. Sullivan, Waterloo, Ia., a member of the Order of Railway Conductors of America. The new warship was christened by the mother of the boys and the ship was named for them upon direction of the President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT



*For distinguished services rendered in behalf of the
National War Savings Program this citation is awarded to*

The Carpenter

Given under my hand and seal on

Labor Day

1942

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

Brother Andrew J. Allen, Local No. 128, St. Albans, W. Va.

Brother C. C. Beezley, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.

Brother John W. Blaier, Local No. 359, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brother William C. Cooper, Local No. 453, Auburn, N. Y.

Brother Henry Ehlers, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.

Brother John Hebrank, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.

Brother Barry J. Johns, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.

Brother William Keogh, Local No. 608, New York, N. Y.

Brother C. A. Melander, Local No. 77, Port Chester, N. Y.

Brother Alfred Pratt, Local No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah

Brother Samuel R. Pusey, Local No. 1532, Anacortes, Wash.

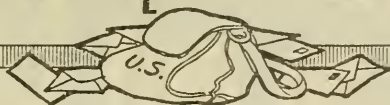
Brother Philip Rosenthal, Local No. 157, Boston, Mass.

Brother Fred W. Simon, Local No. 940, Sandusky, Ohio

Brother Spencer G. Snaith, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.

Brother Carl D. Warring, Local No. 948, Sioux City, Ia.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Washington, D. C., Local 1590, Hears Talk by F. B. I. Agent
Editor, The Carpenter:

I have been requested by the Local Union to write you relative to the pleasure this L. U. had at our regular meeting April 27, 1943, when Lee Pennington, assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, gave us a splendid address relative to sabotage and propaganda which is spread at time of war, stating how it is investigated and the amount of harm that is done as well as the reaction it has on the American public.

Mr. Pennington asked the cooperation of each member, to report to headquarters any persons or organizations seeking to disrupt the war program. Mr. Pennington spoke for one hour and the members felt that this talk was one of the most interesting ever presented in this Local Union.

Fraternally yours,

Joseph G. Vieau, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.

No Let-up in War Needs, Patterson Warns

Rebuffing suggestions that some segments of industry would have a chance to return to the manufacture of luxury goods as a result of Allied war successes, Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, in a speech at Atlanta, Ga., bluntly warned that there will be no reduction in the amount of labor or materials needed for military production for a long time to come. Instead, the Under Secretary asserted, the demands on both labor and industry will become greater as the fury of the fighting increases.


New Production Records Established in March

New production records were scored in March, WPB Chief Donald Nelson announced: Airplane output reached a new high of 6,200 planes.

Construction of both naval and merchant ships, measured by the value of work done in shipyards, was the greatest on record. Delivery of Liberty ships for the first time exceeded 100 a month.

The record of March munitions production shows gains in all major categories as follows:

Total Munitions up 11 per cent, Aircraft up 11 per cent, Ground Ordnance up 7 per cent, Navy and Army Vessels up 14 per cent, Merchant Vessels up 7 per cent, Miscellaneous Munitions up 12 per cent.



to our Ladies

Fifth Annual Washington State Convention

Dear Sir:

I wish to report the Fifth Annual Convention of Washington State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries of Carpenters held at Centralia, Wash., April 8-9-10. We had a fine convention. On April 9th a Banquet was served and the Officers installed by our past President Olga Leek, assisted by Bremerton Auxiliary No. 283 Drill Team; Sister Phyllis Haggbloom of Bremerton being installed as our new State President. Then Tacoma Auxiliary No. 267 presented their Drill Team and also several drills and a play. Beautiful gifts were presented to retiring President, Sister Mae Abrahamson of Vancouver Union Auxiliary No. 292 and incoming President Phyllis Haggbloom. Bremerton Drill Team also presented their magnificent Team in a military drill and also a play. Sister Clara Dally, Camas Auxiliary No. 374, gave a reading. Tacoma presented a guest artist, Mrs. Nelson, "The Kate Smith" of Tacoma, who so graciously sang a number of beautiful songs and also lead Community Singing. Her fine voice and charming personality will long be remembered, as will our grand convention.

Friday afternoon we heard a very fine speech by Hon. Arthur B. Langlie, Governor of the State of Washington.

The delegates were highly elated with the success of the convention and I know we will work harder and keep trying to organize more auxiliaries and add many new members.

(Mrs.) Ethel C. Abbott, Rec. Sec.,
State Carpenter Ladies Auxiliary,
R. R. No. 3, Box 9, Olympia, Wash.

Auxiliary No. 304, Manitowoc, Wis.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies of Auxiliary No. 304, Manitowoc, Wis., celebrated their fifth anniversary with a Luncheon at Brita Center. We all had a very nice time and we are proud of our ladies, whom all worked hard throughout the year.

We purchased a \$18.75 bond in August, 1942, and one in May of this year. We are trying our best to help win the war. We donated \$10.00 to the Red Cross. Many of our members have sons in the service.

We like to read about different auxiliaries and what they are doing.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Peter Pribek, President.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 177

Because stair building and roof framing are so closely allied, we are following the lessons in stair building with a series of lessons on roof framing. It should be remembered, particularly in connection with this study, that we shall keep uppermost in mind the needs of the apprentice carpenter. For it is he who needs help rather than the journeyman carpenter; however, there are many journeyman carpenters who will find these lessons helpful to them. For roof framing is a job that some carpenters are called upon to do more fre-

quently than others, and those who do not get much of it in the field, can find the help they need in this work. Many years ago when we were dealing with this subject, a journeyman carpenter in his fifties, remarked that "I learned more about roof framing from those articles, than I learned about it working at the trade and from books." This journeyman carpenter perhaps got little roof framing in his experience, because he lacked that first essential qualification, confidence in his ability to do the job without making damaging mistakes. On the other hand, the carpenter who had confidence in his ability, because he had framed other roofs and understood roof framing thoroughly, no doubt, didn't trouble himself about reading the articles. This is logical, for why should one who understands a thing spend time that he can use for other purposes on studying something

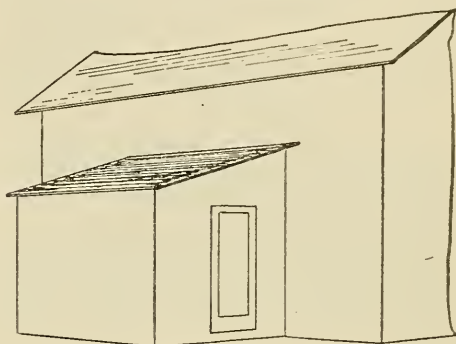


Fig. 2

ters that are a sort of common knowledge among the average carpenters, should not be dealt with because "everybody knows that." But who is "everybody?" And how did this mythical individual come by his knowledge? Isn't it a fact that sometime somewhere in the past he did not know everything he knows today? The answer is self-evi-

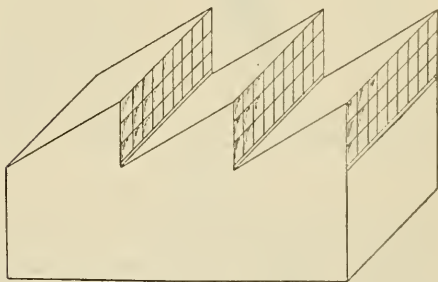
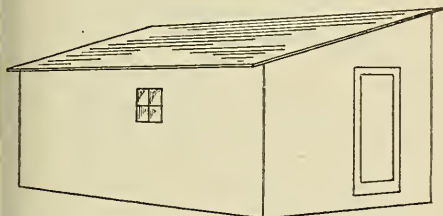


Fig. 3

dent. In this work, the apprentice is presumed to be without the knowledge of many things until he has proved to the world that he understands them. And long before he understands everything about carpentry will he be stand-

Fig. 1



ing with the ranks of journeymen carpenters.

Fig. 1 is a sort of diagram, showing a single-pitch roof. This roof is frequently used on temporary buildings, such as material sheds, stands and tool houses. When it is used on permanent

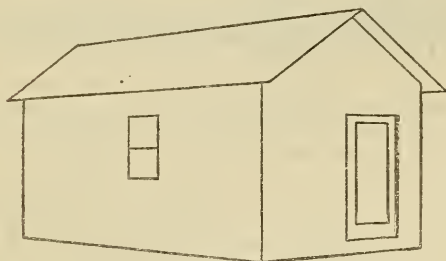


Fig. 4

buildings they are usually of the very cheapest kind of buildings. This roof is also called pent roof, shed roof, to-fall and erroneously, lean-to.

Fig. 2 shows what is in reality a lean-to roof, which is to say, that the roof leans against some other building and derives some of its support from that building.

The saw-tooth roof shown in Fig. 3, so far as the roof is concerned, is much on the order of a shed roof. This roof is mostly used on buildings that house

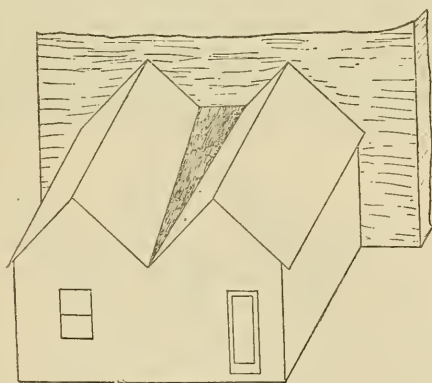


Fig. 5

factories, garages and similar structures. The advantage of this roof is that it makes possible a great deal of window space for the admission of light and for ventilation.

A simple diagram of a building with a double-pitch roof is shown by Fig. 4. This roof is perhaps the basis for all

other roofs that are classified as pitch roofs. It is also called, gable roof.

An M-roof is shown by Fig. 5, which is made up of two double-pitch roofs. This roof has two advantages: first, it reduces the elevation of the building, and second, much shorter material for rafters can be used in its construction. These advantages will be clear when one takes into consideration that the diagram we are showing represents a rather small building.

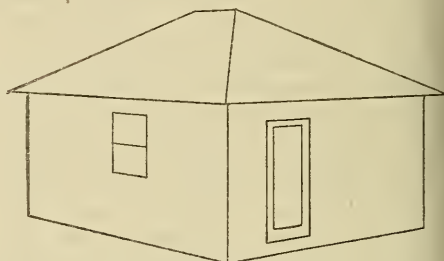


Fig. 6

Fig. 6 shows a building with a hip roof. This roof is perhaps the strongest of the pitch roofs. It is much more substantial than ordinary conditions require; however, in localities where there is danger of wind damage, this roof is quite suitable, but in such cases it must be firmly anchored to the build-

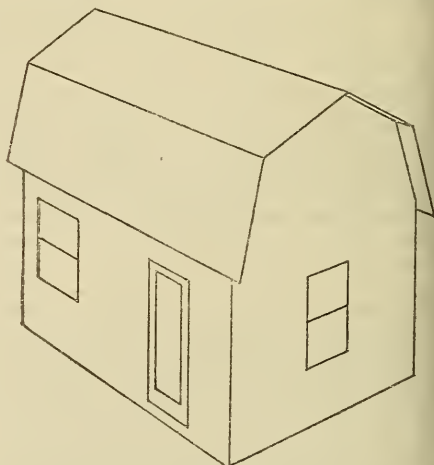


Fig. 7

ing supporting it, which in turn must be anchored to the foundation. We recall an instance where a lean-to roof, which was a continuation of a double-pitch roof, was lifted by a strong wind and

aid back onto the main roof, much as one would close a book.

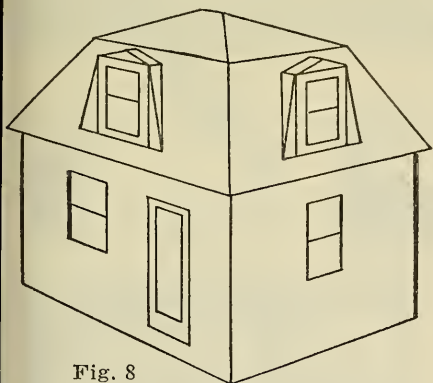


Fig. 8

A gambrel roof is shown in Fig. 7. The advantage of this roof is that it increases the attic space, and when dormer windows are used it is almost

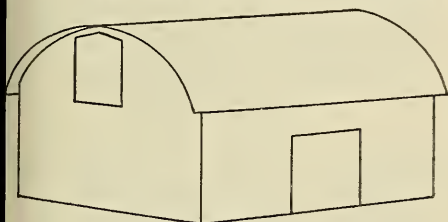


Fig. 9

equivalent to a second story. A gambrel roof has little in its favor from the standpoint of appearance.

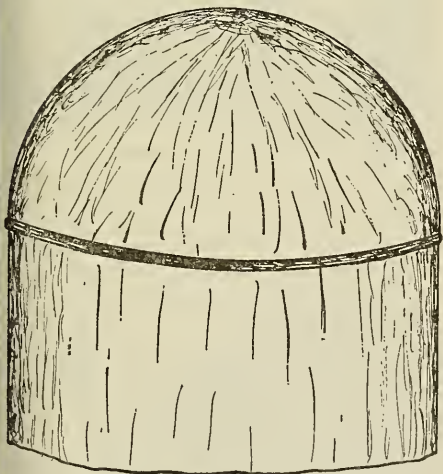


Fig. 10

Fig. 8 shows a Mansard roof, which is a modification of the gambrel roof, or

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rather the hip-version of the gambrel roof. Its advantages lie in the space added to the attic and in the additional strength of the construction.

Fig. 9 shows a building with a semi-circular roof. This roof is often used on barns. Sometimes a ridge is added to it by reversing the curvature slightly about four or five feet from the center at the top, which gives a sort of English Gothic effect. The curvature at the eaves is also reversed enough to give them a little more drip.

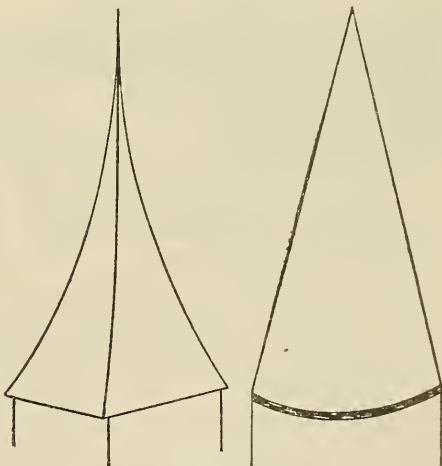


Fig. 11

Fig. 10 shows a dome roof, while Fig. 11 shows to the left a square turret and to the right a cone-shaped turret.

Other roofs that might be added are: Bell roof, ogee roof, gable-and-valley roof, irregular-pitch or uneven-pitch roof, deck roof and flat roofs. Most of the roofs shown or referred to here we shall directly or indirectly touch upon as we proceed with these lessons.

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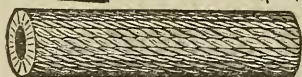
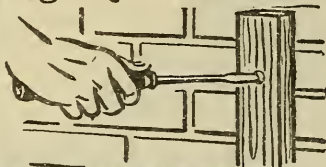


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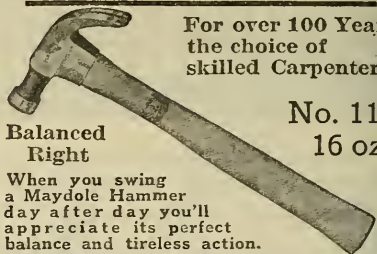
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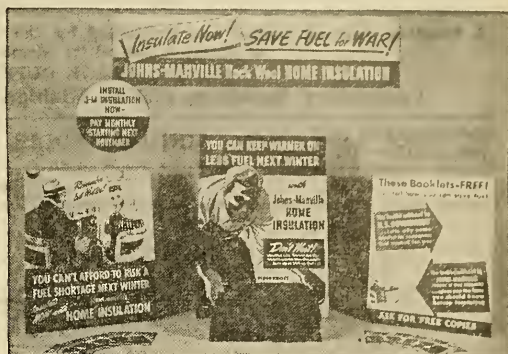
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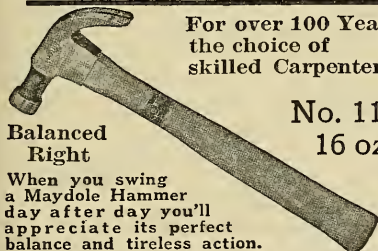


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FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIII—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1943

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FRONT COVER DESIGN: U.S. NAVY PT BOAT (*Official U.S. Navy Photo*).

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No-Strike Pledge Reaffirmed

The Kaiser Case; Price Control a Flop; other matters acted upon by the A. F. of L.
Executive Council

OPENING its Spring session in Washington, D. C. on May 17th, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issued a sweeping and unanimous reaffirmation of labor's no-strike pledge.

Regardless of the actions of others, this solemn compact with the Government stands intact today, "supported by the good faith and high resolve of every American Federation of Labor worker," the Council declared.

No matter how sharply AFL members may disagree with wartime restrictions upon labor, the no-strike pledge holds good for them and for their unions which will not authorize or approve a work stoppage "until the enemies of America have been crushed into final defeat" the Council stated.

The text of the Council's declaration and other matters of interest to Brotherhood members are to be found in this partial report.

No-Strike Pledge Reaffirmed

"The smashing victory of the United Nations in North Africa and the fact that new offenses against the Axis forces are now being undertaken on all fronts constitute the best evidence that America has won the basic battle of production.

Gain In Membership

Secretary-Treasurer George Meany reported to the Council that the dues-paid membership in the Federation at the end of April stood at the all-time high total of 6,226,950.

The Council expressed gratification at the Federation's steady growth and directed that the AFL's organizing campaign be continued unabated.

"Without the assurance of overwhelming superiority in the weapons of warfare, these drives toward ultimate victory could not have been undertaken.

"The facts are breath-taking. Seventeen months ago America was practically defenseless. We had no modern guns or tanks, our few fighting planes were obsolete, our Navy had been crippled by a single, treacherous raid at Pearl Harbor.

"Today, the President reports that

America is producing more fighting planes than all the enemy nations combined; Secretary of the Navy Knox announces that virtually an entire new navy was launched in the first few months of this year; merchant ships are sliding down the ways at a rate never before approached in shipbuilding history; a virtual avalanche of guns, tanks

and ammunition, unsurpassed in quality, is pouring forth from American factories. Production has reached such staggering quantities that Donald Nelson acknowledges there is no further need of expanding plant capacity.

"The Executive Council congratulates the six million members of the American Federation of Labor whose hard work, untiring skill and patriotic devotion to duty have helped to make these glorious production achievements possible.

"We take pride in the fact that this Executive Council originally sponsored the no-strike pledge which served as the inspiration and guide for American soldiers of production in their long and sustained drive to make our nation the arsenal of democracy.

"But even more gratifying has been the loyal and unswerving fulfillment of this pledge by the members of the American Federation of Labor during a period of abnormal economic pressure and hardships.

"The Executive Council considers it timely and important to emphasize now, that the no-strike pledge was made for the duration. It was given as labor's contribution to victory. This solemn compact with our Government stands intact today, supported by the good faith and the high resolve of every American Federation of Labor worker. It must be maintained in letter and in spirit until this war is won.

"In reaffirming our no-strike pledge at this time, the Executive Council wishes the American people to understand that we regard it as a valid and compelling obligation upon our part, come what may. No matter how sharply the members of the American Federation of Labor

may disagree with war-time restrictions that have been imposed upon labor, the no-strike pledge holds good for them. No strike will be authorized or approved by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions until the enemies of America have been crushed into final defeat.

The Kaiser Case and the NLRB

Excerpts from the AFL Executive Council's declaration on the Kaiser shipyard case instituted by the CIO and NLRB follow:

For several years the American Federation of Labor has been urging certain clarifying amendments to the National Labor Relations Act which will serve to eliminate some of the Labor Board's vast discretion. The action of the Board in proceeding against the Kaiser Shipbuilding Company, at the behest of the CIO, in an effort to invalidate the union shop agreement between the Kaiser Shipyards and the International Unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Department constitutes final and conclusive proof of the need for amendments removing the Board's discretion and channeling its powers.

Henry J. Kaiser is well known as one of the most enlightened and progressive pro-labor employers in the country. When he embarked upon the new and vital war enterprise of shipbuilding he followed his usual policy of entering into a contract with the bona fide labor organization which was, admittedly, the dominant union in that locality representing shipbuilding workers. This was not only done in complete good faith, it was done with governmental participation and approval. The result of the joinder of Kaiser's genius for production with labor's enthusiastic cooperation has been the most remarkable record of production achievement ever witnessed the world over.

The Act was designed to prevent unfair labor practices of anti-union employers. The Act was not designed to persecute employers having a pro-labor record such as Henry Kaiser's, and no one can contend that his labor practices or policies are the kind that prompted the enactment of the Wagner Act.

Further, the ultimate objective of the Act is the achievement of industrial

stability through the making of collective bargaining agreements with bona fide labor organizations. That stability has been achieved under the existing agreement between the Kaiser Shipyards and the International Unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Department, and in addition the International Unions of Carpenters and Joiners and the Teamsters and the Painters, who have and are acting jointly with the Metal Trades Department. The result of this stabilizing industrial relations in those shipyards is seen in the miraculous records established and being established in the production of war vessels so vitally essential to the tasks ahead.

Recently, the House Committee on Naval Affairs undertook an extensive investigation of the operation of the union shop in private shipbuilding companies of the West Coast. In a report filed February 15, 1943, the full Committee recommended that "all standing closed-shop agreements with recognized labor organizations be frozen for the duration of the war." This was for the reason that the stabilized labor conditions found to exist on the West Coast were "due primarily to the fact that there exists on the West Coast, after many conferences between shipbuilders, the workers, and the Government, what is known as a Master Agreement which has done much to stabilize and minimize labor difficulties."

From the foregoing it is evident that the action of the Board in proceeding against Mr. Henry Kaiser's shipyards and seeking to invalidate a union shop agreement is directly contrary to the fundamental purposes of the Act and constitutes a complete perversion of its objectives; in fact, under this proceeding the Board sponsors the very results which it is the purpose of the Act to avoid.

The immediate result of the Board's action is to open wide the door to attempted raids by rival organizations. An inter-union fight is not only precipitated but is invited; and the stabilization of industrial relations among the West Coast shipyards, which has permitted the utmost possible contribution to the war effort will be destroyed.

The attempt, at the behest of the CIO, to harass and penalize a pro-labor employer, and to seriously disrupt the war production of an employer world-

famous for his records, and to abrogate labor agreements which have in large part made those records possible, is, at worst, an instance of grossly unfair and partisan espousal of the CIO, and, at best, is an instance of a government agency obsessed with a dangerously narrow and legalistic approach.

The Board's action in attacking the union shop agreement would be reprehensible enough in time of peace; in time of war it is all but treasonable. No other organization claims the right to represent the employees of the Kaiser Company, and the net result sought by the Board is purely a negative one of eliminating the present bargaining representative.

Apologists and spokesmen for the Board have sought to explain its incredible actions on the ground that it had no alternative—that it was charged with an explicit Congressional mandate to proceed against and set aside any closed-shop agreement made under the circumstances of this case, namely, before a majority of the full complement of employees had designated the contracting union as their collective bargaining agent. The answer is that this simply is not true.

Congress deliberately refrained from imposing upon the Board a positive duty to proceed in any case. It vested complete and absolute discretion within the Board to proceed or not to proceed in any case, by providing that "The Board shall have power to issue a complaint." Congress did this precisely for the reason of preventing a distortion of the Board's purposes and large objectives of the Act by undue and unrealistic reliance upon subsidiary detail.

A few days ago the Board offered to withdraw its suit against the Kaiser Shipbuilding Company if the American Federation of Labor and the Company would agree to abrogate the union shop provision. As well might Hitler say he will end the war if the Allies agree to give up the Atlantic Charter. The very thing which the American Federation of Labor is fighting to retain in this case is the union shop agreement which has operated so constructively to achieve stabilization, eliminate jurisdictional strife and promote labor-management cooperation.

The Board's "offer" is nothing more than an invitation to accept defeat without a struggle—to grant the Board the

objectives sought in its proceedings against the Kaiser Company, namely to permit the CIO, in alliance with the Board, to carry out its raiding policies, without the necessity of holding hearings or trying the issues, and without being afforded a right to court review.

Indeed, in view of the Board's offer and in view of the Board's pervious statements, it is made certain that the holding of hearings are a mere formality and the entire proceedings before the Board a farce. The Board clearly indicated that it has already adjudicated the issues and that the case is already prejudged against the contentions of the Company and the American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor strongly and actively supports the efforts which have been made by the Metal Trades Department and the other International Unions acting with it, in resisting the wholly unjustified industrial policy of the National Labor Relations Board as indicated in the Kaiser and other similar cases.

If the raiding tactics of the CIO would assist in greater production of ships, then it might be contended that raiding is justified as a war production policy. When such raiding creates doubt, confusion, discord and animosities in shipyards, then raiding is wholly an unpatriotic act and the encouragement and stimulation of such raiding by a Federal agency is most reprehensible.

The American Federation of Labor previously presented amendments to the Wagner Act creating the National Labor Relations Board, some of which need to be reviewed in the light of recent developments.

The Board's policy in the Kaiser case is evidence of the necessity for the immediate passage of proper amendments. It also makes it incumbent upon the Board, in the interest of war production, immediately to discuss this case.

The Board's advocacy of the open shop, as it has done in measured and detailed terms, if carried into effect would demoralize the industrial relationships which have been established through collective bargaining, and immeasurably interfere with the existing cooperation between management and organized employees.

For these vital reasons the American Federation of Labor strongly urges

Congress immediately to enact proper amendments to the Wagner Act presented by our organization.

Price Control a Complete Flop

Text of the Executive Council's vigorous denunciation of OPA policies follows:

The price control program with regard to foodstuffs has broken down. The feeble, fumbling, half-hearted efforts of the Office of Price Administration to keep food prices in check have resulted in almost complete failure.

Despite repeated promises, there has been no sincere and effective attempt to roll back prices to a reasonable level. Instead, the Office of Price Administration has created confusion and chaos in the nation's food markets by a continuous series of complicated and contradictory rulings which have made a mockery of price control.

In fact, the giddy policies of the Office of Price Administration have made it possible for profiteers to create artificial food shortages in basic commodities and to reap unconscionable profits through black market operations.

Indeed, the OPA complains tearfully that it is powerless to enforce price ceilings and to suppress the black market with its limited staff. But this agency has no one to blame but itself for failure. Its timid, piece-meal and ineffectual attack on the problem encourage law evasion and price profiteering.

One of the most outrageous surrenders on the part of OPA to chiselers and price-gougers was its official abandonment of grade-labeling. This necessary device for the protection of consumers was originally a basic policy of OPA. But this agency did not possess the character and courage to defend its own convictions and the public interest. Cringing in the face of criticism from selfish interests and their Congressional spokesmen, the OPA meekly gave up without a fight.

The result obviously will be deterioration of the quality of canned goods purchased by the public along with higher prices.

The Executive Council is firmly of the opinion that the time has come to call a halt to the farcical performances of the OPA. The workers of America, whose wage income has been stabilized within narrow limits, are pro-

testing all over the country against being victimized. These men and women, upon whose strength and morale the success of the nation's war effort primarily depends, have been caught in an insufferable squeeze. They demand action now to safeguard available food supplies from price hoarders and price gougers.

Therefore, the Executive Council urgently calls upon the Government to adopt the following program:

1—Roll back prices of foodstuffs, to the levels prevailing during the month of May, 1942.

2—Keep prices at that level through the use of Government subsidies to farmers and distributors, if necessary.

The Executive Council insists on the May, 1942, standard of prices because wages have been tied to the cost of living then prevailing through the economic stabilization program. It is only fair that prices of food and wages be brought back into equitable relationship.

The Executive Council endorses limited subsidies to restrain food price increases because that system has proved effective in practice in Great Britain, where price control is an acknowledged success, even though it has not been accompanied by Government wage control.

The Executive Council is convinced that a simple and fixed system of price ceilings is required to eliminate profiteering and to facilitate enforcement. This program is so clear-cut as to assure complete public understanding and universal compliance.

Other Matters

Other outstanding actions taken by the Executive Council at the closing sessions of its Spring session included:

1—It directed that peace negotiations with the CIO be resumed at the earliest possible opportunity with the objective of reaching a clear-cut no-raiding truce.

2—It demanded amendment of the National Labor Relations Act to cure maladministration of the law as evidenced in the NLRB proceedings against the Kaiser shipyards.

3—It authorized immediate court actions to test the validity of anti-labor laws adopted in six States which were found to be clearly unconstitutional.

4—It received a report from Sir William Beveridge to the effect that his famous social security plan will be adopted in Great Britain and an accompanying report from President William Green that the AFL's new social security program would be submitted to Congress in the form of a specific bill very soon.

After concluding its business, the Council decided to hold its next meeting in Chicago during the month of August.

One of the highlights of the council meeting was the receipt of an application from the United Mine Workers seeking re-affiliation of that union with the American Federation of Labor. A committee consisting of Vice Presidents Tobin, Harrison and Woll will look into the matter and report back to the Council at its next meeting.

Kansas Law to be Tested

Kansas, which won fame in the World War I period with its Court of Industrial Relations, eventually tossed out of the window by the courts, is in for a second test.

The State's new and drastic labor control law is headed for its own court testing.

The Kansas City Building and Construction Trades Council and its secretary, Perrin D. McElroy, have filed suit, alleging that the law is unconstitutional in most of its sections. The law provides for licensing of unions, prohibits boycotts, jurisdictional strikes and several other union practices.

Who's to Blame?

AT A JOINT LABOR and Industry meeting held in Springfield, Mass., recently, Mr. L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Public Contracts Division of the United States Department of Labor said in part:

"American Industry, management and labor together, have done a stupendous job in this war. We have to do better. We have to have more production and still more production. But in getting it, in setting ourselves to the stern task of getting still more production, there is no reason we should blind ourselves to the really splendid job we have done to date.

"When you are climbing a hill and you still have a distance to go to get over the hump, it may hearten you to consider the progress you have already made.

"As I read the newspapers, however, it sometimes seems to me as if a good many of them feel as if our toil so far, on the home front had been a flat failure. I see denunciations of American Labor. Sometimes I see denunciations of American Management. Now I say to you that neither of these furthers better production. I say to you that these gentlemen of the press and these gentlemen who use the press had better try to remember that it is Hitler and Tojo they ought to be fighting, not training their sights on fellow Americans.

"Actually, though we must do better to bring a free world to free men. Our war production has already astonished our enemies. They thought we couldn't stick to our last. They thought we would get to fighting among ourselves instead; and some of our current controversialists in the press seem to be doing their best to fulfill their fondest hopes. I say to them, let's have just one war at a time; let's save their

private war, if they have one, until after the victory.

"Let's look at the record. Let's look at the record of the last war and compare it with what we are doing today. You have read, what the rest of the country is doing: How our war materials are supplying our allies in all the corners of the earth and how we produced four and one-third times more tanks and guns and planes and ammunition last November than we had produced in the month before Pearl Harbor.

"If you go back to the newspapers of 25 years ago you will read of the waves of strikes in 1918, the millions of man days of lost production. Twenty-five years ago the War Labor Policies Board of that war had not yet even been appointed. After it got going, to end the labor dislocations, labor pirating and stoppages that were hampering war production, it recommended a change over in the midst of battle to a universal eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime. The

war was over before this could be put into effect.

"After the last war General Smedley Butler recorded "that not one plane or motor out of the billion dollars' worth ordered ever got into the battle in France." You will remember that of this country's war production not a single artillery piece ever got into the battle of France. Years later the Brookings Institute estimated that the year 1918 saw a total expansion of only fifteen per cent in productivity although it judged that "the effort of this period" represented a greater degree of physical exertion and mental and social strain than our people would permanently tolerate.

"That is something that the people ought to remember, the people who are sniping at American Labor and American Management. While these are bending their backs to the most amazing production job in history, that is something these critics ought to remember.

"I want to talk to you about unnecessary absences from the job. That is something that we must all fight and I want to say at the outset that I know no group that is fighting it so hard or so effectively as the labor unions themselves.

"You have read that "absenteeism" costs more in production than a strike. Now I ask you, what kind of a statement is that? That simply puts labor in the position of the man who was asked if he had left off beating his wife.

"Strikes have represented less than one-tenth of one per cent of our total war production. You must separate the unavoidable absences before the figure can be fairly used as a condemnation of anybody. Accidents, mostly preventable, result in the costly loss of millions of

man-hours a year. We must remember that we have drawn into our labor force in this gigantic productive effort many people who have not ordinarily in the past considered themselves in the labor market, women with family responsibilities, for instance. It is most important that community facilities, stores, banks, and so forth, adjust their hours so these workers do not have to be absent from the job to conduct their necessary business.

"I have said that there are some people who use what they call "absenteeism" as a stick to beat labor with. A year ago they were crying out about strikes and exaggerating them. Later they were campaigning against the basic structure of American wages, which for years has included a premium for overtime work. First they tried to create the impression that the Fair Labor Standards Act somehow forbade work of more than 40 hours. They could not succeed at that, because too many people knew of factories working right around the clock and had brothers and sisters and fathers working up to 50 and 60 hours a week.

"Then the attack shifted. They were against the overtime premium, they said, because of inflation, even though they could easily have checked and found out that the overtime premium actually represents only about 5% of total factory payrolls, only something over one-tenth of one per cent of total consumer income.

"So from week to week and month to month a campaign to smear labor has changed its whole basis so as to present a moving target and a difficult one for the truth to catch up with. You read the story some weeks ago—the trumped

up story, made of whole cloth, that some newspapers spread on their front pages—of a supposed ship strike at Guadalcanal in which the workers were supposed to have refused to unload desperately needed supplies on a Sunday. Admiral Halsey himself gave the lie to that one and said that "In no instance did merchant marine seamen refuse to discharge cargo" at Guadalcanal or anywhere else in that area. To their honor it must be recorded that some newspapers did give prominence to Admiral Halsey's denial, but the great majority buried it.

"I bring this story up again at this time only because it was a particularly brutal lie against our seamen whose record of heroism under fire is worthy to stand at the very top of our civilian war effort and in instance beside the heroism of our armed forces themselves—a record that has cost the seamen a sacrifice of 3,200 men dead or missing, nearly 4% of their total number.

"I think all of us pay tribute to heroism wherever we find it, but does anyone for a moment think that the heroism of the thousands of merchant seamen who have drifted for days in open boats in icy seas—that this experience qualifies them to come back and denounce a whole segment of the American people? No, no one would for a minute think that this qualified them for a smear against the laws of the United States, duly passed by the Congress of the United States and against a whole section of the American people.

"Now, actually the Wage and Hour Law's overtime provisions represent a most effective force in keeping down absences in industry. Those who want to scrap this law

and at the same time get rid of absenteeism seem to forget that historically, years before this law was passed, time and one-half for overtime was introduced into union contracts and was characteristic of wide segments of American industry. The Wage and Hour Law simply incorporated into law customary means and conditions.

"If you work 8 hours a day at \$1.00 an hour, you get \$40.00 for 5 days of work in a week and it is a big inducement to work 6 days or 48 hours because you get paid \$1.50 an hour for all hours over 40. If you are absent for any one day out of those 6 you lose, not just a day's pay, but a day and a half.

"At a time, therefore, when we are trying to combat absences it would be extremely shortsighted to do away with one of the best incentives of all to an employe to work a 48-hour week, or more, namely time and one-half for overtime. Take away time and one-half for overtime and you encourage absences; take away time and one-half and you do away with a means of penalizing extra heavily those workers who absent themselves from their work. The absent worker is penalized, not just a day at straight time, but a day for which he gets a premium payment. Time and one-half rewards extra well the worker who stays on the job and penalizes extra severely the worker who absents himself from the job.

"It is entirely inconsistent to denounce absences and at the same time to denounce the method which common sense and years of practice have proven to be the best method of doing away with absences and inducing an employe to work longer hours."

Seabees Name July 4th "CAN DO" Day

*Naval Construction Battalions Seek to Enlist 100,000
Skilled Tradesmen*

OUT ON Island "X" where the Seabees are building the advance and mobile bases for the armed forces, nothing is too difficult to accomplish. They are known by their slogan—"CAN DO".

So July 4th has been named "CAN DO" Day—not only in commemoration of jobs well done by the Battalions—but as a rallying call for new recruits.

Now the Navy is seeking 100,000 more skilled tradesmen—mechanics, carpenters, machinists, draftsmen, electricians, riggers, powdermen, pipe-fitters and plumbers, welders, wharf builders, concrete workers, and many others. These men will build new bases on islands and territory yet to be taken from the enemy, and to replace battalions in the field who are in need of a well deserved rest.

Naval ratings up to and including Chief Petty Officer with salaries from \$54 to \$126 per month, plus 20% extra for overseas duty, are offered skilled workmen commensurate with experience and ability. In addition enlisted men receive excellent food and quarters; expert dental and medical care; uniforms; generous allowance for dependents; and other incidentals.

Most attractive of all is that a man can do his part in the war effort and yet continue to work at his trade—keeping up with all the new developments and gaining the benefit of the experience of others.

The nearest Navy Recruiting Station is prepared to furnish all details without obligation.

Florida Closed Shop Ban Is Submitted to Electorate

The Florida House concurred with the Senate in a proposed constitutional amendment which would outlaw labor's closed-shop contracts in the state.

The proposed constitutional amendment will be submitted to the voters in the 1944 general election. If approved, Florida will become the first state to abolish the closed shop by the constitutional amendment.

As amended by the Senate, the proposal changes the Florida Bill of Rights to read that "the right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of any membership or non-membership in any labor organization or union; provided that this clause shall not be construed to deny or abridge the right of employes by and through a labor organization or union to bargain collectively with their employer."

SHIPBUILDING is the biggest single item in Wisconsin's war contracts with the first fleet of submarines to be launched on the Great Lakes coming from Manitowoc, Wis., ways.

Seabees On Adak Make Attu Unsafe for Japs

The base-building "can-do" men of the Navy, Seabees of the Construction Battalion, work in all kinds of weather to establish the far-flung advance posts from which the war is being carried to the Japanese.

This picture shows them at work on the advanced American base on Adak Island in the Aleutians. Both Adak and Amchitka were occupied



Official U.S. Navy Photograph

without opposition, and proved to be preliminary steps in the move against the Japs on Attu Island.

Adak is mountainous, some of its peaks being permanently covered with snow. It is 397 miles west of Dutch Harbor. Several good harbors afford anchorage.

Falling snow didn't deter these Seabees from reading the blue prints for a warehouse being erected on Adak.

"PAY-AS-YOU-GO" Income Tax Law

Taxpayers Put on Current Basis Through New Collection System. Tax Withheld From Wages After July 1. Workers Must File Exemption Certificates with Employers

What It Is

On July 1, 1943, a withholding tax on individual incomes goes into operation. From then on you will, for the most part, pay your Federal Income Tax bit by bit as you earn, instead of in a lump sum of four installments. You will pay it through regular deductions from your pay envelope. This is the same method that has been used to collect your Victory Tax and Social Security Tax. It is NOT a new tax, NOT an extra tax—but a new method of collecting the Federal Individual Income Tax. It includes the Victory Tax, the withholding rate for which has been reduced from 5% to 3%.

This new Withholding Tax is at the rate of 20% on wages *over and above exemptions*. After exemptions it will actually amount to no tax at all for some persons, up to not more than 10 or 12 per cent of most people's pay. It is NOT a gross tax on wages.

How It Works

The very first thing for any employe to do is to fill out, sign and hand in to his employer a **WITHHOLDING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE**. This tells your family status, whether married or single, how many dependents you have. The greater your responsibility, the more of your pay is exempt from the 20% withholding.

The law specifically puts upon employes the responsibility for filing these **EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES**. If you do not file one with your employer, he will not be able to give you any exemption, but will be required by law to deduct 20% from *all* your pay.

It is of utmost importance that every employe fill out, sign and give to his or her employer a copy of the Withholding Exemption Certificate—right away! Employers will supply blank forms.

If your marital status or the number of your dependents changes, you must notify your employer within 10 days.

Pay Exempt from Withholding

From your Exemption Certificate, the employer determines the amount of tax to be withheld from your pay. For single persons the amount exempt from tax is \$12 a week, or \$624 a year. For married couples, the exemption is \$24 a week, or \$1248 a year. This exemption can be divided between husband and wife if both are working, or the whole thing taken by either one, in which case the other spouse cannot claim any of it. For

each dependent there is an additional exemption of \$6 a week, or \$312 a year.

Do not confuse these exemptions with your basic income tax exemption. They are used only to calculate the amount to be withheld.

Here are three examples of how it works out. John Smith, a single man, is making \$37 a week. Of that, \$12 is exempt. The other \$25 is subject to withholding at 20%. Thus the amount withheld from each week's pay is \$5.

George Jones is married, has three children, is earning \$50 a week. His exemptions are \$24 for himself and wife, \$6 for each of the three children, a total of \$42. Only \$8 of his weekly pay is subject to withholding, so Jones' employer will deduct only \$1.60 a week.

James and Sarah Brown are both working. They have 4 dependents at home. They elect to divide the married couple exemption of \$24 equally between them so that each has \$12 a week free of withholding. Since James furnishes the chief support for the dependents, he may take \$24 a week for dependents, making his total exemption \$36 a week before the 20% is withheld. If James alone were working, he would claim the entire exemption of \$24 and \$24 more for the 4 dependents, or a total of \$48 a week exempt from withholding.

A word of warning here. It is quite possible that the amount withheld from your pay will not be exactly, to the penny, 20% of your pay above your withholding exemption. You may find that the tax withheld will be a trifle more, or a trifle less.

Employes should understand that this is because the law allows employers to withhold the tax in accordance with "Wage Bracket Tables." These tables set definite amount to be withheld from each pay. For example, in the case of married employes with three dependents, whose weekly wage is anywhere between fifty and sixty dollars, the employer is authorized to withhold a flat amount of \$2.60 per week. Instead of requiring him to figure the exact amount for each individual employe.

The law grants the employer this "short-cut" method in order to simplify his job of computing the amount to be withheld for each individual worker. In any case, where "Wage Bracket Tables" are used, the amount of tax withheld will be only slightly different from an exact computation at 20%.

What Happens to Money Withheld

Tax money withheld from wages is paid by the employer to the United States Treasury. The amount withheld from you stands to your credit at the Treasury against the amount you owe on Income and Victory Tax. At the end of the year, or at termination of employment during the year, your employer will give you a certificate stating the amount of wages he has paid you during the year and the amount of tax he has withheld. **Keep this. It is your tax receipt.**

On or before March 15, 1944, you will be required to file, in the usual manner, your income tax return showing your actual income for 1943, and figuring in the usual deductions and credits. The tax withheld by your employer, both before and after July 1, 1943, the income tax installments

you paid March 15 and June 15, and any tax you may have already paid in addition to the above-mentioned payments will be shown on the return as credits. In other words, you will add up the tax payments you made on March 15 and June 15, 1943, plus the total amount that has been already withheld for Victory Tax purposes, as well as the amounts withheld from your pay since July 1 by the Withholding Tax, plus any other amounts you may have paid on September 15 and December 15. If the total comes to more than your liability, the Government will credit you with the difference against the next year's tax payments. If it comes to less, you will pay the difference.

Why We Have the Withholding Tax

There is no doubt that the country as a whole welcomes this method of income Tax payment, which lets people pay their taxes in small frequent installments corresponding to their regular pay periods, and which lets people pay this year's taxes "as-they-go" out of this year's wages. It is easier to pay this way than to have to save up part of each pay for delayed quarterly or annual payment.

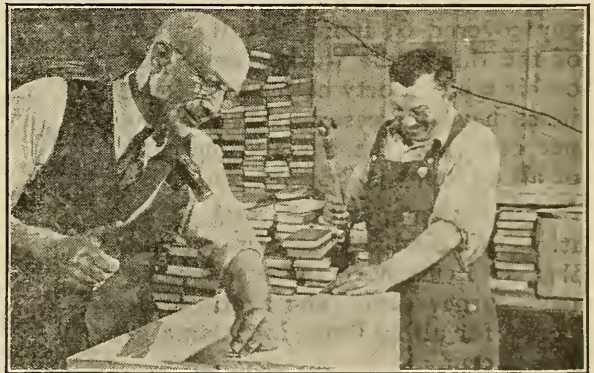
Withholding brings tax money into the Federal Treasury faster, now when it is needed to pay for the war. It should help us in our fight against inflation.

Members of Organized Labor and wage-earners in general should realize that the new method of collecting taxes has not increased the tax burden. It has, however, lightened this burden by distributing it over an entire year.

It can be repeated that "It Takes Both—Taxes and War Bonds" to fight and win the war. Enlightened self-interest and the call of patriotism require the investment of the largest possible percentage of income in War Bonds through payroll savings or other systematic savings plans.

Carpenters Work for USO

Tight, sturdy packing boxes are needed to transport books gathered by the Victory Book Campaign which USO is sending to soldiers and sailors in foreign bases in the Western hemisphere. Members of the carpenters' union in Milwaukee offered their services evenings and hundreds of cases were made, filled and shipped. Two of the men who gave more than \$100 in time are August Alles, 2849 No. 19th St., (left) and Frank Binder, 2769 No. 33rd St.



(Milwaukee Journal Photo)

Continued aeronautical research and constant checks in battle areas have resulted in some 400 improvements in Flying Fortresses.

Living Cost Has Increased

ON MAY 26th, Price Administrator Prentiss Brown admitted that the cost of living has "gotten away from us since September 1942."

Secretary-Treasurer Meany of the A. F. of L. says on this matter:

"Labor cannot approve a wage freeze without a corresponding limitation upon the cost of living. The wage earners of America are at a point where the outrageous price of food staples is destroying their ability to contribute fully and completely in the job that must be done to win the war."

He then reported on surveys of food prices made by the AFL in cities that are a good cross-section of America's industrial life.

Our survey of food prices in these communities shows that, taking into consideration all the basic, staple articles of food which the American wage earner needs for his table, the average increase of items listed ranges from a rise of 60.5 per cent in Milwaukee to a rise of 108 per cent in Cumberland, Md.

Staple prices soar

"In the city of St. Louis our survey covered 69 items, a full range of the things the worker must put on his table. Forty of these 69 food items have increased more than 50 per cent, and the average increase of all 69 items is 87.4 per cent.

"In Atlanta, with a total of 49 items of a similar character, we find that 37 items have increased more than 50 per cent. The average increase for all 49 items in Atlanta is 75 per cent.

"But bad as this looks, this does not tell the full story. The highest percentage of increase is registered for the simplest, the most fundamental foods—plain, common

foods like cabbage, string beans, potatoes, eggs, lard and hamburger.

"Thus in St. Louis we find that cabbage, in May of 1943, is up 200 per cent as compared with January of 1941; potatoes are up 241 per cent; eggs up 88 per cent; lard up 180 per cent; frankfurters up 100 per cent; hamburger up 127 per cent; pork loin up 133 per cent; boiled ham up 122 per cent.

Appalling increases

"And what do we find in Atlanta with the common, essential foods? Eggs up 73 per cent; bacon up 84 per cent; pork loin up 111 per cent; lamb up 108 per cent; onions up 150 per cent; lard up 216 per cent.

"The appalling thing about these tremendous increases in the prices of simple, ordinary items in the national diet is that they have occurred under what has been described as a program of price control.

"This program is 2 years old, yet only today is OPA getting around to placing dollars-and-cents ceilings on many foods.

Need real roll-back

"The common people of this nation don't want food prices held at

their present fantastic levels, nor will we be satisfied with minor reductions. What we want is the rolling back of food prices all along the line. We want them rolled back to the levels of May, 1942—one year ago.

"To roll food prices back to the levels of May 5, 1942, will require the employment of subsidies.

"We read that the sum of \$300,000,000 is to be made available for such subsidies. Three hundred million dollars for the all-important purpose of enabling the common people of America to buy the food which they must put on their tables.

"Three hundred million dollars may sound like a lot of money, until we realize that this is little more than what our government is spending in one day, every day in the week to carry on this war. Ninety-

six billion, one hundred and forty-one million dollars per year for war production, and now we find that our administration officials by straining themselves can appropriate \$300,000,000 to help solve the food problem of America's production army.

Labor wants stabilization

"We of labor favor economic stabilization. We know that all the people, and especially the working people, would suffer under inflation. We do not want to see a race between wages and prices which could only end in disaster. Economic stabilization is necessary and desirable, but it must be applied with even-handed justice to both sides of the line. This can not be done until prices are rolled back sufficiently so that they are within reach of the wage earners' pay envelope."

Absentee Rickenbacker Draws \$35,000 in 1942

Ex-Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, who has had a lot to say about absenteeism among war workers, is now proving to be his own worst enemy. For awhile his story sounded fairly logical and the daily press helped to lead the public to believe that absenteeism was a real problem.

Now the facts are starting to roll in. Absenteeism has been proven by government figures to be practically no problem at all and with very good reason for what little existed.

Furthermore, the Securities and Exchange Commission has disclosed that Eddie's annual salary as president and director of Eastern Airlines in 1942 was \$35,519.84. Now isn't that embarrassing? Because we remember not so long ago that Eddie made a speech in which he said that he was against time and one-half for overtime for workers for anytime above 40 hours a week, and he also said that the President should not be allowed to set a \$25,000-limit on salaries because it would destroy initiative.

And to top it all, we now know that a good deal of time Eddie was drawing his big salary he was ABSENT from his Airline job.

Chilean Labor Asks Action On Nazi Firms

The Chilean Confederation of Workers, representing over 300,000 members, fearing a possible breakdown of business activities affecting thousands of workers, asked President Rios to expropriate all black-listed Axis firms.

Freedom from Want

One of World's Most Pressing Problems

THAT ONE of our chief tasks today and tomorrow is "to provide freedom from want," was the contention of Arthur Greenwood, leader of the British Labor party in the House of Commons, in his message from London to the Thirty-eighth Conference on "The Third Freedom—Freedom From Want," of the League for Industrial Democracy, held in New York City a few weeks ago. Freedom from want, the British Laborite declared, "is an urgent problem that concerns the society of nations and national communities, and is not merely one of individual responsibility. And if, when victory is won, and the power of the aggressors destroyed, we are to justify democracy and the faith in freedom which has sustained us through the struggle and sacrifice of this terrible world war, we must be able to satisfy the widespread expectation of social justice insofar as it can in part be expressed in terms of a proper physical basis of life."

Mr. Greenwood's message follows:

"I send greetings to all who are taking part in the discussion arranged by the League for Industrial Democracy. The significance and importance of your work will not be limited to the United States. We over here are greatly interested in it too. The subject you are dealing with vitally concerns people everywhere because it expresses one of the deepest aspirations of the masses of all peoples.

"Freedom of the spirit is mankind's greatest need and dearest hope. The right to think and worship, to express one's thoughts and to act in accordance with one's conscience—these are essential to the dignity of human life.

"The soul and the mind are the inner springs of mankind's spiritual and mental power—that 'Divine Discontent' which provides the restless and driving urge that is the dynamic of human progress. Freedom in this domain is the first condition of the attainment of other freedoms. For it is the sword of the spirit which win mankind's most worthwhile victories. The truth of this is being vindicated daily by the peoples under the lash of Hitlerism.

"At the same time we are increasingly recognizing the vital importance

of man's material and social life. It is true that man does not live by bread alone. But man cannot live without bread. The idea of 'a sound mind in a sound body' is an old one. We must give it a modern interpretation. Broken, bent, impoverished and underfed bodies, wracked by physical suffering and tortured minds, are not worthy temples of the human spirit.

"Your President's classic phrase 'Freedom From Want' proclaims a major objective for the United States. It is embodied in the Atlantic Charter—now the charter of all freedom-loving peoples. It expresses at once a basic human need and a worldwide aspiration. It asserts an elementary right—a right which it is our duty to make inalienable through the law of nations. To provide freedom from want has become one of our chief tasks. It is an urgent problem that concerns the society of nations and national communities, and is not merely one of individual responsibility. And if, when victory is won, and the power of aggressors destroyed, we are to justify democracy and the faith in freedom which has sustained us through the struggle and sacrifice of this terrible world war, we must be able to satisfy the widespread expectation of social justice insofar as

it can in part be expressed in terms of a proper physical basis of life.

"In no countries in the world is there greater recognition of this need than in the United States and Britain. Each of us is alive to the imperative urgency of dealing with this great social task. In this country we have already formulated a wide range of proposals in what is known to the whole world as the Beveridge Plan, which is designed to deal with one fundamental aspect—that of freedom from want in adversity.

"In America you are actively engaged in working out your own plans, for the social security of your people. Other United Nations' governments, despite the special difficulties under which they operate, are engaged in working out plans in the light of their own experience and needs, with a similar object, which they intend to have ready against the time when their homelands are liberated from the invader and their peoples free to take up the tasks of reconstruction. All this work gives ground for hope, encouragement and confidence. A new inspiration and impetus was given to social planning by the declarations of the Atlantic Charter. But important as these individual national preparations and plans may be, it is of the first importance that we should keep constantly in our minds that the indispensable basis of a universal forward movement towards social security and social justice for the peoples is to be found only in the concerted action of the nations working in the closest and most effective cooperation.

"This was realized to the full by your President and Mr. Churchill when they drew up their great declaration, for you will remember they stressed the need for the 'fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field, with the object of securing for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security,' and they looked with hope to the establishment of a peace 'which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.'

"The success of this common task will depend in no small measure on the degree of unity and cooperation with which it is approached. We have seen how irresistible the combined power of the United Nations can be in the first stern task of destroying the military power of our common enemies. Few doubt or deny our common interest in the complete attainment of victory in war. Can anyone doubt our common interest in achieving the creative victories that peace will make possible? Our horizon today can no longer be limited to one country, one continent, or one hemisphere. We have to think in terms of the one small world of which we are all parts. And we have to think of ourselves not only as members of a particular nation, but also as members of the family of nations. I believe that the common goal of freedom from want, and social security which we all seek to reach will only evade us insofar as the nations of the world fail to live up to a policy of good neighborliness with one another, not only in political, but also in economic and social affairs.

"If happiness have not her seat
And centre in the breast;
We may be wise, or rich, or great:
But never can be blest.
No treasures, nor pleasures,
Could make us happy long;
The heart, yes, that's the part
That makes us right or wrong."

Supreme Court Rules Employers Must Repay Company Union Dues

Companies proved to have dominated "independent" unions must repay to their workers the dues collected for membership in these unions under the check-off system, the United States Supreme Court ruled.

The case concerned the Virginia Electric & Power Co., which the board had found to have dominated an "inside" union, the Independent Organization of Employees. Some time ago the board commanded dissolution of this union, the company withdrew its support and the association was abandoned.

But the power corporation opposed the repayment of dues and the Supreme Court agreed to review that protest, especially as five Circuit Courts, in 11 cases, had refused to enforce board orders for reimbursement. In the Virginia case the board had ordered the company to pay back about \$90,000, or all dues collected during the 5-year existence of the I. O. E.

The Supreme Court majority gave no sympathy to the company's argument that the check-off system of collecting dues was voluntary by the employees, and that any wrong done by the employer was closed when the I. O. E. was dissolved. On the other hand, Mr. Murphy found for the majority that the Labor Board had complete power to command the repayment in order to "effectuate" the policies of the Wagner Act.

Half Million Given British Workers

More than half a million dollars contributed by American labor will build ten new war relief projects for British workers in 1943, it was revealed by Matthew Woll, president of the United Nations Relief.

The donations of organized labor will enable the British War Relief Society, acting in conjunction with the British Trades Union Congress, to provide "rest breaks," hospitals, rest homes, week-end camps, and mobile relief for embattled British workers.

Bertram de N. Cruger, representative in Great Britain of The British War Relief Society of America, gave a graphic description of the new projects.

Most important, said Mr. Cruger, are eight "rest-break" homes for men and women throughout England, Wales and Scotland. These men and women, exhausted and worn out after nearly four years of labor under nerve-shattering conditions of war, are given a brief respite from their exacting duties and are enabled to return to their jobs refreshed and invigorated.

The I. L. O.—Past and Future

THE WAR, by shaking the foundations of our social edifice, has raised in a comparatively short space of time problems which, in a more evolutionary period, would only have come to the fore in the comparatively distant future, and even then only gradually. One of these problems is that of the reconstruction of the International Labor Organization. Hardly an authoritative voice is heard discussing post-war social problems, but it foreshadows important functions for the I. L. O. A recent important speech of Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, is no exception to the rule. The Times reports him as declaring in Parliament on December 2, that:

"The general object was the formation of a world system for ensuring the peaceful development of all people. . . . As to the machinery by which it was to be accomplished, there were certain international services which had gone on since the war and which could render great service after the war—for example, the international health services, the economic services, and the work done by the International Labor Organization. That work would be needed more than ever after the war, for unless the evils of low standards of living, insecurity and unemployment could be cured no peace structure would be enduring. Clearly, therefore, the I. L. O. must be strengthened and developed, and we would like to see it become the main instrument for giving effect to Article 5 of the Atlantic Charter."

Is the I. L. O. fully capable of accomplishing the task that everybody apparently thinks of entrusting to it?

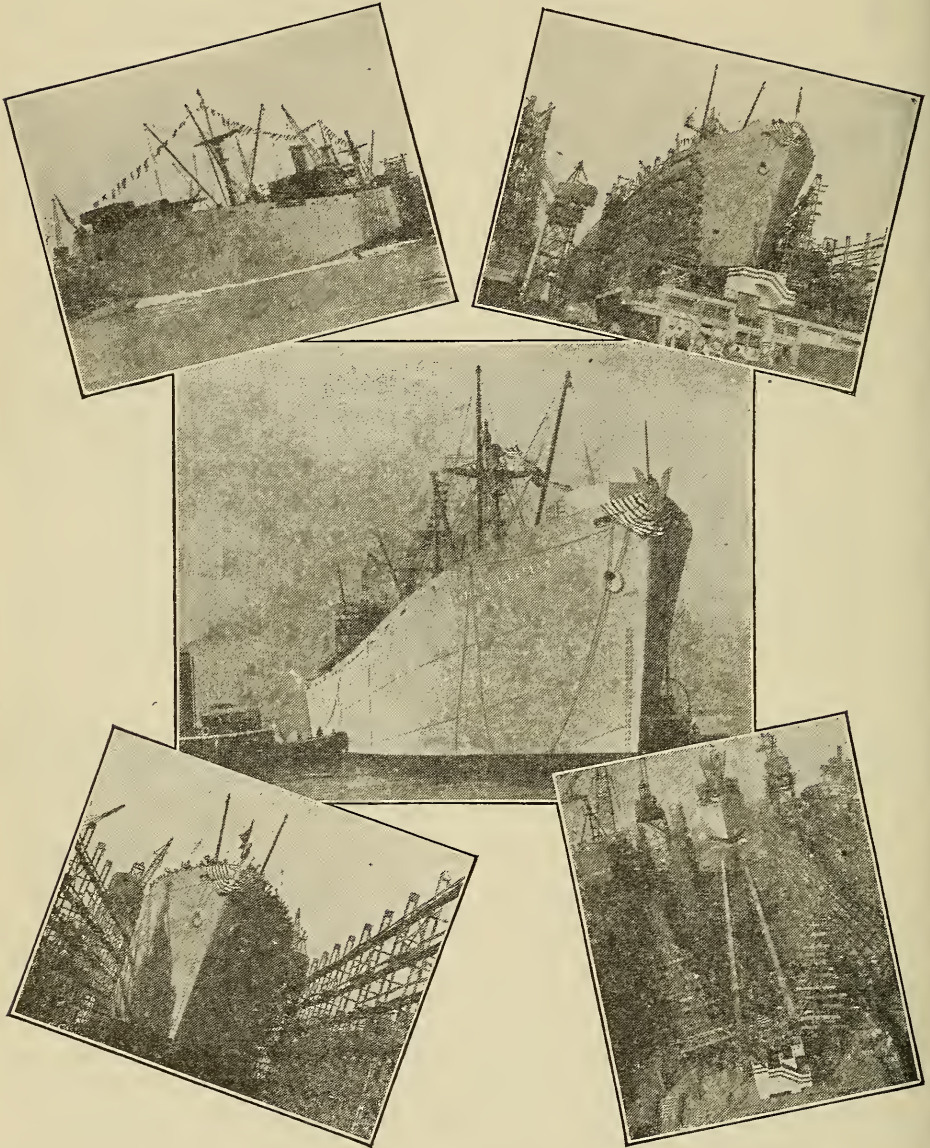
Before replying to this question it is desirable to look into the past, and in doing so it is necessary to draw a clear distinction between the International Labor Organization and the International Labor Office, the latter being the permanent secretariat of the former. The fact that both are commonly referred to by their initials, which are identical, has in the past often led to some confusion of thought.

The International Labor Organization and the International Labor Office are two of the most valuable results of the first world war, but of the two there is no doubt that the Office has been the more useful. It has developed into a considerable moral force, and its influence has always been benevolent. It has to its credit a substantial contribution to human knowledge and to the awakening of a world conscience. Organization has done a good deal of positive social work, and negative work in the way of preventing social regression, there is no doubt that this is largely due to the support the Office has always given to mankind's desire for a greater measure of justice.

The International Labor Organization is an instrument, and the results of its use in the past show—to our eyes at least—that without certain important modifications in its structure it will not be equal to the work that will have to be done after the war is over, or perhaps earlier.

Use of wool felt has saved approximately 500,000 pounds of rubber in six months in the manufacture of washers, gaskets, and similar items.

Launching a Liberty Ship



These pictures are reproduced through the courtesy of the Office of War Information. They show the different phases in launching the Liberty ship Santiago Iglesias at Fairfield, Md., on March 30, 1943. An article appeared in the May Carpenter announcing this honor bestowed upon the late Puerto Rican labor leader. We are sure the readers, as well as The Carpenter, appreciate the efforts of the OWI in preparing these pictures.

Shortages In Merchant Marine Manpower

By MARSHALL E. DIMOCK

Assistant Deputy Administrator for Recruitment and Manning



THE MERCHANT MARINE has made one of the great contributions of this war. Our seamen and officers have delivered the goods without counting the cost in life, work, or time.

Today America asks the Merchant Marine to surpass even this great achievement. The five ships a day that are coming out of our shipyards, the needs of the

thousands of men who are fighting overseas, and the responsibilities which this global war have placed upon our seagoing transportation, all demand of the Merchant Marine more men than ever before. These men must be experienced, skilled in the ways of ships. We must supplement the number we are training by recruiting many of these men from shore jobs.

It is the responsibility of the Recruitment and Manning Organization of the War Shipping Administration to bring back in the next three months licensed officers both deck and engine at the rate of approximately one hundred and fifty a week. At the same time we must recruit approximately a hundred able-bodied Seamen a week and seventy-five Cooks and Bakers. These new demands will have to be met by increased efforts on the part of everyone connected with the maritime industry.

To assist the War Shipping Administration in its recruiting program, the Selective Service Bureau has placed the Merchant Marine next to the Armed forces in importance. It has guaranteed continuous deferment to men who are employed in our victory fleet. Many employers recognizing the necessity of a strong merchant fleet are granting re-employment rights to those men who leave shore industries to go to sea. The Recruitment and Manning Organization is willing to assure a man who leaves a shore job immediate employment, if his qualifications are such that he may ship out. If there is not an immediate job for everyone who applies, the Recruitment and Manning Organization will place on standby wages those men who can qualify in the categories in which there is a shortage of men.

Recreation centers, recuperation centers, and hotels are provided both here and abroad.

Critical shortages exist in the following ratings and if men do not come back to fill these ratings our ships are in danger of being delayed. We need First, Second, and Third Assistant Engineers; First, Second, and Third Mates; Able Seamen; Chief Cooks; and Cook-bakers. If there are holders of these ratings now employed ashore below their skills, they should consider it their duty to return to sea. All former seamen who want to contribute the utmost to this war should go to their affiliated maritime union hiring hall, or to the United States Employment Service office, or to the Recruitment and Manning Organization and tell them that they are willing to help the Merchant Marine win this war.

AFL Shipyard Workers Honored and Praised

MEMBERS OF American Federation of Labor unions employed in the nation's shipyards won 33 out of 42 national suggestion honors awarded to shipyard workers by the Board For Awards of the War Production Drive Headquarters.

The suggestions accomplished production short-cuts and clearly indicated that shipyard workers are not going to accept the menace of U-boat sinking to our victory time-table by resting on past laurels earned for record-breaking launchings.

By surpassing all other industries in point of number of suggestions actually put in operation and reported to drive headquarters during April, our ship workers served notice to the Axis that even greater construction accomplishments are ahead as a result of production shortcuts, man-hour and material savings and safety precautions they themselves have suggested through shipyard joint production committees."

All suggestions which receive national honors are plowed back into industry, so that improvements in shipbuilding developed and put into practice in one yard are made immediately available to all yards. War Production Drive Headquarters is now filling requests for data on suggestions at a rate of 835 weekly through the plow-back system of the Awards Branch.

Speed Up Production

Paying tribute to the contributions which War Production Drive's suggestion system is making to increased shipyard production, Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission, stated "These suggestions of the workers have proven a valuable course of ideas contributing to faster and better ship construction. The Maritime Commission is doing everything practicable to encourage and stimulate ship workers to submit ideas which will produce more ships and better ships in less time."

The suggestions for which A. F. of L. members received awards included: An automatic shut-off valve used in air hose couplings; deck winch pipe measuring device; jig device for bending plates; adjustable dog for the hot slab; adjustable template for Isherwood plates for cutting of web plates to fit the corrugated bulkhead; spacing inner-bottom sections which saves 2,400 feet of 1/4 inch by 3 inch flat bar, 1,000 tacks, plus current, welding rod and

time involved in making tacks on each double bottom; welding insulation pins to deckheads, which increases production 400 per cent; change in welding procedures which saves 25 man-hours per ship, and numerous other devices to improve production methods and speed up output.

Knox Lauds Workers

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox recently praised "the will of American workmen" for their record-breaking production jobs in shipyards and factories of America. Predicting great progress in the naval construction program for 1943, Secretary Knox stated.

"During this year the Navy will reap its first major harvest from the planning and work instituted nearly three years ago. We have passed the days of blueprints and plans; the days of preparation and patient waiting are over. From now on, each week will mark the addition of new and powerful combat ships to the fleet. Each day will mark the addition of scores of deadly naval planes. Each hour will add guns and shells to our arsenals by hundreds of thousands. The number of warships will more than double; combat planes will more than treble."

It thus appears that in spite of what "they" said about working men and women indulging in absenteeism; in spite of attempts of antilabor columnists and Congressmen; even while daily newspapers of the country were filled with attacks on labor—union and non-union—the working people have been quietly going about their job.

And their job, right now, is to produce all the guns, tanks, planes and ships our fighting men need to crush Hitler in Europe, and Hirohito in Asia. And with labor behind our soldiers—union labor, if you please—the job will be done and quickly, in spite of tactics of some of our labor-hating, un-American propagandists.

War on Two Fronts

By COLONEL A. ROBERT GINSBURGH

Chief, Industrial Services Division War Department, Bureau of Public Relations

AMERICA is at war on two fronts with one purpose.

Our Army is fighting from the jungles of New Guinea to the glaciers of Greenland and our workers are producing weapons from the copper mines of Arizona to the tank factories of Detroit. But these myriad places merge into two independent fronts: the one that builds our arms and the one that uses them. They are both in the theater of war.

Battles from France to Bataan have taught us that no matter how valiant and how willing an army may be, it is doomed to defeat unless it has more and better weapons than the enemy. The soldiers of production and the soldiers of the army must close ranks together and present a resolute, united front to crush the enemy.

A factory shut down because there are not enough parts coming through from a supplier is as bad a defeat as a base lost because we don't have enough ammunition. If a steel mill shuts down today a base may well be lost tomorrow.

A plant that breaks speeds records building planes is as important a victory as the bombing of an enemy airplane factory. Both add up to the same thing: more weapons for America than the Axis.

We have widened and strengthened both our fronts—the fighting front and the production front. We entered this war with our combat planes numbering few over 2,500. Today we turn out that many fighters and bombers every two weeks. On December 7, 1941, our mighty M-4 tanks were but blueprints. Today we have seen those General Shermans sweep Rommel's Afrika Korps to defeat and destruction. In the year before the attack on Pearl Harbor we built only about one million tons of new shipping. Today we are launching far more than one million tons of new shipping capacity every month. We are making enough bombs to drop 15,000 a night on the enemy and we are building enough small arms ammunition to fire 83 shots at each Axis soldier every month. We have fashioned new weapons, from the Thunderbolt plane to the Tank Busting Bazooka, and factories throughout the breadth and length of America are building more powerful new arms to destroy the Axis.

We have marched far down the road to victory and we have accomplished much since the treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. But we cannot sit back now. The time for self-congratulation is still far off. We can look back upon our past successes only to draw greater strength from them. They should serve us but as a symbol of the fortitude and the power we have within us. We must redouble our efforts and strengthen ourselves for the bloody and bitter battles ahead as we drive down the road to victory together, one people, under one flag.

Illness and industrial accidents account for over 50 per cent of absences from war work.

Australian Views World of Tomorrow

BEHIND THE stark fact that we must win this war or perish stands the related fact that we can win this war and perish in the next war. It follows, therefore, that the taking of steps to ensure that there will be no next war is of equal importance to the winning of this war. It follows, also, that the steps we take now necessarily determine the shape of the society we shall enter when the war is over.

The thing that the people of the belligerent countries want more than anything else is peace, but whether they want it or not, peace must come eventually. This peace can be a real peace or it can be a breathing space before the next war. If it does not bring freedom from want and freedom from fear for men and for nations it will be a sham peace only. And it is becoming increasingly obvious that it is this kind of peace that some people want.

It is clear that there is a fairly widespread refusal to face the fact that this war has undermined the foundations of pre-war society, and those who make this refusal, see in victory over the Axis only the survival of certain national entities and the preservation of their pre-war privileges. They want no more than this, and any talk of preparation for more than this arouses their ire. They agree that freedom from want and freedom from fear are desirable things, but they do not agree that anything should be done about them yet. Let us, they say, get on with the war; that demands our total concentration, and nothing should be permitted to divert or distract our thoughts and energies from this important task.

Must plan now

But the suggestion that post-war reconstruction is entirely a post-war matter is completely wrong. Post-war society will be largely conditioned and determined by the impact of war and the war effort. It will be impossible when the war is over to return to the pre-war state of affairs and then decide what we intend doing. The post-war world is being built now. In planning for the war-time world we are inevitably planning for the post-war world. The shape of things to be, is being fashioned in the furnace of war, and in a time which makes it apparent to all people that they have much in common. Any proposal to postpone recon-

struction until the danger has passed and the differences that divide us have had sufficient time to reassert themselves, must be rejected by all who want this world war to be the last.

Time is ripe

Yet that is the suggestion underlying all opposition to proposals that are put forward for national welfare and justice. The opponents of these things talk much about democracy, but democracy in the post-war world is unthinkable unless it means economic security and economic opportunity for the many. Those who protest that we should concentrate on the war, and leave reconstruction until after the war, refuse to see that the people who are fighting the war will not tolerate the economic and social absurdities of the pre-war order. They seem to believe that there is still a chance that the people will forget how this war came about, and that the determination of the people to defeat the Axis can be used to strengthen the foundations of privilege.

We can see expression of this belief in the opposition to the proposal to give the Federal Government sufficient power to deal with post-war reconstruction on a national basis, and in the opposition to the national welfare proposals of the Federal Government. The opponents of these proposals talk glibly of a new order, but the instant anyone starts to do something about it they protest that the time is not ripe. If they are successful now in their opposition, it will be found that time will also be unripe when the war is over.—
Western Australian Worker

A. F. of L. Support of Education

JOHN M. FEWKES

President, American Teachers' Union

IT HAS LONG been our custom to speak of the American Federation of Labor simply as the friend of the public schools and the teachers, or to use other similar generalities about why teachers should be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. While these generalities are true, they are neither very informational nor very convincing to a skeptic. Therefore it is occasionally worthwhile to examine the record for specific items of information about the relationship of the American Federation of Labor to the public schools. The record is long and impressive and furnishes an abundance of evidence which should make it clear to everyone that, of all organized groups, the American Federation of Labor is the most powerful, loyal and true friend of the public schools and of the teachers.

After outlining a program for general education, the 1938 convention made the following observations: "Labor standards are depressed in low income areas because many boys and girls are not given education that would make them more resourceful and alert to opportunity of betterment." "The schools should be free from political control and exploitation, in order that they may provide more adequate training for citizenship in a democracy." The foregoing historical items, I believe, make a convincing story.

The American Federation of Labor continues today its keen and intelligent interest in the welfare of the public schools and the teachers who serve the children of our nation. The American Federation of Teachers is receiving very substantial help from the AFL in our efforts to organize the teachers of the country. The AFL has given us the services of two organizers of our own choosing for the past two years. The fine work of these two men, vice-president John Connors and Harry Hazel, both members of the AFT, and that of our secretary-treasurer, Irvin Kuenzli, is largely responsible for the fact that 46 new locals have been added to the AFT this year, to date April 20, 1943.

Home Front Death Toll Greater Than Armed Forces

Casualties to the U.S. Armed Forces since Pearl Harbor were 12,123 dead, 15,049 wounded and 51,063 missing, prisoners or interned—a total of 78,235. These figures are from a recent report of the Office of War Information.

Casualties to American workers through accidents since Pearl Harbor were 64,500 dead and 6,000,000 injured, on and off the job. These figures are from the National Safety Council.

The Council offers the comparison as evidence that accidents still are helping the Axis by draining America's manpower that is vital to victory.

The total American toll, workers and others, since Pearl Harbor is 128,000 killed and approximately 13,000,000 injured, the Council said. Among the victims were thousands of skilled workers and key men in the nation's war program who cannot be replaced.

British Labor Hails U. S. Aid

THE AMERICAN Federation of Labor in a recent "Labor For Victory" radio program, extended the hand of fellowship to the workers of Great Britain "who have proved under enemy fire and extreme hardship that free labor will win the war."

Three British labor leaders, who made the hazardous trip to this country to attend the sessions of the Joint Committee of the American Federation of Labor and the British Trades Union Congress, were interviewed on the program about conditions in embattled Britain, the impressions of the progress of war production in this country and the prospects for a post-war program which will guarantee the establishment of the Four Freedoms throughout the world.

They expressed deep appreciation of the war aid given by the United States to Great Britain in her time of need and emphasized the need of greater cooperation between British and American labor for expediting victory and for assuring post-war security.

Frank Wolstencroft, of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, which is equivalent to the Carpenters' Union in this country, declared that despite privations and bitter hardships, British workers are still on the job producing more than ever before.

These hardships, he said, are caused by the totality of the war effort and the resulting shortages of food and labor and materials.

"We are suffering from such acute labor shortages that the men and women in our war factories must work fearfully long hours without a letup," Wolstencroft continued.

"Jobs can be obtained only through the Government Employment Exchange and workers can be directed by the government to go to any part of the country where they are needed. Safeguards have been established to prevent unnecessary hardships but many married men have been taken away from their homes. They get an allowance for lodgings near the site of their new jobs."

The regulations governing employment were issued only after full consultation with labor and after agreement of the British Trades Union Congress, Wolstencroft said, but wages and hours are still left to be negotiated, as

before, between the Employers' Federation and the trade unions.

Harry Harrison, president of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trade Union Federation, said:

"You have made magnificent progress in a very short time. I am impressed by the adaptability of American industry and the skill of American workers. Together, they will surely double war production totals during this year."

He emphasized the need for extending the use of Joint Production Committees made up of labor and management representatives to solve war production problems. He described the way these committees operate in Britain as follows:

"Suppose there is a labor shortage in a war factory that is holding up production. The Joint Production Committee determines the facts and sends an emergency call to the Government Employment Exchange which promptly supplies the workers. No labor hoarding is tolerated. If the Joint Production Committee finds there are too many workers in a factory and their time is being wasted, the government is notified to assign the surplus workers to other plants where they may be badly needed. The same is true of materials, whenever a shortage or over-supply is found to exist. Furthermore, when production slows down for any unexplained reason

or if absenteeism increases, or if problems of other kinds develop, the Joint Production Committee immediately probes for the source of trouble and acts effectively to rectify the situation."

John Marchbank, of the National Union of Railway Men of Great Britain, discussed post-war objectives. He said:

"Our first objective after victory is achieved is a universal one, shared by human beings the world over. It is the establishment of peace—lasting peace. That is only possible as your President and Prime Minister Churchill have so wisely pointed out, by the extension of the Four Freedoms to every nation on earth. When we have established freedom from fear and freedom from want, along with the basic freedoms of speech, religions, press and assemblage, we will have a foundation on which the peace of the world can rest secure."

"Our first move must be to secure representation for the trade union movements in the peace conferences which will chart the world's post-war program."

"We will insist that the right of workers to associate in free trade unions be restored in those nations which have been overrun and oppressed by the

Axis dictators. It is our feeling that the restoration of this right is a prime step toward the rehabilitation of these countries."

"Our next step will be to advance specific plans for the establishment of social security which would banish forever the fear of want from the cradle to the grave. This program has been talked about a great deal but labor will insist that something definite be done about it. We believe that it is incumbent upon democratic government to see to it that the people are provided with satisfactory homes, that they are assured medical care when ill, that they will be safeguarded against the hazards of unemployment and that the aged and infirm will be provided for, not as a matter of charity, but as a matter of right."

In closing Marchbank said:

"Speaking for my colleagues and myself, I wish to express our deep appreciation for the help which America has given Britain in her time of need. And also, we wish to express our gratitude to the American Federation of Labor for the hospitality and the many courtesies extended to us during our brief visit here."

Navy Speeds Mail Service

The problem of mail delivery to men of the United States Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard is greatly complicated by the increased number of men in the fighting services at bases on ships throughout the world.

Because shipping space on aircraft and surface vessels is so sorely needed for ammunition, food and medical supplies, it is not possible to increase the cargo space used for mail as the number of men in the naval service at sea and overseas expands. Accordingly, to insure prompt service without demanding increased cargo space, the Navy has announced two new rules governing mail to men in the naval service abroad:

1. Parcel post packages will be accepted which weigh not more than 5 pounds and measure not more than 15 inches in length and 36 inches in length and girth combined; only one such parcel being acceptable in one week.
2. Inappropriate second and third class matter such as advertising circulars will not be forwarded to men overseas.

In announcing these rules, the Navy pointed out that the Army and Navy are also working together to encourage the use of V-Mail as a means of improving mail service and reducing cargo requirements for mail.

The Lame, The Halt and The Blind

Physically Disabled Part of War Manpower

By TRACY COPP

Regional Agent, Vocational Rehabilitation Div., U.S. Office of Education

OUR SUCCESS as a Nation in production for war depends on the degree to which all available individuals and groups are permitted to participate. One group—the handicapped—can be a substantial part of our manpower. Their potentialities as workers and the full utilization of their capacities are pressing problems in areas of critical labor shortages.

The National program of vocational rehabilitation has been responsible for over 20 years for assisting disabled persons to engage in or return to useful work. Many persons, disabled through industrial accidents, accidents in the home, on the street, by disease, or from congenital causes have been prepared for employment and placed at work. The war emergency has increased not only the number of persons needing rehabilitation but the opportunities for their active participation in the war effort.

During the years in which the Federal Government, in cooperation with the States, has been helping disabled persons in their employment adjustment, special methods and procedures have been developed for assisting them. First an appraisal must be made of an individual's physical limitations. If surgery and medical care can reduce or remove the physical impairment, then that is a fundamental first service. If an artificial appliance will restore a part of the lost function, then that appliance should be provided. Workers are using artificial limbs, mechanical hands, hearing devices, and many specialized types of appliances which reduce the area of incapacity and increase the opportunity for full use of their talents.

A new choice of occupation for a disabled person must be made in terms of his physical limitations, education, work experience, natural abilities, interests, and the opportunities for work at hand. If training will prepare a person for his best level of employment, that training is furnished. It may be secured in a college, university, technical school, commercial establishment, through correspondence or by a tutor. It may even combine some of these types of training in order that the preparation can be given under the most desirable conditions, from the best sources, and in the shortest time consistent with good practice.

All of the 48 States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia are now engaged in this cooperative program of vocational rehabilitation with the United States Government. Disabled persons are found through various working agreements with agencies serving the disabled in other fields. The disabled are interviewed and counseled in order that the best choice of a vocation may be made. Physical, psychological, vocational, and social studies are made in order to help the disabled choose the line of work in which they can be productive and successful. Preparation may consist in furnishing an artificial appliance and specialized vocational training. When the preparation has been completed, the disabled worker

is assisted in finding employment. His program is not considered complete until he is successfully employed. Success in employment for a disabled man means that he has reached a level of competence which he can maintain, without injury to himself, under the same conditions, at the same rate of pay, and with the same opportunity to use his talents as the able-bodied employed in the same work. Industry profits to the degree that trained handicapped persons are employed at work consistent with their capacities. The disabled profit to the degree to which they can enjoy full use of their talents. Society profits to the degree that permanent employment adjustments are made for the handicapped.

Nearer VICTORY With Every Hour of Production

SERGEANT Barney Ross, USMCR, the man who talks to war workers the way Rickenbacker didn't, praised America's soldiers of production at the start of his tour of war plants.

"You are helping deliver the punch that will one day knock the Japs clear out of the ring," he told cheering thousands at a mid-west factory who heard him speak.

Sergeant Ross, the former holder of three world boxing titles and still a real champ, was speaking to the workers under sponsorship of the navy's industrial incentive division.

"The spirit of you men and women in the war plants is wonderful, amazing," he declared. "Every hour you put in here to turn out the weapons of war means an hour closer to victory for America. Keep it up!" Sergeant Ross, the marine, killed 22 Japs on Guadalcanal and was wounded with shrapnel and stricken with malaria.

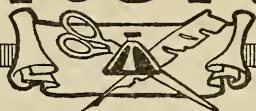
Sergeant Ross, who knows that without the goods being turned out by war workers at home he might not have been able to get his Japs, is spending his time now thanking these workers and praising them on to even greater efforts.

"Those kids who went into the big ring on Guadalcanal and fought so hard to have things the American way, the right way, God's way, believe that they are going to win this fight once and for all. If they believe it, after all they have been through, we back home certainly ought to believe it and do everything we know how to show them that we are not just betting on them, but will get in there and do some slugging ourselves," he said.

With workers gathered around him, Ross told of the fighting on Guadalcanal and how much it meant to feel that men and women in factories at home were working just as hard to supply the material to back up the men hacking their way through Pacific jungles to get at and kill the enemy.

Sergeant Ross, whose only "program" is "good work, boys, keep it up," is going on to other war factories to spread his cheering words to war workers.

Editorial



That Old Fourth-of-July Spirit!

By I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer
Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

When Americans are aroused, that old-fashioned Fourth-of-July spirit always flares up. It is a combination of courage, genius, and energy. It is this undying spirit in man that caused our forefathers, in 1776, to create a new form of government by the people in the Western Hemisphere. It is the same courageous determination to win that now inspires our brave fighters on land, in the air, and on the sea to carry freedom to all peoples in the world.

Our recent victories on many battlefields are just a sample of what is to come. They are a tribute to our fighting men, who have no superiors, and to the loyal men and women throughout our nation who are wholeheartedly backing them up. It is this American courage that will prevent the Axis dictators from overrunning the earth and enslaving men and women everywhere.

It is the same stimulative spirit of the Fourth of July that gives the urge to our inventive genius to make better types of guns, planes, ships and tanks that will finally overcome our treacherous foe.

This undaunted spirit combines the brain and energy of American workers to produce the critical materials necessary in fighting a modern war. They are making essential munitions in such unprecedented volume of production that our armed forces can completely annihilate the Axis powers.

All Americans are ready and willing to make any sacrifices necessary for victory. A peaceful people have been transformed into a fighting force millions strong, backed on the home front by men and women in field and factory, in science and invention, who insure the final disposal of Nazi and Fascist tyranny.

By their glorious achievements in a great coordinated super-effort Americans and their allies of the other United Nations will speed the day of ultimate victory, in order that not one single life may be sacrificed uselessly, or one body maimed in vain.

Through the united effort of all these human forces plus material resources the Axis enemies of freedom will receive a blow that will wipe them off the face of the earth forever. In the words of the Star Spangled Banner:

"Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: In God is our trust."

Magnificent Effort

The retail distribution industry is a perfect example of the capabilities of private enterprise. Early in the war peremptory retail price ceilings which often were out of line with wholesale prices, squeezed profit margins perilously thin. These were followed by shortages and rationing. Presently the merchants became the official dispensers of government mandates as well as food and clothing. If the government decrees one can of beans a month per person, it is up to the merchant to keep consumers content with one can. He must also figure how to keep his business going with no beans to sell.

How he manages to do it was recently described by the Wall Street Journal: "Magazine racks are showing up alongside the vegetable bins. Stacks of cook books are piled high on counters, giving housewives new ideas for ration menus. Space saved by diminished supplies of canned goods become a 'drug' department filled with vitamin pills, toothpaste, cosmetics and various non-prescription items."

The public can be thankful that the will to live is a dominant characteristic of retailing. Every store that manages to stay in business means just that much less wear and tear on transport facilities caused by consumers getting to and from shopping centers, to say nothing of time saved to the war effort. Of even greater significance, is the fact that in normal times the retail distribution industry is a heavy employer, the chain systems in particular having been the starting point for many a successful merchant. When the war is over, the nation will sorely need every available source of private employment. Preservation of a strong framework upon which to rebuild normal operation should be the effort of every industry today. The distribution industry is making the effort magnificently.

Transition to Peace

During World War I there was much discussion of the need for planning for the coming demobilization and changeover from war to peace production. The armistice came—unexpectedly. Chaos followed. The War Department canceled orders abruptly. Soldiers were released with about enough money to buy a suit of civilian clothes.

Civilian replacements, relief and foreign orders kept industry going until 1921 when the first crash came. After 1922 new industries carried us into a period of prosperity until 1929 when the second crash paralyzed business and trade and shook the foundations of all industrial countries.

Only practical planning and agreement upon plans and responsibilities can save us from repetition of such events. Various federal agencies are already gathering the facts essential for such planning. The Senate has set up a special committee to study problems and policies. All of this is good, but the problem is gigantic and we need to get past the discussion stage.

We must be ready to turn our forces toward recovery so that unemployment and depression may be avoided.

The LUMBER INDUSTRY *Its History and Problems*

OLD TIMERS assure us that back in the 1880's and '90's true liberty prevailed here in the Pacific Northwest. A few laws regulated taxes, marriage licenses, highway robbery and things like that, but in general John Q. Citizen could do about as he please well pleased. He could and did drive any kind of a vehicle anywhere he chose, hunt, fish, and start fires without a license. Excepting in the larger towns, his own ideas of sanitation governed. There was lots of room. There was lots of everything, and the ordinary activities of any one person seldom concerned anybody else.

As the country settled up, regulation of one sort or another began to appear. As the game thinned out, a bag limit of five bucks was set, then a game commission was appointed, and the limit was cut to one. Salmon fishers had to observe seasons, and rules about traps and set nets. By and by fish hatcheries were built, licenses were required and fish wheels were prohibited. As things tightened up, it got so that John Q. Citizen could not build a sawmill in a residence district; not even on his own property. Barbers had to take examinations and get licenses and submit to inspection, even in their own shops. The Supreme Court passed out a decision that under the general welfare clause in the Constitution almost any sort of law could be enforced, if it did not discriminate between people in the same class, if it was necessary, and if it could be made to work.

When Country Fills Up

Just as long as there is lots of room and lots of everything else people can live without much regulation. When the country fills up and some of the supplies run low, regulation automatically appears. That is the way the common law started. It worked along for centuries before it was reduced to writing. By experience, the equitable answer to disputes was worked out and suitable penalties were imposed for getting on the wrong side of the line because the people concerned wanted it that way.

That is happening in the timber industry. The U.S.A. started with 300 years' supply of virgin timber, and the supply is getting thin. Nobody has ever been able to get along without wood, and new uses for it keep appearing. We are unquestionably using it faster than it is growing. As timber users, we are getting concerned. As the basis of one of our top industries, a number of million of people depend on the forests for a living. They do not want to be left out of a job.

Management Lacking

There is plenty of land suitable for raising timber, but only about 15 per cent of this land that is in private ownership is under anything like



Photo by courtesy American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

proper management. A little management shows up here and there, but progress is slow and spotty. In large areas there is not a trace of it. As a setup for regulation, it is a natural. The longer regulation is delayed, the tougher it must be. That it has been put off so long is rather surprising.

Benjamin Franklin once stated that three moves are as bad as a fire and as yet no one has been able to show that he was wrong. The man in Cincinnati may not be disturbed about whether the lumber for his house comes from Maine, Michigan, Montana or Mississippi. The man who has to follow an itinerant industry around is considerably bothered. A type of sustained yield that balances an overcut in the Puget Sound country with an undercut in southwest Oregon, or an overcut in the Klamath basin with an undercut in central Idaho, has missed the answer. The woods workers and their families are entitled to a break. A kind of management that will keep a permanent local supply of timber for local mills is wanted.

Public Is Concerned

The effects of forests on flood control, erosion, stream and reservoir silting, water transportation and the like are clearer elsewhere than here in the Douglas-fir belt, but they are important, and of public concern. The use of forest lands by the game population and by the public for recreation is another item of public concern. These are in addition to the unescapable requirement of industry and labor for wood. These give ample grounds for public participation in keeping the forests a going concern.

The forest program submitted to the Joint Congressional Committee by the Secretary of Agriculture should provide for all these items. The several points are fairly familiar. They are federal cooperation in giving forest lands proper protection from fire, insects and diseases, Government financed Forest Credit Banks to finance forest properties on something like a sustained yield basis, forest research to work out the details of good forest practice, the pooling of intermingled private and public lands in practicable management units, State and Federal land acquisition.

Having taken these essential steps with public money, the next thing is to provide that this money is properly used, and the results are not dissipated by adverse uses of the lands upon which the expenditures have been made. This is where regulation comes in.

Suggested Regulations

Forest requirements might very well be of the kind that:

1. Insure that an ample seed source of desirable species be left, and prevent the unnecessary destruction of the immature young growth.
2. Insure fire control, including preventive measures.
3. Prevent deforestation without positive assurance of natural or artificial restocking.
4. Prevent the use of destructive logging equipment and practice.
5. Prevent excessive grazing or other misuse.
6. Provide for the simple silvicultural practices that are necessary to keep forest lands reasonably productive, insure a watershed protection,

help to safeguard local communities, and keep up the local and national timber supply.

To keep lands reasonably productive usually implies leaving the young and thrifty trees for growing stock. In most forest types this means selective cutting.

Forest culture is too involved to write into a law. It would have to be worked out locally by the parties responsible. The Department recommended that the States have ample opportunity to work out their own rules. If the action taken meets the Department's requirements, the Federal Government will contribute half the cost. If the States' action is not satisfactory, the law would make it mandatory for the Secretary of Agriculture to withdraw funds for cooperation in administering the act and discretionary to withdraw support for other cooperative forest improvement aids. If the State failed to pass the laws that have been recommended, or to enforce them reasonably, the Federal Government would have authority to do the job.

University Students' Organization Gets Results

This is a story of how a group of more than 100 university students in Champaign, Ill., got their first taste of labor organization—and liked it. The event took place at the University of Illinois, third largest in the nation, where students are employed as waiters, dish and pot washers and counter help.

For many years, students have been receiving a more or less base rate of 20 cents to 35 cents hourly while working in direct competition with higher paid union labor. Because of the heavy turnover in student personnel, there was no organization.

But when university paid building managers undertook a policy of cutting hours and, in effect, cutting wages for students, the idea of unionization began to take hold.

Three of the employes circulated a petition among the university's student center employes, pointing out that wages were being reduced at a time when prices were rising, that work was being spread out among fewer employes, and that regular union help was getting higher hourly wages.

The three called a meeting—well attended considering the fact that only one of the students there has ever had any prior experience in organization. Demands for an increase in hourly wage rates and a return to the old working schedule were passed.

Conferences with the manager resulted in the issue being taken to the university board, where a meager raise of 2½ cents per student was promised; 5 cents was to be added to his pay if he had worked two years.

As food prices continued to skyrocket, the students called another meeting and considered asking for another raise. They did that, but did not specify any exact amount.

They were therefore astonished when the increase came through without a squabble, but their astonishment was doubled when they learned that everyone was to get 45 cents an hour—higher than those of any dining-room help in the Champaign-Urbana area.

A Charter's Farewell

I'm only a battle worn charter, replaced by another you see.
Our actions should answer for our lack of a voice, and mine has
reached eternity.

But If I could speak of my mission, and say what I have accomplished
to date,

These words I would say ere I'm laid away, this story I'd like to relate.

You sent me out to the wild Northwest, mid the mountains of eternal
snows,

Where the rainfall is heavy and the winds blow strong and the giant
of the forests grows.

Where the boys of the west have withstood the test and garnered
from nature's fold,

Materials for lumber, for homes beyond number and uses as yet to
unfold.

I was placed with a local, a budding young local, all new to the stern
realization.

That in Union lies strength but gaining that strength requires organ-
ization.

I was placed on the wall, adorning their hall, there to gaze down on
their trepidation.

When they realized the task, they must conquer to bask free men
within a free nation.

I saw trouble and strife, and dissension was rife as they fought for
their very existence,

Strong leaders took form to weather the storm, and gain them the
rights to subsistence.

I've seen them on picket, holding the line, zestful and eternally joking,
Hungry and cold, young and old, dividing their last bit of smoking.

I've seen the gleam of joy in their eyes, when you gave them courage
anew.

And told them to go out and battle it out, your office would see them
through.

I've seen them win their desperate strikes, through sheer grit and
determination.

But they couldn't carry on without your help and that of brothers all
over the nation.

I've seen the shackles fall away and workers emerge strong and true,
To take their place among free men, thanks to the help from you.

And now they are leaving to join the ranks, with battle flags unfurled,
To fight for right and liberty, on fronts all over the world.

And now my task is finished, and another replaces me.

But my spirit will live and carry on into eternity.

V. C. Douglas, Fin. Sec.,
Local No. 2545,
Snoqualmie Falls, Wash.

Labor In Inter-American Relations

By ROBERT J. WATT

International Representative American Federation of Labor

A FEW WEEKS ago, I returned from a trip to Bolivia, where I spent seven weeks as a member of the United States Commission to study labor conditions in industries producing raw materials for export to our country.

The Commission made a careful investigation and gave serious study to the status of labor under inter-American commercial relationships. As a result, the labor, employer, and government representatives joined in a unanimous report.

It is my experience that we who profess to believe in a democracy must be judged by our willingness to practice democratic procedure. It is my policy, when a member of a commission, to make an effort to reach a democratic agreement.

If the rest of the group insist on calling white something which I firmly believe is not white, I file a minority decision. If, however, we argue it back and forth and come to the conclusion that the color is probably gray, I am ready to join with the others in a unanimous report—and then I abide by the democratic decision I entered into. Hence, so far as I am concerned, the United States Commission Report on Bolivia is my report and I stand by it without apology.

What I have said is a good preface to any discussion of labor in inter-American affairs. Democracy is the rule of the majority and a constitutional democracy is a government of the people under certain established principles by which today's majority binds itself to respect certain rights of today's minority. Fundamentally, constitutional democracy is a form of government which respects the rights of minorities at home and majorities and minorities in other lands.

So when I talk about labor in other countries, I shall try to respect the rights of the people in those lands, to make up their minds as to how they want to operate. I am ready to demand that the people of any nation be allowed the right to set up their own policies and I am ready to criticize any condition whereby a wealthy and powerful

few exploit the resources of a state and deprive the many of the opportunity to choose their own government. But I am not ready to believe that we can create a really representative labor movement in any other nation simply by abusive kibitzing.

Labor unions need to grow roots if they are to be real. A labor union is not like a factory which can be built in any wilderness by shipping in all the supplies and all the labor. It is not a political organism to be implanted as an explosive package. It should not be led by a few political zealots as a way of accomplishing an ideological objective.

Trade unionism is an economic movement, not a political instrument. The activities of labor unions in the political sphere should be related to the measures which enable trade unions to function freely in economic affairs. Unions which forget this limitation or confuse economic with political objectives weaken their own effectiveness.

There is real danger that any excessive use of the political tool to win economic aims will lead to such an intrusion of political government into economic affairs that it may accelerate the tendency toward dictatorship. The corrective must be the effort to remove economic controls from the hands of a political bureaucracy and into the hands

of truly representative industrial councils, democratically chosen from the ranks of management and labor.

What I have been saying applies to labor in our country. It also applies to labor in the countries of Central and South America. Only by keeping that in mind can we properly evaluate labor's place in Inter-American Relations.

Another important element is the extent of industrialization. When we study the degree of unionization in countries like Bolivia, we find the sort of problem which existed until recently in most of our own Southern states.

In view of the fact that agricultural workers are not yet organized to any great degree, it is hard to see why we should become exercised over the facts that, in some predominantly agricultural nations, there has been very slow progress towards strong independent trade unionism.

Wage levels, too, are influenced by the extent to which a population is agricultural in composition. The wages which can be obtained by a craftsman in any community depend very largely upon the income level among those who purchase his services. This is as true for local jobs in any rural area in this country as in a South American country.

The degree of specialization is also important. Industrial workers in South America are not highly skilled experts, for the most part, and neither are most of them in highly mechanized industry. The usual economy of a South American community is based more on handicraft than on machine production. The amount of a day's work is small in comparison with the production line worker in our country. Their wages reflect the lower productivity especially when further depressed by the low incomes of the potential purchasers of their products.

Much of the working population are native Indians who have had very little education. Their standards of living are little different from the conditions under which their millions of fellow-workers in the farmlands live. In the jungle, where rubber is raised and sent out for the sudden demands of a motorized military and civilian American population, the natives live under such primitive conditions that it is almost impos-

sible for North Americans to comprehend.

The development of labor unionism in South America has been complicated further by the aggressive efforts of Nazi agents, usually in commercial garb. It must be remembered that the Nazis aim to uproot and destroy the constant challenge which any legitimate form of democratic trade unionism presents.

We saw that influence even in Chile, where really energetic labor unions constitute a powerful influence in the community. Labor in that country had to combat the powerful influence of Nazi agents in order to stir the nation to break off relations with the Axis.

In Argentina, a substantial labor movement has thus far been unable to win similar action, not because of its own limited strength so much as because of the positive influence of large colonies of Nazi-dominated immigrants.

The United States until recently has sent few agents of good will to South America. The people of those countries have had too much reason to think of Uncle Sam as a grasping exploiter of the natural resources of their lands.

Oil and minerals and agricultural products were taken from South America at prices which afforded miserably small exchange of American goods so far as the working people were concerned, Uncle Sam seemed to many, more of a Shylock than a good neighbor.

That was the story until recently among the plain people. Among the ruling minority, relationships were somewhat better since the business deals were usually profitable to a few on each side. The infiltration of Nazi commercial agents weaned many of the wealthy people away from friendship with us because, after all, they were aiming at that purpose perhaps even more eagerly than to win trade.

The masses of Latin Americans hailed the Good Neighbor Policy. It represented to them the ideals of social and economic justice which the plain people understood. It laid the foundations for a better understanding upon which collective action is possible.

In this connection the International Labor Organization has helped to lay a foundation for steady improvement in

working conditions. The idea of international standards and regulations has been a milestone of progress.

Without trespassing on national sovereignty, the International Labor Organization has helped member nations to raise standards to levels at which decent working conditions could be maintained, without fear of unfair competition by other signatory nations.

The International Labor Organization has won the confidence of participants because it has not been a high pressure agency. It grew in strength only as it has earned it. I believe it has been especially respected by the labor leaders of South America. They knew the need of international collaboration for economic betterment among the workers of every nation.

In this respect the work of Nelson Rockefeller as Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs has contributed greatly to a better understanding. I want to pay tribute to his open-minded eagerness to develop real cooperation. He has approached the problem with a commonsense which has been understood by the people of the South of us.

However, we need lots more commonsense in developing good labor relationships among the Americas. We must not be paternalistic. I cannot emphasize that too strongly. Some of our ideological folks think that we have a duty to impose upon our neighbors, a pattern for industrial relations, social behavior and representative democracy which is our own ideal—but an ideal which we have not yet fully realized.

We should send no one to South America unless he has a sensible job to accomplish and has shown his own capacity to be sensible enough to accomplish it successfully. We have some there now who seem to think that enough dollars can accomplish anything. It has been my experience that it is easier to stir up scorn, than it is to earn respect.

We must recognize in our dealings with the countries to the South of us that we are not an army of occupation or a flock of Broadway angels. We are going into friendly countries to get their help in enabling us to purchase materials which we—and they—need to have transformed at American factories into instruments of war against a

common foe. We are ready to pay what it costs to get the material out—and even to put in the community, equipment needed for the purpose.

It's not our role, however, to send social workers in to teach them morals—or morals, or to send in reformers or factory law inspectors. We have a right to mutually agree upon decent standards because decent standards will help us accomplish our objectives better and faster.

Those standards can be achieved without surrendering any basic authority or self-esteem by mutual agreement between the participating nations to place the enforcement machinery in the hands of a responsible international agency. Such agreement could provide the machinery which would prevent exploitation and would not violate national pride or sovereignty.

But we must continue to remember that it took our own nation seventy-five years and a civil war before we got rid of slavery here—and we haven't yet overcome all the problems which we inherited from those days. We cannot expect that the very old deep-dyed conditions of a semi-feudal state should or could be eliminated overnight just because we are fighting a war and need to buy a lot of material that nations to the South want to sell us.

I am not trying to gloss over the wretchedness of the actual conditions in many South American nations. I hate exploitation in any form. That is why I hate to see a lot of agitators and reformers exploiting grievances which must be cured from the bottom up rather than by resolution out of Times Square or Columbus Park.

The way to make progress is to help the nations of Latin America build their own way out of the era of agricultural feudalism by making available to them the best of our physical and spiritual equipment which they can use. We must not expect that a one-year plan can be foisted upon sovereign nations and people of different heredity and environment than ours.

It's too easy to confuse progress with ferment. It is much easier to introduce agitation than education. But in the long run, the slower route will carry a nation into surer betterment. Intolerance usually grows into a strait-

jacket. Only understanding and mutual confidence can nurture true freedom and democracy.

Reciprocity must be our keynote. I refer not merely to the Trade Agreements Act, which the American Federation of Labor has so widely supported. I refer to the spirit of reciprocity among the people of the world and especially among the people of the Western Hemisphere. We must refrain from insisting that our neighbors take a dose of little liver pills or vitamin tablets or a dose of Karl Marx just because a

few may believe one or the other is a complete cure-all.

We are so far from perfect ourselves that we should hesitate at trying to remold any other nation into our own pattern—whether that pattern be of conditions as they are or as we think they should be. Instead let us extend a helping hand, and encourage the other fellow to grasp it. If we do unto them as we would want them to do unto us, think we won't need to worry about our ability to march ahead together into happier and better days.

ATTENTION!

At the time this issue of the Journal goes to press, quite a few questionnaires regarding the number of our members in military service as well as the amount of bonds purchased, have been returned to this Office by the Financial Secretaries, giving the requested information.

A preliminary survey shows a substantial number of our members in military service today, as well as a great volume of bonds purchased.

If this information has not already been forwarded to our Office, it is very important that the questionnaire be returned at once, with the desired information, so as to enable us to complete our tabulation.

Social Security Act for Mexico

Registration under the Social Security Act of 1943 is now under way in Mexico. This social security legislation was formally put into effect in January of this year and implements a special article in the Constitution of 1917, which states that the adoption of social insurance is a matter of public concern.

Official Information



General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Members Transferring

Members of beneficial Local Unions who desire to work in the jurisdiction of a semi-beneficial Local Union and yet retain their full benefit standing, should secure a Working Permit or Temporary Working Card while so employed and keep their membership in the beneficial Local Union.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 1943, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

NOTICE

This is to remind you that you have already been officially notified that the premium on the Bonds of your Financial Officers is now due and must be promptly paid if the Bond is to be continued. You will notice by the provisions of Paragraph K, Section 15, of our General Constitution that this is obligatory. The paragraph referred to specifies that:

The General Executive Board, through the General Office, shall bond all financial officers of subordinate bodies of the United Brotherhood. The cost of said bonds to be paid for by the Local Union, District Council, State Council or Provincial Council. The price of Local bonds shall be a standing appropriation to be paid to the General Secretary upon the receipt of notice from the General Office.

Please see that this matter is attended to without further delay.

THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

CONVENTION CALL

The Fifty-ninth Annual Convention of The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will open in the City of Quebec, Quebec, Monday, August 23, 1943.

Carpenters State Council of Arizona

On January 2-3, 1943, the delegates to the first convention meeting of the State Council received their charter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. At this meeting officers were elected to serve until the next regular election in September.

Phoenix will be used as the base of operation for the new State Council although the Secretary-Treasurer will be subject to call in any part of the State where an affiliated Local needs assistance.

The objects of the State Council as outlined by its newly elected officers are: To discourage piece work; to encourage an apprentice system of a higher standard of skill; to assist the members; to secure employment and to cultivate a friendly relationship among the craft. It will be the prime object of the State Council to assist in the establishment of uniform wages and working conditions throughout the State. To instill more life and enthusiasm into the locals and to bring about a united movement of all of the carpenters of the State. Since the primary function of the State Council is to assist in securing favorable State and National legislation for the carpenters and organized labor in general, the present officers have taken a keen interest in legislative developments at the capitol recently.

The officers have expressed the hope that through the State Council, the Carpenters of the State may contribute substantially to the betterment of the condition of organized labor in Arizona.

The officers are: President, W. J. Franklin, Local No. 906, Glendale; Vice-President, G. G. Lovelady, Local No. 2096, Douglas; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Coffee, Local No. 326, Prescott.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Indianapolis, Indiana,

June 7, 1943.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date at the General Office in Indianapolis, Indiana.

The General President reported fully on matters affecting our organization since last meeting of the Board. Under the good and welfare of the Brotherhood these matters were carefully and seriously considered particularly those affecting the working and living conditions of our members.

First General Vice-President Maurice A. Hutcheson was authorized to secure from each Local Union the number of men it has in the Armed Forces.

June 8, 1943.

The following insurance policies were renewed since the last meeting of the General Executive Board:

1. Workmen's Compensation insurance in the State of Ohio was renewed for eight months and expires September 15, 1943.
2. Workmen's Compensation insurance Policy covering in Canada under Policy No. ME-101998, has been renewed and expires May 5, 1944.
3. Workmen's Compensation Policy No. Z-821726, covering all accidents in the line of duty of employes, premium based on payroll of the Organization and adjusted yearly in accordance with payroll, expiring March 13, 1944.
4. The bond of the bookkeeper at the General Office in the amount of \$2,000.00 was renewed through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring April 1, 1944.

These were referred to the Legal Department.

Appeal of Local Union 341, Chicago, Illinois from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Disability Claim of Brother John H. Norland, a member of said Local Union for the reasons that the evidence submitted is indefinite as to the time he was injured, also as to the percentage of his disability and whether his present physical condition resulted from this injury. The evidence also shows that he was not working at the Trade when injured and it is the opinion of the Board that his disability does not come within the provisions and intent of our laws governing Disability Claims.

The Decision of the General Treasurer was therefore sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Application for pension made by Alfred H. Ostrand, Guardian of Gustaf A. Almgren, a member of Local Union 393, Camden, New Jersey, who is in a State Institution for the insane was denied as it is not the practice or policy of the General Executive Board to pay a pension to a member in a public institution as the pension was intended for the benefit of aged members and not for the purpose of relieving a State Institution from its obligations.

Appeal of Local Union 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Florida from the decision of the General President in the case of Max Shlafrock, a member of Local Union 993, Miami, Florida versus Local 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Florida for violation of Local Trade Rules. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Florida from the decision of the General President in the case of George Peters, a member of Local Union 993, Miami, Florida versus Local 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Florida for violation of Local Trade Rules. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

The Washington State Council of Carpenters through a resolution adopted at its last Convention held April 8, 9 and 10, 1943 demanded that the General Executive Board pay a pension of \$15.00 per month to all members qualified under Section 54, Paragraphs A, B, D and E of our General Laws and this to continue until the Home and Pension Fund is reduced to \$100,000.00 when the pension may be reduced and kept at that level.

After careful consideration of this matter and referring to the provisions of the Paragraphs of Section 54 quoted, "it is clearly apparent that the Law specifies that the pension shall not exceed \$15.00 per member per month." The Board raises no objection to paying this amount provided the Funds warrant it but provisions must be made to continue paying it in the future.

This has not been done in the past nor is it proposed now.

The Board came to the conclusion that instead of paying \$15.00 pension per member per month, it would be more logical and practical to conserve our funds to meet conditions after the war. If we should have another depression after the war, it would be more beneficial to our members on the pension roll to be helped then than to increase the pension now. As the Board increased the pension at its last meeting effective April 1, 1943, they feel that the amount now paid cannot be increased without increasing the per capita tax.

Your attention is called to the provisions of Section 27 of our General Laws, Paragraphs A, B and C.

"JURISDICTION OF STATE AND PROVINCIAL COUNCILS"

These Council have the right

1. To assist in organizing work.
2. To help strengthen affiliated Local Unions.
3. To make laws governing Local Unions and District Councils in their jurisdiction which shall in no way conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood.

These Councils have no jurisdiction over the payment of Benefits by the General Office such as Death and Disability Benefits, Pensions, etc. So when your Convention adopted a resolution demanding the General Executive Board to pay \$15.00 per month pension it exceeded its authority but just the same the General Executive Board gave it full and careful consideration and reached the conclusion herein before quoted.

The General Executive Board authorized General Treasurer S. P. Meadows to cancel all outstanding checks for Death Donations issued over two years or more and still outstanding.

The General Executive Board ruled that all checks issued for Death and Disability donations must be cashed within 90 days from date of issue.

June 9, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the General Office commenced.

June 10, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

June 11, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

June 14, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

June 15, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

June 16, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

June 17, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

June 18, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts completed.

The Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board submitted the following report:

We, the undersigned Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board have made an audit of the Securities held by General Treasurer, S. P. Meadows, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 5 Canadian Victory Bonds | \$10,000.00 each---- | \$50,000.00 |
| 50 Canadian Bonds ----- | 1,000.00 each----- | 50,000.00 |
| 20 Canadian Bonds ----- | 1,000.00 each----- | 20,000.00 |
| 100 Canadian Bonds ----- | 1,000.00 each----- | 100,000.00 |
| | | |
| 6 U. S. Treasury Bonds---- | 10,000.00 each---- | 60,000.00 |
| 4 U. S. Treasury Bonds---- | 10,000.00 each---- | 40,000.00 |
| 16 U. S. Treasury Bonds---- | 100,000.00 each---- | 1,600,000.00 |
| 5 U. S. Treasury Bonds---- | 100,000.00 each---- | 500,000.00 |
| 1 U. S. Treasury Bond----- | 1,000,000.00 each----- | 1,000,000.00 |
| 45 U. S. Defense Bonds----- | 10,000.00 each----- | 450,000.00 |

A. W. MUIR,
ROLAND ADAMS,
R. E. ROBERTS.

There being no further business to be considered at this time the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Signed,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2514 St. Bernard, Ohio | 2539 Campbellton, N. B., Can. |
| 2518 Morganton, N. C. | 2545 Dayville, Ore. |
| 41 San Antonio, Tex. | 1852 Laurium, Mich. |
| 2534 Chama, N. M. | 2558 Pueblo, Colo. |
| 1828 Jonquiere, Que., Can. | 2564 Beatrice, Calif. |
| 1843 Chilliwack, B. C., Can. | |

J. P. Coyne Dies

We were genuinely grieved and sorry when we heard that President Coyne of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor died April 30th at his home in Washington, D. C. after a protracted illness. He was formerly an official of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Mr. Coyne was elected head of the Building and Construction Trades Department in 1939.

Born in Ottumwa, Iowa, on June 18, 1886, Mr. Coyne became affiliated with organized labor in 1910. He once served as organizer for the International Union of Operating Engineers and later as Secretary of the New York City joint board of that union. He was elected chairman of the board of trustees of the Operating Engineers in 1922 and served continuously in that capacity.

According to the American Chemical Society, 25,000 new chemical compounds were made last year, with the United States continuing to show growing leadership in research.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

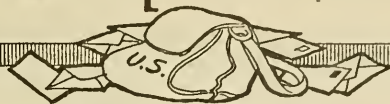
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

Brother Adolph Baldinger, Local No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother Paala Billota, Local No. 1204, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother John Bronskol, Local No. 672, Clinton, Ia.
Brother Henry Burmeister, Local No. 460, Chicago, Ill.
Brother E. C. Chandler, Local No. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
Brother C. M. Clayton, Local No. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
Brother Jacob Gemplowetz, Local No. 1204, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother R. G. Gilliland, Local No. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
Brother L. J. Humphries, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother George Johnson, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother Albert Michler, Local No. 460, Chicago, Ill.
Brother S. A. Neale, Local No. 731, Corsicana, Texas.
Brother Henry Neff, Local No. 265, Hackensack, N. J.
Brother Arthur Nosencheck, Local No. 1204, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother John Root, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother Thomas Salmon, Local No. 2163, New York, N. Y.
Brother George W. Scott, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother Herman Seide, Local No. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brother Parker Severaid, Local No. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
Brother Max Sorkin, Local No. 1204, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother Howard S. Watson, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

**WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON**

June 3, 1943

Editor:

As Assistant Deputy Administrator of the War Shipping Administration in charge of the Recruitment and Manning Organization, I would like to ask your assistance in recruiting the experienced men we need to man our ships. I am convinced that an appeal for men made through the medium of your publication will assist immeasurably. If you could, therefore, print the attached article, you would be helping the Merchant Marine meet its responsibilities.

Sincerely yours,

Marshall E. Dimock, Assistant
Deputy Administrator for Re-
cruitment and Manning.

The article above referred to will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Ninety-year Old "Youngster" Celebrates

Editor:

It is our pleasure to report on the roster of L. U. No. 595, Lynn, Mass., a youngster of ninety years, Brother George H. Murray. He was recording secretary for over 35 years, and was still working at the trade until three years ago.

Due to an accident he was forced to give up working and has been confined to his home most of the time. Not so long ago he had a birthday, invitations were sent to members of several lodges, union members and other friends to participate in sharing his birthday cake which was made by his daughter, whom he lives with. A large number of friends visited George and enjoyed the cake. His friends brought back old memories and also many gifts, which he appreciated highly.

His many friends will be glad to know he is the same George, is happy and full of fun. So, if anyone near or far wishes to write to him, he would be pleased to hear from the old timers as he calls them.

In closing, our wish to Brother Murray is: Continued good health and happiness for years to come.

Fraternally yours,

Wilfred Besette, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 595, Lynn, Mass.

Sailor Hopes to Join Brotherhood at End of War

Editor:

Kindly publish the following letter that I have received from a Sailor son of departed Brother Fred H. McCrea.

Faternally yours,

E. H. Hanson, Fin. Sec.

* * * * *

Aboard Ship,

Easter Sunday, April 25, 1943.

H. E. Hanson, Fin Sec'y, and
Dear Gentlemen of Local Union 634,
Los Angeles, Calif.

At this time let me express my heartfelt gratitude for the lovely flowers, Carpenters' rites, and attendance to his burial. My one regret is that I could not be there in my capacity as a son.

I realize that you understand my reason for absence, for we that are destined to serve Our Country in the fields and seas of action must answer the call to duty above all else. Some of you served during the last war and some have sons that are fighting alongside with me and I am positive that you understand.

I know that several things are worrying you right now—you wonder if we are getting the things that are being rationed to you. May I set your mind at ease in saying that Our Good Old "Uncle Sam" is taking care of us in the best way possible. We get all the food we can eat and it is good too. I do not desire to make your mouth water but we are getting those steaks, butter, coffee, sugar and everything else that keeps a fighting body healthy and strong. Things get a little tough now and then but it is not for long.

After the war is over and we have completely conquered and destroyed this mortal enemy of civilization, as we know it, we shall return to our beautiful country and live the life that all true Americans are willing to fight and die for if it be necessary. Keep those guns, ships and planes coming and we will take care of these yellow.....who think they can defeat a country of "peace loving, kind people."

I ask that after this war is over you permit me to join the Brotherhood in the place of my father, I know that I could never take his place completely, but I will do everything in my power to become worthy of membership in your great organization.

I would greatly appreciate hearing from you, and you will write I know. So until then, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

James F. McCrea, Sm 1/c
c/o Fleet Post Office,
San Francisco, Calif.

Local Union No. 80 Holds Housewarming Party

Editor:

After meeting on Monday nights for over 50 years, 33 years of which the meetings were held at 4039 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., the Local decided it was time to move to a different location and is now meeting Tuesday nights at Eagles Hall, 5247 W. Madison St.

The first meeting in the new hall was held Tuesday night, May 4, 1943, and was a called meeting—a sort of housewarming—so the members could get together and get acquainted with the new Local Union office and new meeting hall. A large majority of our members were present, as were also the officers and delegates of the Chicago District Council and officers and business representatives of other Local Unions in this district. The officers of the Chicago District Council present included Mike Sexton, President; Aasgar Andrup, Vice-Pres. and Charles H. Sand, Sec.-Treas.

We are proud to say that our former President, John R. Stevenson who is now Second General Vice-President of the Brotherhood, was with us on this occasion and gave an interesting account of affairs concerning our organization. He presented a new gavel to Oscar H. Larson, president of L. U. No. 80. He also presented a picture of General President William L. Hutcheson to the officers of the Local Union, which was hung in the Local Union office.

Another frequent visitor to Local Union No. 80, George C. Ottens, General Representative and President of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters was present and gave us some very interesting remarks and sound advice. Also present were three members of Local No. 80, each having more than 50 years' membership in the United Brotherhood, Brother Gus Larson, Trustee of the Local; Brother Dan Sullivan and Charles Peterson.

After the meeting was adjourned, refreshments were served. A real treat was enjoyed by all when John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President and Earl Oliver, Business Representative of Local Union No. 1693 (Millwright) showed motion picture views of their respective trips to and around the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida, taken at the time of the last General Convention of the Brotherhood in December, 1940.

It was truly a great get-together and housewarming and was thoroughly enjoyed by all members and visitors.

Sixty-five members of Local Union No. 80 are now serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

We also wish to mention that members of Carpet, Linoleum and Resilient Tile Layers Local Union No. 1185 affiliated with the United Brotherhood installed the linoleum in the office of our Financial Secretary. An Emblem of the United Brotherhood was cut out of linoleum and inserted in the center of the floor. These linoleum layers did a fine piece of work.

Fraternally yours,

Alex W. Robertson, Recording Secretary,
L. U. No. 80, Chicago, Ill.

Completes 53 Years as a Trade Unionist

Editor:

Brother Wm. Arning, a member of Local Union 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio has 53 years' membership to his credit.

In 1890 he went on strike for the 9-hour day in his home City (Cincinnati). After being out for some time he went to St. Louis, Mo., and joined Local Union No. 4 on July 28, 1890. He was twenty-two years old at that time. He remained in St. Louis about seven months and then returned to Cincinnati and became a member of Local Union 683 by clearance card. On August 2, 1898, he cleared into Local Union No. 2 of Cincinnati and remained there until November, 1905, when he transferred to Local Union 1602 (near his home) where he has held membership ever since.

On May 5, 1943, Local Union 1602 celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday at which he was highly commended for the interest he has always taken in Union affairs. He held every office in the gift of the Local Union and is now serving on the Board of Trustees.

The officers of that Local Union feel deeply grateful to him for the advice, encouragement and assistance he has always given them in the performance of their duties.

Faternally yours,

John Heimbrock, R. S.,
Local Union 1602.

The labor situation in German-occupied Norway is one of seething unrest and rebellion. A recent report says laborers drafted for work on German military projects have been arriving at the various scenes of operation with "wild confusion" prevailing during their first days on the job.

Unique Catalog Issued to Aid War Effort

By displaying its products on the front cover, which is attractively done in red, white and blue, the Paine Co., has hit a new high in time saving for every mechanic who has a fastening or hanging job. In addition, a visible index makes every product page available in a jiffy.

Since inventing and marketing the original Paine Spring Wing Toggle Bolt over 30 years ago, the Paine Co., has steadily expanded its family of products and distribution facilities until a complete line of Paine Fastening and Hanging Devices is now available through a national network of wholesale outlets.

This new Paine Victory Catalog, size 8½ x 11 inches will be mailed without cost to all who request it by the Paine Co., 2967 Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"I dreamed last night that I had invented a new type of breakfast food and was sampling it when——"

"Yes, yes; go on."

"I woke up and found a corner of the mattress gone."

* * * * *

"What is a debtor, Pa?"

"A man who owes money."

"And what is a creditor?"

"The man who thinks he's going to get it."



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

L. A. No. 198 Reports

Editor:

We are glad to extend greetings from Ladies Auxiliary No. 198 of Bellingham, Wash., to all Ladies' Auxiliaries. We have been denying ourselves this pleasure for some time.

We out here in this great Northwest, are enjoying our meetings. We have a business session in the early part of the evening, and later the men join with us for a social time. Refreshments are served on these occasions.

We are doing everything to further the cause of the Union. We have purchased War Bonds and contributed to the Red Cross War Fund. Christmas Bazaars, Rummage Sales, Bingo parties and Raffles add to our treasury. Our Brother Carpenters and families are remembered with lovely cards of condolence and convalescence.

The Auxiliary is gaining in membership. The ladies are very much interested in our meetings, and also enjoy reading of what other Sister Auxiliaries are doing.

We extend a welcome hand to eligible auxiliary members in our midst, who have not been contacted and to members of other Auxiliaries from any part of this wonderful Country of ours.

Mrs. Bessie Hall, Secretary.

Bremerton Ladies Hold Party

Editor:

Greetings from the Ladies of Auxiliary No. 283 of Bremerton, Wash.

On May 4th we celebrated our sixth anniversary by having a birthday party and program. We invited our husbands and families as guests. The highlight of the evening was the introduction of our new State President, Phyllis Haggbloom, who is one of our local members. We are very proud of her and of the very fine work she has done in our local and we are sure she will make a fine State President.

We have enrolled many new members and we are constantly on the lookout for others. We, like other Auxiliaries, are urging everyone to buy only Union made goods.

Faternally yours,

Dorothy Schanzenbach, Rec. Sec.,
Bremerton, Wash.

Spokane Auxiliary Has Busy Season

Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 207 of Spokane, Washington, is active in spite of the many war activities of its members. The latest loss was our president who was placed on a "swing shift," so is unable to attend meetings.

The local electrical company holds a weekly "Kitchen Kwiz" in which various organizations compete. A short time ago this Auxiliary entered a team. They returned with three One Dollar War Stamps and a coffee maker. Local 98 raffled the coffee maker for our Auxiliary and made \$32.00, which was spent for, guess what? That's right, a bond.

At these contests each club is asked to tell the purpose and its war activities. Our President responded as follows:

"We are a society to assist our fathers, brothers, husbands and sons in their trade and to help each other to understand our duty as Union members.

"We have social entertainment; do Red Cross work; buy War Bonds; donated a set of books and a set of horse shoes to Geiger Field. We have a service flag which to our regret bears one star of gold.

"We raise money by the sale of greeting cards, auctioning fancy pillows, and card parties.

"We meet the first and third Fridays of each month. The second meeting being a social affair which our men are welcome to attend.

"We send sick members cards and flowers; condolences to the bereaved and tobacco or reading matter to the men when they are ill."

The Auxiliary celebrated its fifteenth anniversary in April with a chicken dinner under the direction of Vice-President Keith. More than seventy attended though many were unable to be present because of weariness from long hours on Defense jobs. The Ladies gave No. 207 a birthday present of a bond and then for good measure bought another as a Mother's Day gift.

Any members temporarily in our city would be very welcome at our meetings.

Stella Beebe, Reporter.

Thirty-one-Year-Old Auxiliary No. 4 Buys Two Bonds

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 4, Des Moines, Iowa, enjoys letters from all Auxiliaries. The past year we have purchased two One Hundred Dollar War Bonds and also donated very generously to Red Cross and Welfare. Our Auxiliary purchased a number of kit bags for men in Service. Some of the members help to make surgical dressings at the Red Cross work rooms.

Since rationing of gasoline, we have combined our Auxiliary and Club meetings on the same day. We devote the day to Club activities and the evening to the business of the Auxiliary. A pot-luck supper is served at 6:00 o'clock and our husbands join with us. On March 13th we celebrated our thirty-first birthday anniversary with a supper to which our husbands were invited. After supper cards and Bingo were enjoyed by all.

**OUR MEN NEED
★ BOOKS ★**



**SEND
ALL YOU CAN SPARE**

Help a man in uniform enjoy his leisure hours. Give your good books to the 1943 VICTORY BOOK CAMPAIGN. Leave them at the nearest collection center or public library.

"WE WON'T FORGET"

Without a chance to man the arms
Of the ships to them so dear,
Many men, unaware of harm,
Were sunk with shore so near.

Without a warning or a dare,
They were struck to rise no more;
In a muddy grave, a devil's lair,
Along a peaceful shore.

Trusting all, without the doubt
Of hate and greed to bear;
The treacherous ones flew all about,
And swept away their care.

Now they sleep, a hero's peace,
Far from the cares of life;
But our fight shall never cease
Until we end this strife.

We pledge our gold, our heart and soul,
Our will to do or die;
Revenge for you will be our goal,
With "Old Glory" still on high.

So as you sail the heavens blue,
And watch our gallant fight;
Remember, we will all be true
To the boys who died for "Right".

*Charles Bendel, U. S. N. R. M. 1
Member L. U. 1586
Sacramento, Cal.*

Mrs. Gabriel, president of the Club, presented the Auxiliary with Twenty-five Dollars from the winter quilting sale.

In the Club we have a birthday party the first meeting of the month for all members having a birthday during the month. Each member gives the ones celebrating their birthday a card and "hank'y." June 8th we elected the following officers: President Mrs. Irene Thull, Vice-President Mrs. May Howard, Recording Secretary Mrs. Alice Elliott, Financial Secretary Mrs. Thelma Stark, Treasurer Mrs. Rose Negus, Warden Mrs. Marry Hoff, Conductress Mrs. Ruth Moll, Trustee Mrs. Emma Tassen, Chaplain Mrs. Ilee Gabriel.

At present a number of our members are out-of-town with their husbands who are working on defense plants.

Faternally,

Alice Elliott, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 339, Emporia, Kans.

Editor:

It is nearing the time of the year when we will be celebrating our fourth anniversary. Although we are few in number we have done many things.

We meet regularly in the Carpenters Hall, Auxiliary Room, use of which is donated to us twice a month. The first meeting is for business; the second is a social meeting.

We have entertained the children of the members of the Auxiliary, had programs, membership drives, plant bulb and seed exchange, Halloween

and Christmas parties, covered dish luncheons, and many other events that have added to our social meetings. In addition to cash donations to the Red Cross, we have made many garments both in our homes, as auxiliary members and as individuals. We have quilted a double wedding ring quilt also, which was sold and proceeds donated to the Red Cross. The Auxiliary has purchased one Defense Bond. We have subscribed to magazines for the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Fla. In the future we hope to accomplish more for the aid of our Country, the Brotherhood and our community.

We enjoy reading of other Auxiliaries and their activities and extend to them an invitation to visit us when in or near our city.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Beulah E. Tyler, Rec. Sec.,
Emporia, Kansas.

Seeing her former suitor at a party, a girl decided to snub him.

"So sorry," she murmured when the hostess introduced him, "but I didn't get your name."

"I know you didn't," said the unabashed f. s., "but you certainly tried hard enough."

Fast and Furious

Keep your temper, gentle sir,
Writes the manufacturer,
Though your goods are overdue,
For a month or maybe two.
We can't help it, please don't swear
Labor's scarce and metal's rare.
Can't get steel, can't get dies
These are facts; we tell no lies.

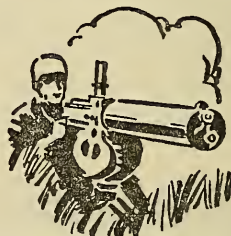
Sam's drafted, so is Bill,
All our work is now uphill,
So your order, we're afraid,
May be still a bit delayed.
We are fuming, toiling, fretting
Because of goods that we ain't getting,
Still you'll get it, don't be vexed,
Maybe this month, maybe next.

We're but human, just like you,
And, no matter what we do,
Someone says we're full of bunk,
That we're holding back his junk,
Swears at us in accents torrid
(What they say is simply 'orrid)
While every day—and this ain't spurious
We're shipping goods out fast and furious!

—The Southern Labor Review
Birmingham, Ala.

★ What You Buy With WAR BONDS ★

The 50-caliber Browning machine gun is one of the most efficient short range weapons used by U. S. Fighting forces. It is effective at ranges up to 2,000 yards and fires about 600 forty-five caliber bullets per minute.



One of these guns costs about \$1,500, while a thirty-caliber machine gun costs approximately \$600. Our fighting forces need thousands of these rapid-fire guns. Even a small town or community can buy many of them by uniting in the purchase of War Bonds. At least ten percent of your income in War Bonds every pay day will do the trick.

U. S. Treasury Department

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ----- 19--

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

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Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

Honorary members are required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 178

Two letters came to us in the same mail, in our early experience as a contributor to "Craft Problems" department. One of these letters was from an instructor in a vocational school and the other came from a carpenter, who evidently had had much experience in roof framing and, no doubt, understood roof framing thoroughly. Both men condemned the use of the terms one-fourth pitch, one-third pitch, one-half pitch and so on, as being out of date, or as one of them put it, "hang-overs" from the past. We read the letters over and over to find what the up-to-date terms were that these men would use in place of the old-fashioned terms, but to our

it is our conclusion that roof framing tables do not furnish terms or expressions that can in any way measure up to the old-fashioned basic terms, one-fourth pitch, one-third pitch, one-half pitch, full pitch and so on. These

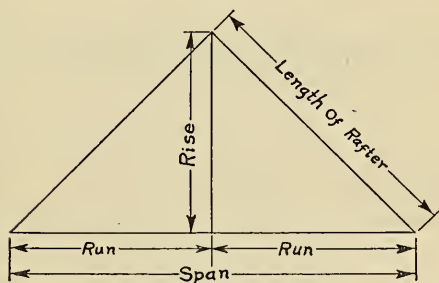


Fig. 1

disappointment they did not furnish the substitutes. The nearest to furnishing such new terms was that they both advocated the use of "roof framing tables." Both men admitted that the apprentices should have an understanding of those old-fashioned things, but they should use up-to-date methods. We quote from one of the letters: "I think it is well to show all these things to the apprentices for their information, but the more accurate and up-to-date methods should be taught."

We have framed many roofs with our own hands and, while we have never used roof framing tables, we have examined and studied many of them, and

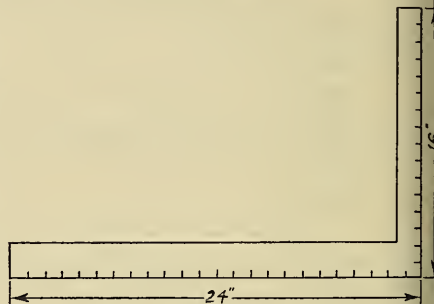


Fig. 2

terms give the student a practical conception of the thing under consideration. But after these basic principles are mastered, the student can take up a roof framing table and discover that the table has everything figured out for him—that he can now go ahead and frame roofs without doing any thinking at all. But imagine the carpenter who should attempt to frame roofs with

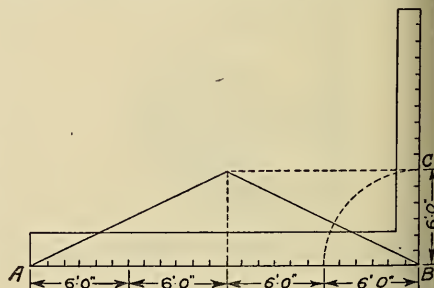


Fig. 3

out understanding anything about roof framing, excepting what the roof framing tables give him,—imagine, we repeat, his embarrassment if perchance he can't find the table when he is ready to start framing a complicated roof with

carpenters standing around waiting for orders. At such a time he would give anything to be able to frame any kind of roof by the simple application of the steel square. The steel-square method might be old fashioned, but if thoroughly understood and carefully applied it will work every time.

The illustrations of this lesson represent what we like to call the ABC's of roof framing, which are to roof fram-

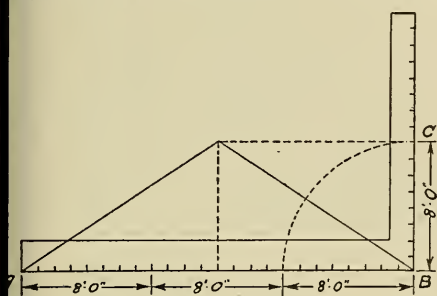


Fig. 4

ing what the alphabet is to the written language.

The diagram shown in Fig. 1 gives the first requisites of roof framing; namely, the span, the run, the rise and the length of the rafter. These are all basic principles and they remain the same whether you use the terms we are using or express them by some other means—they are fundamental.

Fig. 2 shows a steel square with a 4-inch blade and a 16-inch tongue. The

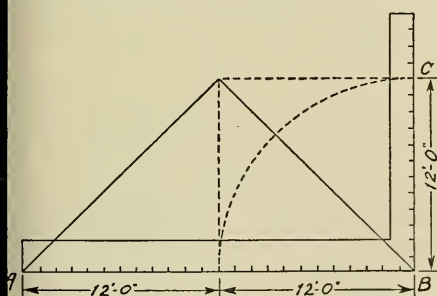


Fig. 5

blade of the steel square represents the basic span in roof framing, which is to say that the span for a 12-inch run is 4 inches. This principle does not change, so far as the common rafter is concerned. The rise is basic in name only, for the figures to be used for it

change whenever there is a change in the pitch of the roof. This is further illustrated by the accompanying diagrams:

Fig. 3 shows the steel square and its relationship to the span, run and rise

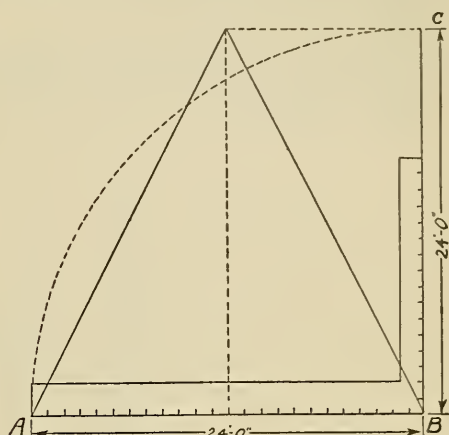


Fig. 6

of a one-fourth pitch roof. As we are showing, the inches on the square represent feet in the diagram. The span has been divided into four equal parts of 6 feet, and since the rise of a one-fourth pitch roof equals one-fourth of the span, we have projected one-fourth of the

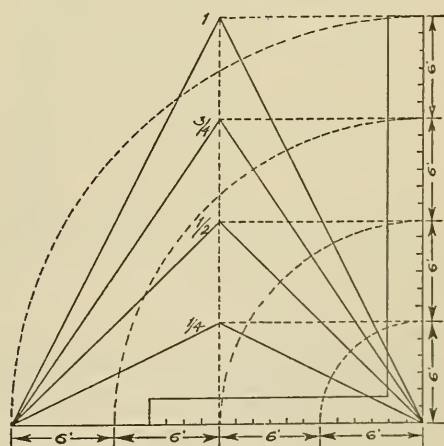


Fig. 7

the tongue, as shown by the dotted quarter-circle. The point where this quarter-circle intersects with the outside edge of the tongue has been carried to the left, as shown by dotted

line, until it intersected with the perpendicular dotted line representing the center. Now the rafter lines are drawn and the diagram is complete. The distance from A to B represents the span, while the distance from B to C gives the rise.

Fig. 4 shows a diagram of a one-third pitch roof. The explanations are the same as those given for the one-fourth pitch, excepting that the span has been

basic pitches because they are easily pressed and the figures to be used the square do not involve fractions. should be remembered that whenever there is a change in the rise, no matter how small it might be, it gives us a different pitch. The run, though, remains basic, speaking of common rafters.

The four basic pitches shown in Fig. 8, were used a great deal for steeples up to a generation or so ago. The pitches are, reading from the bottom up, full pitch, double pitch, triple pitch and quadruple pitch. The student can readily see how this process can be carried out indefinitely, but pitches steeper than the quadruple pitch could hardly be called practical. Moreover, the number of pitches that are possible between any two basic pitches are innumerable.

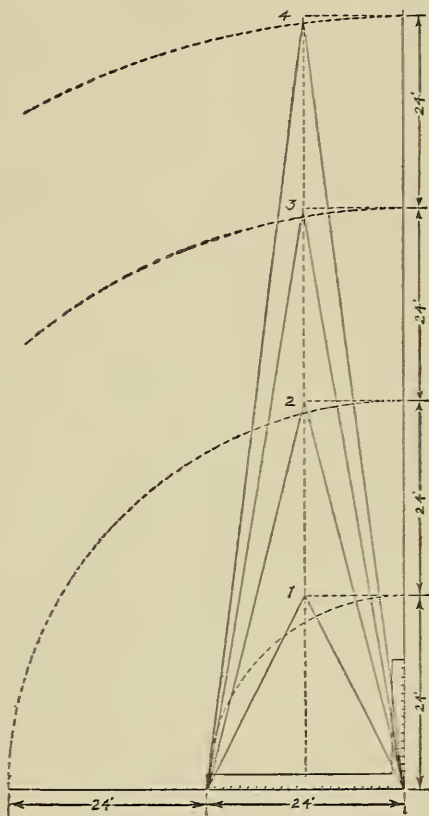


Fig. 8

divided into three equal parts of 8 feet, because the rise of a one-third pitch represents one-third of the span. Fig. 5 shows the span divided into two equal parts, because the diagram represents a one-half pitch roof, while in Fig. 6 the span is undivided, which represents a full pitch roof.

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing four basic pitches brought together for comparison, they are one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths and full. We call these

The Airplane Carpenter

By L. Perth

Since Pearl Harbor the airplane industry has grown to enormous proportions and continues to grow by leaps and bounds.

It has been roughly estimated that the output of planes for the year 1943 will reach the staggering figure of 100,000.

Millions of workers are engaged in aircraft factories and with practically all building construction activities being confined to military projects and war housing facilities thousands of carpenters have gone into war industries, the greater portion of which are airplane manufacturing plants and aircraft parts and accessories establishments.

The trend in aeronautical engineering today is toward bigger and lighter planes and lighter less expensive materials of construction.

Research engineers and scientists are busy developing such materials as plywoods, wood compounds and plastics which would replace the present metallic material at the disposal of the industry.

There are a number of manufacturers who for some time have been using plywood to a large extent in the fabrication of medium sized aircraft. Their number will naturally grow in proportion to the development and perfection of wood products which may become available for this purpose.

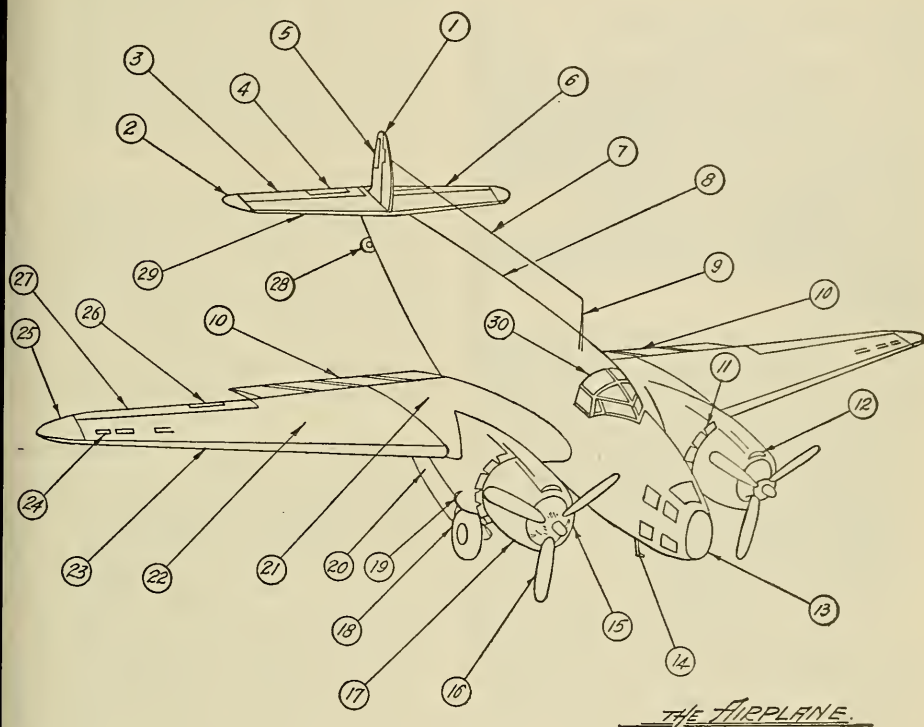
It is the vision of some prominent aeronautical engineers that the giant sky transports of the future will be constructed of nonmetallic materials wherever such replacements will be advisable from a structural standpoint.

Already there is a great demand for carpenters and woodworkers in the aircraft industry and this demand will grow in proportion as the various sub-

stitutes for metal become more and more available.

The accompanying drawing was prepared with the express purpose of familiarizing our readers with the nomenclature and principal parts of the plane.

The Plane may be divided in the following main sections: Fuselage, Wings, Empennage, Power plant, and Landing gear.



THE AIRPLANE.

The following nomenclature corresponds to the numerals on the diagram:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. RUDDER | 12. CARBURETOR AIR INTAKE | 22. OUTER WING |
| 2. STABILIZER TIP | 13. NOSE | 23. WING DEICER BOOTS |
| 3. STABILIZER | 14. PITOT HEAD | 24. WING SLOTS |
| 4. ELEVATOR TRIM TAB | 15. ENGINE | 25. WING TIP |
| 5. RUDDER TRIM TAB | 16. PROPELLER | 26. AILRON TRIM TAB |
| 6. ELEVATOR | 17. NACELLE | 27. AILRON |
| 7. RADIO ANTENNA | 18. MAIN LANDING GEAR | 28. TAIL LANDING GEAR |
| 8. FUSELAGE | 19. EXHAUST STACK | 29. STABILIZER DEICER BOOTS |
| 9. ANTENNA MAST | 20. LANDING GEAR DOORS | 30. FLIGHT STATION |
| 10. FLAP | 21. CENTER SECTION | |
| 11. COWL FLAP | | |

Tuttle's Estimator

Editor:

Here it is brothers, a craft problem in which all of us should be interested. The new and the old way for arriving at the same results.

For instance, a wall 100' long assembled from 2" x 4" studding, spaced 16"

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The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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centers including three wall plates; if you prefer, call it the rule for obtaining the board feet of lumber contained in the outside wall studding and plan for a house the dimension of which 24'-0" x 26'-0".

100' x 12" (to find the length of wall in inches) equals 1200" divided by 1 (the distance the studding are spaced) equals 75 (the number of pieces of studding) x 6 1/2' (the number of feet in one piece of 10' long) equals 50 (the total board feet for studding) plus 100' x 3 (for obtaining linear feet of wall plate) equals 300 x 1/2 (the board feet for each linear foot of 2" x 4" equals 200 board feet, which is the total for plates.

500 the board feet for studding, plus 200 the board feet in wall plates equals 700 board feet for studding and wall plates or 100 x 12 equals? divided 16 equals? x 6 1/2 equals? plus 100 x 12 equals? x 1/2 equals 700.

This is the way it may be done, proving you know how: 100 x 7 equals 700.

I am volunteering to teach you and show you the dividing line between the journeyman carpenter and the foreman, the building superintendent or even the general contractor.

You will readily see that the figure 7 takes the place of all the other calculations. Of course, the footage in the first studding to start the space, also the extra material required for doubling corners, window and door openings etc. will have to be added no matter what method of calculation is used, all of which is thoroughly explained.

One hour of study with this system will enable even the apprentice to do things that his employer could not do using any other method of calculation and will enable anybody to arrive at results which would have seemed impossible to them before they understood this simple method for taking off quantities of material and labor.

This is an estimating system for making a quantity survey of material and labor for a building, using the shortest and most accurate method ever devised. It gives approximately 3,000 constant figures arranged in table form, each and every one shortening the work.

practically the same way as the one used in the example.

For further information, address Iva C. Tuttle, Station E, Box No. 4748, Kansas City, Missouri.

Brother Wants to Know

By H. H. Siegele

"What should a man know to become a able carpenter foreman?"

1. He should know that something we call common sense and be able to use it.

2. He should be a leader—that is, he should have initiative and original ideas; and he should know when to use his own ideas in preference to approved ideas and when not to use them.

3. He should be able to judge what a reasonable day's work under various circumstances. That is to say, if he man is doing a piece of work that does not bring him up against handicaps or difficulties and another man is doing the same kind of work or work somewhat similar, but is surrounded with handicaps and difficulties—a com-

petent carpenter foreman will not expect both of these men to make the same amount of "showing" when the day is done. In this connection, he should know when a man is doing all he can to avoid difficulties and when he is going ahead encountering handicaps and doesn't even try to think up some way to avoid them.

4. He should have a good general understanding of carpentry, and a fair knowledge of other building trades,

★ ★ ★

"YANKEE" TOOLS
make good mechanics better

★ ★ ★

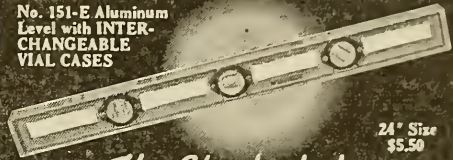
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Please attach a letter stating your age, occupation, employer's name and address, and that of at least one business man as a reference.

especially where they bind into carpentry. He should be able to give his men lifts when they come up against knotty problems so as to help them over the difficulties with the least amount of time expenditure. An able carpenter foreman does not necessarily need to be an expert mechanic; although, it will be of great value to him if he is. The important thing, the all-important thing is for him to be able to know whether or not the other fellow does a good job and know it without guessing. Having this qualification, he will know for certain who is a good mechanic and who is not. This will enable him to place his men so that each in his own way will earn his money. In this way he should know, after a number of trials, who is qualified and who is not qualified to do the work he has in hand. When he is sure, he should know just how to weed out the incompetents from his gang with as little friction as possible.

5. Hand in hand with knowing how to handle men comes the handling of material. A good foreman will have his

material distributed so that all carpenters will always have material to work with. To accomplish this, he must know how and when to order material when to distribute it and where and how to place it so it will be to the best advantage to the men who use it.

6. He should never get the idea that he knows it all—listening to what the men have to say is an important qualification for a good carpenter foreman.

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Fig. 910



Fig. 900

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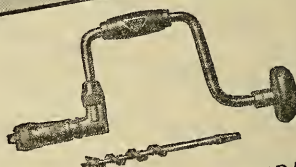
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THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION of the

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Founded 1881



*August
1943*

Haven for the aged—Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Fla.,
viewed through the moss-draped majestic live oaks.

The Fellow Who Couldn't Go

By BERNARD BENNETT

There's many a poem that's been written,
There's many a sonnet sung,
Of the soldiers, sailor and fighting marine
And the battles they have won.

But it's very seldom you ever hear
Of the fellow who couldn't go
Because of the work he was doing
Or a crippled leg that meant no.

He's as much a part of our Army
As the boy that fires the gun,
He answers the cry of battle
With the work that must be done.

He'll never win any medals,
For valor or brave deeds done.
But when the supplies are needed,
You can count on him as the one.

A wrench is his weapon of freedom,
His torch but a welder's arc,
He's in there fighting each minute
He knows that he's doing his part.

A plow takes the place of a rumbling tank,
The hoe in his hand is his sword,
The cry of a conquering hero
Is a silent prayer to God.

This is the way he serves you
And after the battle is won
You'll never hear of the work he did,
No song about him will be sung.

Bands will be played and flags will fly,
And honors will go to the rest,
But the fellow who had to stay behind
Knows that he too gave his very best.

He knows that he too won the battle
He too gave the battle cry,
For without him no band would be playing,
Without him no flag could fly.

Keep your medals of gold and silver,
He asks for neither of these;
His reward is the love for his country
And a flag that is flying free.

They called, and like a soldier he answered,
Not once did he fail or say "No."
But never a sonnet or song will be sung
Of the fellow who couldn't go.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

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**THE CELOTEX
CORPORATION • CHICAGO**

Clarion-clear and unafraid, the Voice of Labor
throughout history has echoed the cause of Freedom

The Voice of Labor

By BEN HECHT

HISTORY talks with a thousand tongues.

History is an echo that lingers over the places where armies met, where statesmen gabbled, where ideas bumped heads.

A cat with its tail caught in the door makes the same kind of noise as most of history. A hungry chicken coop sounds like the long ago doings of Kings and Captains.

The fife and drum corps echoes of history tell of many things that have happened—of thrones and conclaves, of banners that fluttered high for an hour, of geniuses that measured the earth and weighed the stars and found a name for mysteries.

But listen hard as you will to all the echoes and you'll hear no sound of a forge; you'll hear no ringing of a hammer, no echo of the grunt of men lifting stones, shaping wood, and swinging picks at the earth. This silence is the history of Labor. The history of Labor is an epic of silence.

It is this silence that is being broken in our day. A new tongue is being added to history—the Voice of Labor.

The poets are still a little backward in lending it their words. And its deeds are not yet on the blackboards of the classrooms.

This is because the Voice of Labor is still too strong for the poetry and the textbook makers. It says a thing that has frightened most of the watchmen in the ivory towers. The Voice of Labor says:

"We are History and History is the tale of our hammers swing-

ing, our ovens roaring, and our sweat. There are others, too, for History is a large place. And we give them room for their brave words and gallant deeds.

"But we take our place and we break a silence."

The year is 1775. In a dimly-lit poorly-furnished hall in Philadelphia sits a conclave. Braziers, foundry workers, carpenters, distillers, bakers, printers are there. It

is a solemn secret meeting of one of the first American labor organizations. It calls itself the Sons of Liberty.

Who sat in this hall? Whose were the voices to be heard on this night? No answer to these questions has come down. None of their names is

Note:

President Mahon of the Street Car Men and Editor of the Motorman who knows Ben Hecht says

"Here is an inspiring story of American workers written by a Master whose heart is with them. Hollywood pays him tremendous sums for writing 'Movie Scripts.'"

This tribute to labor from the pen of a great author is one of the finest literary contributions ever paid to the movement.

in the history books. They are the ancient immemorial sons of toil—as anonymous as the blades of grass.

This night is a special occasion. A delegation has arrived from the City of New York. It is a delegation from New York's committee of mechanics.

Its spokesman, name unknown, speaks for it:

"I be not a speaker who can tell ye fancy matters. We have heard from the workers of New York and Boston and from the sailors in all our harbors and from every foundry and stable and mill in this part of the land. What we have heard has always been of a similar nature. We have heard that there's not a good workman in the land who isn't ready to help hammer or musket. So I say to you, in behalf of the wagon makers of which I am one—I say to you it's a good cause we're in despite the cries of the gentry against it. For a cause that has workmen behind it is an honest cause for all and not a crack-pot adventure for a few. I ask you men to take a vote here and now—are you ready for Liberty? Are you ready to die for the cause of a nation whose first law will be freedom for all?"

Out of a thousand of these meetings of working men in the towns and villages of the Colonies our nation was born. These pioneer laborers worked with no thought of glory for themselves but with a dream for all. Suddenly before the noisy and bedeviled politicians of 1776, Samuel Adams, Colonial patriot, spoke of them:

"There is much dissension, gentlemen, among those of us who are seeking to guide the destiny of the republic which is being born. But there is no

dissension among those whose vigor and travail are giving it birth. I speak of our workers in the foundries, shipyards, mills and forests. Among them you will find no Tories, no question-askers, no faint hearts. Let them be our example of patriotism—for there is not a workman, however lowly or underpaid, who does not stand ready to die for our cause of Liberty."

Workers Fought Civil War

Some ninety years later in the summer of 1861, another meeting of trade union workers assembled to discuss shop problems.

Almost a century had passed yet there is no change in the Voice of Labor that will speak this night—that will leap to the platform and sound again the cry of the workers behind the scenes of History.

This is Bill Sylvis who will talk. Bill is a member of the new union ranks of labor.

"I say we're wasting time talking about our shop problems. There's something that's threatening more than our shops. There's something threatening our country. That's what we have to discuss tonight. Armed treason and rebellion threaten our institutions.

"And I say that we who are the toiling millions must stand like a wall between our country and all its foes. Fellow workers, do we talk shop tonight—or do we talk Liberty and Freedom?"

The union that Bill Sylvis addressed this night voted to adjourn for the duration of the Civil War. Its members enrolled in the army in a body. In less than six months working men formed the core of the northern force.

Not entirely unhonored and unsung was the spirit of these workers, though the records of the time show that more calumny than praise was heaped on them.

For this time when the nation was split with Civil War there was already another war looming within—the war of those who dreamed of reaping all the rewards of freedom for themselves, and leaving a hand-out and a hovel for the men and women who were sweating behind the scenes of History.

“Labor Serves the Nation”

But there was one who had come up from the hand-out and the hovel and whose heart remembered them, and whose brain envisioned his country—as their land. This was Abraham Lincoln.

“All that serves labor serves the nation,” he said. “All that harms labor is treason. No line can be drawn between these two. If any man tells you he loves his country, yet he hates labor, he is a liar. If any man tells you he trusts his country, yet fears labor, he is a fool. There is no country without labor, and to fleece the one is to rob the other.”

The enemy retired vanquished from the gates of the republic. And labor went back to its twelve hour day and to piling up mountains of gold for an adventurous few.

Hundreds of thousands of working men pulling down a dollar and a half a day built the great monopolistic empires of the Iron Horse—and took a hand-out and a hovel for their share.

But they did something more than pile up gold for corporations. They built something beyond the reach of stockholders. They built a

nation. The dollar-fifty a day was only a tiny down payment for their toil. They took the rest in Freedom and Liberty. This in the U. S. A. has always been the real coin of the realm of the working man. Listen to them again—the millions behind the scenes of History, discussing again the value of their riches. The time is March 12, 1917, a month before the U. S. entered the First World War. From a platform at a special conference called by the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, father of the Labor movement, recites a declaration just adopted.

Gompers Speaks

“We speak for millions of Americans. We are not a sect. We are not a party. We represent the organizations held together by the pressure of our common need. We represent a part of the nation closest to the fundamentals of life. Those we represent wield the nation’s tools and grapple with the forces that are brought under control in our material civilization. The power and use of industrial tools is greater than the tools of war and will in time supersede agencies of destruction. We hereby pledge ourselves, in peace or in war—in stress or in storm—to stand unreservedly by the standard of Liberty and the safety and preservation of our republic’s ideals.

“We offer our services to our country in every field of activity to defend, safeguard, and preserve the republic of the United States against its enemies, and we call upon our fellow workers in the holy name of Labor, Justice, Freedom and Humanity, to give like service.”

And from the White House where the long-faced, long-visioned

prexy of the nation sat guiding the republic, came a cry of gratitude to the workers—a cry that rose above the political anti-labor machinations of the day. It is 1918 and President Woodrow Wilson speaks to the American Federation of Labor.

Wilson's Praise

"I desire to convey to this thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor my congratulations on the patriotic support which its members have been giving to the war program in the past year; support given not only in the trenches and on the battlefields, but equally in the factories, shipyards and workshops of the country, where the army is supported and supplied by the loyal industry of skilled craftsmen. In these days of trial and self-sacrifice the American working man is bearing his share of the national burden nobly. In the new world of peace and freedom which America is fighting to establish, his place will be as honored as his service today is esteemed."

Only a Curtain Raiser

But all these things that happened since the first meeting in the little Philadelphia hall—all that had gone into the history books, was only a curtain raiser—a tooting of preliminary horns.

The big battle was yet to come. The battle between the powers that sought to trim the soul of man down to a monkey on a stick—and the powers that said, "No strength shall rule but the strength of Liberty and Freedom for all."

The main event began to climb into the ring around 1933.

And here are the descendants of the workers in the Philadelphia

meeting hall, speaking in the unchanging Voice of Labor.

The time is 1933. The American Federation of Labor is gathered in its annual convention. Its president, Mr. William Green makes an address:

"This boycott of German made goods and German services will continue until the German government recognizes the right of the working people of Germany to organize into independent trade unions of their own choosing, and until Germany ceases its repressive policy and persecution of the Jewish people," he declares.

A year passes. Changes are sweeping the world. Isms are convulsing the thinkers, but the Voice of Labor speaks unchanged.

It is 1934. A delegate reads the committee report adopted by the American Federation of Labor that year:

"We charge the Hitler government with seeking to destroy religious standards sacred to men of all creeds; with promoting a militarist ideal which endangers the peace of the world; with enslaving thousands of men and women whose greatest crime is a devotion to liberty.

"We pledge to direct our heaviest guns on all those Fascist and Nazi agencies that are trying to poison the minds of the people of the United States against labor or against any religious sect."

And in 1937 that unchanging Voice sounds again at the American Federation of Labor convention:

"We hereby call upon the people of the United States and of all free nations to condemn the outrageous acts of Japan and to denounce its militarist and conscienceless poli-

cies. We recommend that the United States government prohibit its citizens from selling war material or lending money to Japan until that nation has ceased its barbaric methods to conquest."

The Main Event

And then the gong sounded around the world and the main event went on. And here again labor speaks. The time is 1940:

"The American Federation of Labor has adopted the following declaration:

"We favor the extension of all help possible to Great Britain in her hour of need. We must face our profound duty and produce, produce, and produce as never before in order that our friends may win the battle for democracy. We know if Britain wins, we win."

Other voices were faltering. Cries, questions, doubts, fears and treasons swept the nation. But in all the scurry of 1941, through all its confusion and defeats, one Voice—the Voice of Labor—rang out as clearly as it had in Philadelphia a century and a half ago. Mr. Green speaks—

"We of the American Federation of Labor are going to rise to new heights. We are going to advise the President of the United States that we will give all we have in support of his program, that we will stand by him, and behind him, and all around him.

"And we will tell him further that if it is necessary to take more decisive action in order to maintain freedom of the seas and to protect democracy throughout the world, we will stand by him and follow to the bitter end."

It's on now—the main event. The two powers born of the brain of man are fighting it out—to a once and for all finish.

The Voices of Labor

We're all in it.

There's plenty of room for everybody in this fight for the destiny of the human soul. And from the peak of Maine to the last palm of California, up and down and across the middle we're all whooping toward Armageddon—throwing our gold, our muscle, our brains and our blood into the great world-wide ring.

And where is Labor?

It's where it's always been—behind and in front and in the midst of every battle that was ever fought for liberty and freedom. Here are some of its voices today.

THE WORKMAN: "I'm on the assembly line in a war production plant. We're turning out airplanes. We're turning them out faster every day. No strikes. No squawks, and we'll never stop working till we win."

ANOTHER WORKMAN: "I was a union mechanic working on Wake Island. I was working in the shop when those buck-toothed Japs landed.

"When they started storming the place I dropped my tools and joined the marines—with a gun. Eleven hundred of my union pals fought beside 'em till there were ten Japs for every one of us. They licked us—for a minute—wait for the next round."

SAILOR: "I'm a sailor on an American ship. A lot of my buddies have been sunk by submarines, but I can tell you the Heinies are wasting their time. Because we'll

keep on pushing the ships across the seven oceans. We'll keep on bringing up guns, tanks, soldiers and airplanes until we make the world a fit place for a guy to work in."

A CARPENTER: "I am hammering up things in Hawaii and I got pals in Alaska, Panama, and lots of funny places—all hammering up things. It's a good job and it pays off in more than wages. It pays off in hammering nails in a coffin for the enemies of the U.S.A."

When History speaks tomorrow there will be less confusion in its trumpetings.

History tomorrow will sound less like a cat with its tail caught in a door and less like a hungry chicken-coop.

A new voice has been added to the fife and drum corps echoes of History.

This is the Voice of Labor.

This voice will speak not of conquests or adventures. It will relate

that the war to decide the destiny of man was won by many things—valor and skill and money.

And it will relate that high among them was Labor. It will relate that in a war of material versus material, of Production versus Production—Free Workers outworked and outproduced the enslaved labor of the Dictatorships.

It will reveal for the world what Labor has always known in its long silence—that dream of Liberty in the heart of Workers is a greater goad than the whips of Tyrants on their backs.

This statement and the proof of it will be in the history of tomorrow.

It was the statement that began our nation in the little labor hall of Philadelphia.

And it is a statement that will continue our nation triumphant and—with God's will—forever beyond the reach of enemies.—(*The Motor-man*)

Label Trades Officials Thank Labor Editors

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and Secretary-Treasurer I. M. Ornburn was directed to send copies to the labor press:

"WHEREAS, the weekly newspapers, the official monthly labor journals, and other labor publications have formed the mainstay in our publicity campaigns for Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons; and

"WHEREAS, Publicity for our official emblems and the promotion of Union Label goods and Union services could not be carried on successfully without the support of the labor press; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor does hereby express its deep gratitude for the liberal space so generously contributed by the weekly labor newspapers, the official monthly labor journals and other labor publications."

THE INCENTIVE PAY PLAN

Workers Provide the Sweat—Employers Reap the Reward

By JAMES LANGLEY

WHY THE feverish revival of the so-called "incentive" wage-payment plans in recent months? Is it calculated to speed our war effort? To stop inflation? To help Labor, perchance? What's all the huffing and puffing about? Is there anything new about it?

We shall mince no words. We are against all attempts to revive and impose on American workers the "incentive" payment plan in any shape, manner or form. More than ever are we convinced that these "bonus" trick systems are injurious to the best interests of Labor. They are spurious panaceas aggravating rather than alleviating grievances and infections in our economic relations.

Let's look this old gift horse in the mouth. Who first trotted him out? A notorious father of the incentive payment idea is none other than C. E. Bedeaux, the Fascist-minded industrial engineer who was arrested by American military authorities a few months ago in North Africa because he was suspected of being an agent of the Nazis.

What is really new about it is that the Communists are today the most raucous boosters of this threadbare speed up plan. Within the last two years, this gentry has arrogated to itself the role of super-patriots. It is in the name of patriotism that these new converts to life-sapping speed up applaud the "incentive plan" and warn American Labor "of adverse consequences if the employers are given sole initiative on incentive policies.

Driving Own Out of Jobs

By adopting the incentive payment plan, American Labor will be driving its own people out of jobs—working themselves out of jobs. The great benefits of unionization will be discarded and destroyed. The speed at which men are asked to work properly falls within the sphere of collective bargaining. When the individual worker tries to handle this problem as an individual, or a person-to-person basis with the

employer or his representative, he is at a tremendous disadvantage.

Those who crack up this wage payment plan as a source of higher earnings are defacing the facts. Very often the lure of higher earnings is hollow. Incentive payments encourage a reckless speeding up of the workers. This setup is easy of abuse. All too often we have found that after production per worker has been increased through the speed up, the employers have cut the rate per piece of work turned out. Here is a vicious circle. Either the worker must suffer a loss of earnings, or he must speed up still more.

Many times we find that the very increased efficiency of the worker himself is used to penalize him by cutting the rate of pay for the basic unit of work he turns out. These policies obviously undermine unionism. They do not help the individual working man even in an immediate pay envelope sense. Once the incentive payment plan is invoked, the tendency sets in to pay for output above that required to earn the guaranteed time rate, less than proportionally to the worker's efficiency. The workman's earnings increase less than proportionally to his output. At best the slightly higher wages are but a miserable compensation for a shortening of his work-life and an early dismissal to the scrap heap of industry.

Nazis Hail "Solution"

It is no accident that the most extensive national use of incentive wage

methods has been in the totalitarian countries. The Nazis have hailed such piece-payment as a great solution of the labor question. These Hitlerite oppressors of Labor have declared: "The workers can always get more by producing more." This notion is a crass over-simplification. It is an old trick for cheating Labor.

To the totalitarians, the human machine rather than the individual man is the model worker. To our profit-hungry efficiency engineers, the model worker is one "who freely expends all of his surplus energy during the working hours and who utilizes his non-working hours only for recuperation and preparation for another day's work."

The effects of incentive payment plans are most tragically obvious in the Southern States—notorious for low Labor standards, intolerable working conditions and indecent treatment of Labor. No wonder President Roosevelt once called the South "Economic Problem Number One of our nation."

The boosters of this scheme assume that existing wage rates, whether by the piece or hour, are satisfactory. Apparently this issue is raised now for a special reason. It has been timed to tie up with Executive Order No. 9328 in re the War Labor Board not being allowed to consider wage increases. It is timed to tie up with the job freeze order as well. Freezing wages, freezing workers

to their jobs and incentive payment plans are a combination for putting our American living standards in cold storage for the duration—and after.

Worker Against Worker

The advocates of these bonus schemes are trying hard to pit worker against worker and thus destroy collective bargaining as an instrument for assuring a just wage for the American working people. When they tell us that such panaceas will check inflation, they are talking through their hat.

We agree that through such scientific speed up and cheapening of labor the cost of production is not raised and may even be skillfully manipulated downward. However, it is false to assume that only wages determine the cost of production in our economy. What of raw material? What of rent? What of interest? What of depreciation? And what of supply and demand? These important questions are generally and willfully disregarded by those who are whooping it up for this old pill in a new box.

The "incentive" system is a springboard for further efforts at lengthening hours, speeding up production and putting over devious wage reduction schemes. The time to defeat these plans is now. We cannot afford to lose a moment. Union labor must hit back and hit back hard now.

"Tools Are Weapons—Treat Them Right"

That is the slogan that sounds the keynote of the War Production Board's campaign to stimulate a "tool conscious" attitude among the army of industrial workers who are at present handling and using tools.

Strategic goal of the labor and management representatives who are participating in the campaign is to conserve the country's limited supplies of high-speed tools and alloy metals.

Prevention of needless breakage and the salvage of worn or broken tools are two highly important phases of tool economy.

"Workers can and will reduce the amount of breakage if they are told why and shown how," declared Joseph D. Keenan, War Production Board Vice Chairman for Labor Production.

"Weapons are the tools of fighting men, and tools are the weapons of the men and women who make the implements of war. We should give the same care to our cutting tools that fighting men give to their essential weapons."

WOOD REPLACING METAL

By JOSEPH L. STEARNS

National Lumber Manufacturers Association

CONVERSION to wood of products previously manufactured of metal will release to war service more than five million tons of metal during 1943, technicians of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, D. C., estimate. This figure is compiled from reports of WPB, Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Forest Service, Census Bureau, and industrial concerns.

Statisticians of the association find that, on the average, it is possible to save one ton of steel by the use of one thousand board feet of lumber. On some items, such as cast iron, it is possible to save more; on others, such as sheet metal, the saving is smaller.

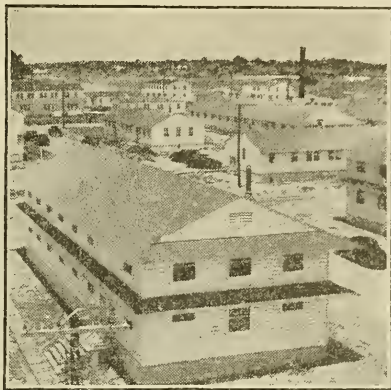
The volume of saving is comparable to the 1942 figure, but there is a definite difference in the use of the material. Last year wood went to boat for metal in construction. Now the cantonment building program, the shipyards, and the factories are all but complete. The industrial effort has shifted from construction to production. Wood is being used this year to replace metal in a long list of civilian products that have been largely curtailed or discontinued, as well as being diverted into essential war uses other than construction.

Expenditures for construction in 1942 reached an all-time high of \$6,170,000,000. Had it not been that timber replaced structural steel so extensively, a building program of this magnitude would have been impossible. The savings of structural steel in roof trusses alone through the use of timber connector construction has been estimated by the Timber Engineering Company at 400,000 tons.

Manufacture of some 2,200 metal items has been stopped entirely. Many of these are still being produced—in wood. Wood is performing some jobs it never has done before, but in many instances the use of wood is not historically new, although its use is new in modern industrial practice.

For example, when the manufacture of metal furniture was stopped, that

portion of the furniture industry reverted to wood. That was followed shortly by the estoppel of metal springs for upholstered furniture, and the industry met the crisis with a new development — wood springs. These are now fairly well standardized and, according to all accounts, are just as comfortable and substantial as the metal springs they supplanted. The shift back to wood furniture was not too difficult, because the bulk of metal had mostly been finished to simulate wood



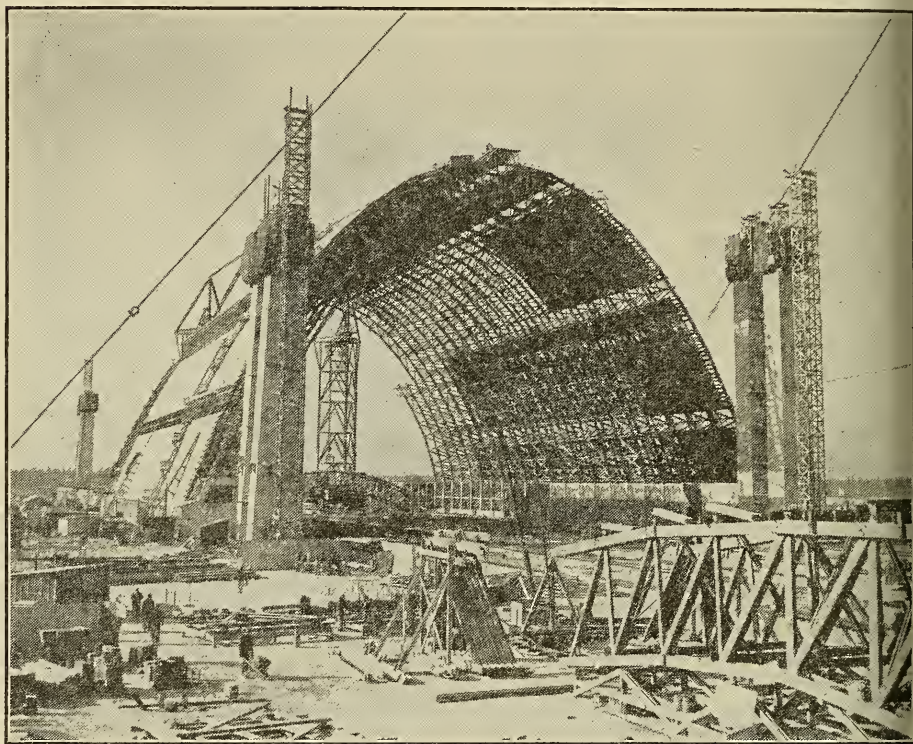
grain anyhow.

The range of consumer goods in metal that have been estopped or seriously curtailed and have reverted to wood in whole or in part, is surprising: mechanical refrigerators, caskets and vaults, door and window screens, mirror and picture frames, certain farm implements, beauty shop equipment, children's vehicles, athletic equipment, lawn mowers, slot vending machines, radios, carpet sweepers, weather strip, gutters and downspouts, bottle caps, pocket books, atomizers, bathtubs, jelly molds.

Thus, wood is pulling an extra oar on the home front, although the pressure for direct war service has not relaxed. While the shipyards and cantonments are built, demands for wood continue to tax the utmost efforts of the forest industries. Probably the greatest single consumer of lumber this year is the box and crate industry. Nearly one-third of the total 1943 production of lumber, or 10,500,000,000 board feet, will be used for boxes and crates for shipment of military supplies, according to the best authority.

3,000 TONS OF STEEL SAVED

So commodious are the new blimp barns being constructed to house the Navy's anti-submarine patrol that ten football games could be played at once inside one of them. Constructed of flame-proof timbers, which have been chemically treated, they release a large amount of structural steel for other vital war purposes. They are described as the largest timber structures in the world. The hangars are about one thousand feet long



(Official U. S. Navy photograph)

require three million feet of fire resistant timber. Since one thousand feet of lumber roughly replaces a ton of steel, each hangar diverts about three thousand tons of steel to other essential purposes.

Pictured above is the arch of one of these wooden hangars which reaches skyward some seventeen stories. This network of flame resistant wood seems to span the sky awaiting the roof which will protect an anti-submarine blimp from the elements. The huge wooden structures are being built along the nation's seacoasts for use of the lighter-than-air craft. Structural steel is being limited to the doors at each end—thanks to new and improved methods of utilizing wooden timbers in arch construction.

That wood will continue to replace steel in many industries even after the war is over seems incontrovertible. Some twelve hundred items formerly manufactured of metal are now being manufactured of wood, in many instances wood has replaced metal permanently in such cases.

U. S. Civil Air Patrol

A Mighty Factor on many Fronts

OF ALL the groups operating on the home front, none has been doing a better job than the Civil Air Patrol. Without fanfare or publicity, thousands of amateur fliers risk life and limb daily to perform tasks of vital importance. Their efforts are making a substantial contribution to an early victory.

A report on the activities of more than 75,000 volunteer airmen of the Civil Air Patrol who operate out of a thousand United States airfields and constitute the world's largest aerial home guard has been issued by the Office of War Information.

The Civil Air Patrol, organized a week before Pearl Harbor on the initiative of America's private flyers, has grown from small beginnings to an outfit of such size and value that it was taken over by the War Department from the Office of Civilian Defense on April 29, 1943, and is now an auxiliary arm of the Army Air Forces.

Their numerous accomplishments include:

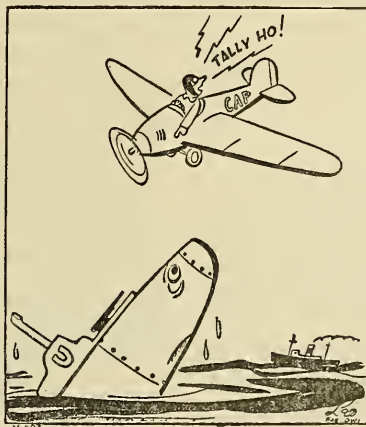
Flights totaling over 20 million miles, the spotting of more than 150 submarines for the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, the sinking of some submarines themselves, and off-shore patrol missions which brought rescue to crews of torpedoed tankers.

Today more planes are available for Civil Air Patrol assignment than the entire Army Air Corps possessed at the beginning of 1940.

Only the United States and Russia have allowed their civilians to fly in wartime; other belligerents grounded their amateurs as soon as war was declared.

Organized Early in War

Many American military authorities doubted in the early days of the war that civilian flyers could render any real service. But aviation enthusiasts immediately began showing what they could do. They had considerable resources to work with, for there were at that time in the United States 100,000 civilian pilots, a like number of student pilots,



25,000 private planes, and more than 2,000 civilian airfields. Most of the military-age pilots and students were soon in the armed services; CAP began organizing the rest into volunteer squadrons, groups and flights serving under a wing commander in each of the 48 States. Wing commanders report directly to national headquarters, staffed by officers of the Army Air Forces, at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Mechanics, nurses radio operators, observers, photographers and doctors joined the pilots in ground-crew training, which fits each local unit to perform any mission light planes can fly.

Inland squadron members carry on their regular jobs and serve in their spare time. Qualified members may volunteer for tours of full-time duty on CAP operations such as Coastal Patrol, where many have signed up for the duration.

Flying their own planes, using their own brains, initiative, equipment and money, together with gradually enlarged Federal grants, the CAP has built up coastal bases from Maine to Mexico.

Free Army Planes, Pilots

Inland, their courier routes between Army posts and between industrial plants require the services of several hundred planes daily and a large number of pilots, ground mechanics, and radio operators. Their volunteer missions search for lost planes, maintain forest fire patrols, and fly emergency relief to flood and disaster areas. They furnish men and women pilots to the transport command, and carry on a large-scale training program—all of which frees thousands of Army planes and pilots for more urgent assignments.

Casualties to date among the amateurs are 30 flyers killed and 73 planes lost. Nobody is deferred from the draft because of CAP membership.

At the outbreak of war, Lt. Col. Earle L. Johnson, the enthusiastic present commander of the Civil Air Patrol, a pilot of 14 years' standing, was alarmed at the ungaurded state of airports and the ease with which a saboteur could steal a plane and dump explosives on a war plant. The story has been told of his taking off one night in his own Curtiss-Wright and dropping a sandbag on a Cleveland factory. Following this, airports were placed under armed guard, all civilian pilots were required to prove citizenship and loyalty, and no planes were allowed off the ground without clearance.

This was early in the war. Submarines were slaughtering our tanker fleet. There were no coastal convoys. The Navy was spread thin in the Pacific and guarding deep water Atlantic shipping. Glow from seaboard towns that silhouetted merchantmen had not yet been dimmed out. Spies and saboteurs were active; secret radios were sending shipping information.

People stood on the beaches and watched the ships go down. Whereas 12 vessels were reported lost in January 1942, in March the total jumped to 42. There was a time in May when sinkings grew so terrible that all shipping was stopped until convoys could be organized.

Civilians, remembering Dunkirk, clamored to help. They went out from Florida and the Jersey coast in motorboats and pulled survivors, many of them partially charred, out of the sea.

But it took well-trained crews and specialized, heavily armed war vessels to sink submarines. The best the civilians could do was locate for the hard-pressed Navy the U-boats that were still surfacing in leisurely fashion and shelling tankers at point blank range. This the Civil Air Patrol volunteers in their little single-engine land planes did better than anybody else, and this they did to the limit of their capacity.

Flying Minutemen

To the first volunteer bases hurried complete CAP units with their own planes, radio equipment, mechanics and medical personnel. Maintaining radio communication with ships and the shore, they spotted submarines from the very start. The little planes were unarmed then, but the submarines did not know it, and often subs that had come to the surface to shell tankers crashed when the CAP planes came over.

All activities were under Army orders and reports were subject to such strict military censorship that the country knew little of the CAP coastal patrol. But in Washington a few Congressmen took note. Secretary Ickes urged the expansion of CAP. William D. Mason, in the Office of Petroleum Coordinator, went down to the coast and flew with the pilots to bring back first-hand reports of their accomplishments. Himself a flyer and a Civil Air Patrol member, he helped to rouse official support in the capital and brought word that the fighting civilians wanted arms for their planes.

Fields Hurriedly Organized

The CAP went on with its job. Mechanics worked night and day servicing the planes, knowing that engine failure meant a crash at sea for their comrades. Lacking gas pumps, they filled 75-gallon plane tanks by means of cans and chammois-covered funnels. Almost everything, including rubber boats, repair parts, radio equipment and money, was short at the hurriedly organized CAP landing fields.

Pilots received \$8 a day, out of which they had to pay for their own uniforms, food and lodging; they were also to be paid depreciation on their hard-worked planes, and maintenance costs. Often in the early days, the pay and

expense money was delayed, as much as 2 months.

In the early days the planes were unarmed. But finally, after many heart-breaking incidents when submarines were sighted and could not be attacked, the planes were fitted with light racks for demolition bombs and an attachment for a depth charge.

20-Cent Bombsight

Several anonymous and ingenious technicians designed for the CAP, in their best tradition, a bombsight made of 20 cents' worth of hairpins, tin cans, mirrors and other scrap, so accurate that a Stinson 75-horsepower Voyager equipped with one hit a U-boat square on the conning tower. Even Army planes favor it for certain specialized work.

Fifty times by record CAP planes have scared off submarines about to torpedo or shell tankers, each worth more than a million dollars, not to mention crew and cargo. Of recent months there have been no sinkings in the East Coast shipping lanes.

CAP authorities emphasize the fact that it's the work of the inland squadrons which make the Coast Patrol possible. Without the inland squadrons, which have supplied trained personnel from 45 States, there could have been no civilian sub hunt.

These inland activities—some of them no less dramatic than the ocean work—have developed into a major war contribution, freeing Army pilots and planes for more urgent assignments. The overland flights use light ships of 90 horsepower or less. Flying low and slow—under 100 m. p. h.—the little planes, some of which can operate on less than 5 gallons of gasoline per hour, are superior even to 4-motor craft for short-range, intensive reconnaissance or search. Nothing excels them in this respect except blimps. Skimming over treetops, threading their way with "local knowledge" through canyons to avoid climbing over mountains, slipping

in and out of narrow valleys, landing on pastures, dropping supplies and messages to air-crash survivors, flood victims, lost hunters or marooned fire wardens—all this is work for which private planes are well suited.

The courier service has become well known at almost every field in the country. The light planes use a minimum of rubber on their small landing wheels and burn no more gas than the family auto. They can land where big planes cannot, do short hauls with great economy, and serve as feeders to long distance airlines. Moreover, the light planes and volunteer pilots are virtually the only untapped transportation resource in the country.

In urgent cases the small planes carry a considerable load. Pilots flying courier service under Army orders do not consider their own comfort, sometimes not even their own safety. The only matter left to their own discretion is the decision whether conditions are too bad for flying.

Nowadays the CAP courier service which is growing all the time, combines a country-network of miniature airlines that have

printed schedules, and fly as much as 21,000 miles a day.

Each member is required to cover the ground studies necessary for a private pilot's license. The basic CAP course stresses military subjects such as infantry drill, discipline, first aid, gas protection, military secrecy, and signaling. The advanced course includes air navigation, meteorology, crash procedure, and a number of flying missions simulating wartime work.

Both Men, Women Eligible

Both men and women are eligible for enlistment, but only American citizens, native-born or naturalized at least 10 years, may join. Those naturalized must have come to the United States from friendly countries. Fingerprints of all are checked by the F. B. I. Mem-



bers on active duty get subsistence pay which has to cover personal expenses, cost of uniform, and a good deal of equipment. A moderate rental is paid for planes.

As a result of all its practice missions and drills, 16,000 trained men have gone from CAP into the armed services, and the constant turn-over continues.

Another great service has been the maintenance of a pool of trained people immediately available for special jobs. CAP Washington headquarters keeps a punch-card system of detailed information on personnel. If a rush inquiry comes in for a man who can pilot a two-motor plane and speak Spanish, who is an expert photographer and a night flyer experienced in flying over coastal areas, the punch cards go through the sorting machine at the rate of 400 per minute. Out comes the dozen or hundred who suit the specifications, and,

culled from these, a man can be on his way within the hour.

Forest Fire Patrol

In May 1942, a plan was developed in consultation with the U. S. Forest Service and the National Park Service for CAP planes to fly forest patrols. Under the agreement, the agencies assisted were to provide per diem compensation for pilots and observers, and rental for planes engaged in activity-duty forest flight missions. Since then the small planes have scoured millions of miles of timberland, have seen action in floods as well as in fires.

CAP patrols also do routine inspection flights over reservoirs, bridges, dams, and irrigation canals in all sections of the country. Flying over cities, they inspect blackouts, dimouts, and smoke-outs.

Local 2519 Honored for Meritorious Service

In the first award of its kind, the Seattle Civilian War Commission early this summer awarded a special plaque to Local 2519 as a token of appreciation for the fine work the members of the Local have been doing

in keeping vitally-needed lumber rolling from the mills. Lumber is now the No. 1 item on the nation's critical list. Despite log shortages, transportation difficulties, job freezes, etc., the members of Local 2519 have kept lumber coming off the chains in substantial quantities.

The plaque was presented to the membership by Mayor Devin of Seattle. In addition to the Civilian War Commission plaque, Local 2519 also received special recognition from the Seattle Fire Department for establishing an enviable record in fire-prevention work.

Over a thousand members and their friends were present at the special meeting of the Local during

which the Civilian War Commission plaque and the special Fire Department award were handed over to president John Christensen in behalf of the membership.



Brotherhood Contribution Is Tremendous

SOMETIME ago, the General Office mailed to the secretaries of all local unions simple questionnaires asking for information relative to the number of men serving in the armed forces, bond purchases made by the local etc. Although only about a third of the locals have returned their questionnaires, the answers already in give a good indication of the tremendous contribution the Brotherhood is making to the war effort.

The thirty-five per cent of locals which reported have approximately twenty-five thousand members serving in the armed forces. Six members are military prisoners of the enemy and two members are civilian prisoners. Seven are dead and two are missing in action. Total bond purchases by the reporting locals total better than nine million dollars.

From this partial poll of locals it is easy to see that the total number of members serving in the armed forces must run close to a hundred thousand. Bond purchases must aggregate close to thirty million.

However, the General Office is anxious to have a really true picture of the war effort being made by the Brotherhood. This can be accomplished only through the cooperation of local unions which must return their questionnaires. If your local union has not returned its questionnaire, see that it is done as soon as possible.

SMALL NATIONS—*The Eternal Problem*

To be lasting, peace must bring democratic settlement of age-old problems confronting minorities in Europe.

By EDVARD BENES
President of Czechoslovakia

AFTER THE present war there will be in Europe three categories of states and nations: Great powers, confederated blocs of nations, and individual small states and nations. Geography and historical developments set limits to the natural regions in which the principle of ethnographic frontiers can be applied, on the one hand, or in which neighboring countries can usefully cooperate in a federal or confederated bloc, on the other. Political sovereignty was frequently carried to absurd limits after the last war in Central Europe, and this is no less true of economic sovereignty. To my mind, the idea of confederation is, therefore, a sound and fruitful idea for the nations on the European Continent. The members of our Government believe that our confederation with Poland will benefit our Polish neighbors no less than ourselves.

But we want our system to be flexible and adapted to the natural conditions of our nations and regions; to geography, national tradition, social and economic structures, earlier developments, etc. We believe it to be eventually acceptable to other Central European states which have democratic governments. I am not authorized to speak on behalf of other nations; and, therefore, I am not going to discuss a great scheme embracing the whole of Central or Northern and Western Europe or other great European regions. But every nation must decide democratically for itself.

For all these reasons the smaller nations in the Europe of tomorrow will and must live in their independent states. They can, and several of them certainly will, form larger units, and these, in turn, will perhaps be later banded together into larger blocs in a new European and world organization comparable with the League of Nations. Democratic regional recentralization in those free states will be necessary and inevitable.

But regional recentralization is one thing, and the claim of a minority to form a state within a state is another.

After the first World War the question of minorities was one of the most important features of European politics. I want to emphasize this fact, however—that this question of minorities will be with us even after the present war is over. There will still be national minorities in all the European states. Yet, every well-balanced state can and must establish a regime and administration which will enable minority citizens to live in freedom and with dignity, as they do here in these United States.

After the last war an international organization for the protection of minorities was established and began functioning. Yet, when we consider that Germany in particular and other states in general made this international system an instrument of their own policy against majorities, for the destruction of the smaller Central European States from within, we must concede that it was a failure. It is not easy to say how this very difficult question will be solved. Czechoslovakia will face this question squarely and accept the international solution which will be agreed upon by all other nations.

If a solution of the minority problem is impossible in this manner, I am prepared for the grim necessity of population transfers. These population transfers were made on several occasions

since the end of the last war. They are, in general, not popular. They cannot always settle the problem completely, for, as a rule, some part of the minority remains in the original state. They can create many hardships and even injustices. But I am bound to say that they may be worth while if they help establish a more permanent equilibrium and a lasting peace.

It is no mere phase that we are now fighting for the political, cultural, and spiritual freedom and independence of smaller nations, and that small states will again exist in Europe after the present war. We must realize that the present war will cause great social developments, economic and technical changes in post-war Europe, and that the present internal social and political structure of the small nations will also be transformed. Their internal structures will be strongly accommodated to one another. If we profit by the post-war changes and definitely settle certain territorial and national quarrels between the small European nations, it will help us to take completely into account the past mistakes of exaggerated political and economic sovereignty, the need for proper political and social security, the imperative necessity of creating a more permanent equilibrium of political peace and economic collaboration in Europe.

It would be a mistake, leading to disaster, to try to combine the national states into purely mechanical units; if we force those states which do not wish to live together to create larger inorganic units, inorganic morally, ideologically, politically, geographically, and economically, which would be again dismembered on the first occasion of an unexpected international conflict. These new units must be based on fully democratic principles of policy and on the freely expressed will of the nations concerned. They must be organic, log-

ical, internationally and geographically sound, and adapted to the new post-war political, social, and economic conditions. The individual members of the confederative unit must be politically completely equal; they must have a similar social structure and a truly democratic constitution.

The tendency to regard small states and nations as the cause of wars or international disputes is an exaggerated or a generalization of individual isolated facts. It was not the small states and nations which devised Nazism and Fascism; it was Germany and Italy. It was not Austria and Czechoslovakia that attacked Germany in 1938, and it was not Greece that attacked Italy in 1940. It was Japan, a Great Power, which attacked Pearl Harbor.

Small states are not in any way more dangerous to peace and political and economic international cooperation than big countries are. On the contrary, very often large states make small states a pretext for settling their own accounts with their strong neighbors. In the last war and in the present one Germany attacked Belgium solely with a view of crushing France and England. Can anyone be so naive as to suppose that if there were no small states next to the two great ones, there would be no disputes between the two big states, and that the danger of an international conflict would be nonexistent? And, if a small state does exist, is it to be deprived of freedom and existence as a state simply because it is small?

Let us not, therefore, regard the existence of small European states either as a great problem, or as the cause of wars, or as an obstacle to future peace in Europe and in the world. It is a problem, but it is one which can and must be solved properly, justly, and tolerantly along the lines which I have described.

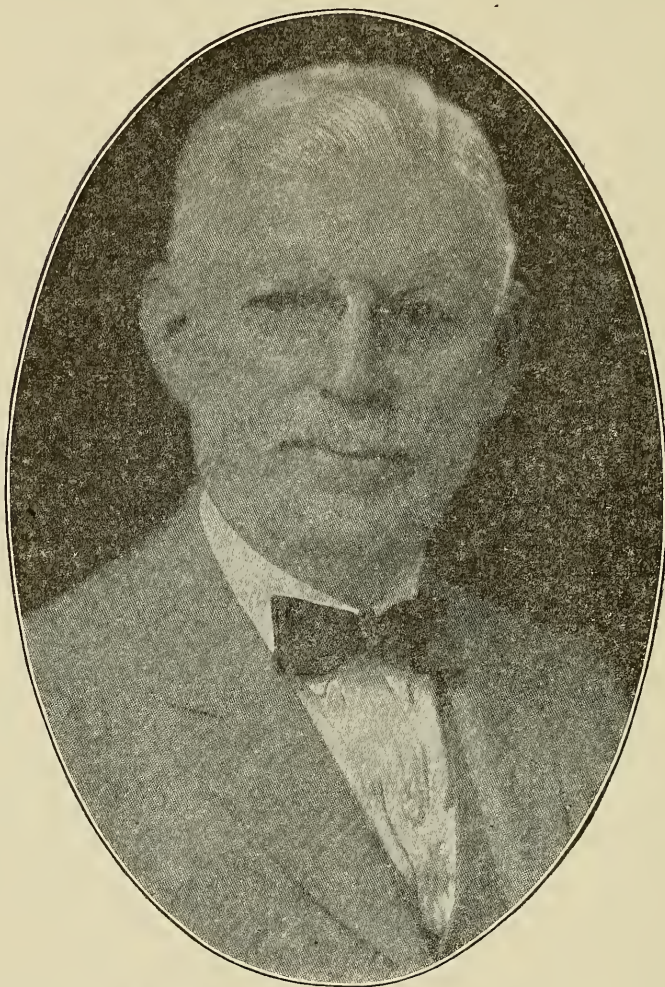
Soldiers Sleep in Union Hall

Members of Local 1 of the A. F. L. Bricklayers Union in Philadelphia have adopted a "Good Samaritan" policy toward shelterless doughboys pouring into the city from nearby camps. With hotel rooms practically impossible to get, the Union set up 100 beds in its meeting hall and invited the soldiers to make themselves at home.



BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Another Milestone . . .



Frank Duffy, General Secretary

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

JULY 24, 1901—1943

**42 years of service and still fighting for the
welfare of those who toil**

The Nazi Drive for Slave Labor

EARLY in the war, American labor adopted the motto "Free Labor Will Win." Subsequent events have indicated that the motto was well chosen; American factories and shipyards are outproducing the Axis manyfold despite stricter and more stringent regimentation of labor in Germany and the subjugated nations. Virtually every able-bodied man and woman in Germany and the conquered countries is now subject to forced labor whenever and wherever the party leaders wish.

Franz Saukel, Nazi General Deputy for Labor Supply, recently gave the signal for the biggest manhunt in all history. What Saukel's latest decree means for the people under domination of the Third Reich can be gathered from the following:

At home the Nazis tightened the screws on manpower by issuing decrees closing down non-essential civilian enterprises and calling for the registration of new groups of men, 16 to 65, and women, 17 to 45, not yet engaged in war work.

In France all males, 20 to 31, were made liable to immediate labor conscription, while in Norway the forced labor decree was applied to all men, 18 to 55, and to all women, 21 to 40. In Yugoslavia Gen. Neditch, the Nazi puppet Premier, called for the labor draft of "all persons 18 to 35."

In Bohemia—Moravia the Nazis applied a copy of their home conscription decree calling for the draft of men, 16 to 65, and women 17 to 45. In the Netherlands, according to German domestic press dispatches, the "possibility" was opened for "compulsory work outside the Netherlands" by a decree giving Reich Commissioner Arthur Seyss-Inquart power to "take all necessary measures for maintenance of production or distribution of goods, as well as the labor market."

In Italy Benito Mussolini followed through with a new decree extending labor conscription to Italian men, 14 to 70, and women, 14 to 60.

This batch of forced-labor decrees, taken individually, did not represent anything new.

Labor conscription in Germany has been going on since June, 1938, long before the Nazis marched into Poland.

As far as July, 1941, Major Vidkun Quisling, Nazi puppet in Norway, had issued a labor edict providing that his regime could order any person fit to work to go any place to do whatever work was needed.

In September, 1942, Pierre Laval issued a Vichy French decree requiring all men, 18 to 50, and all women, 21 to 55, "to execute any work the government may judge necessary in the superior interests of the nation."

In March, 1942, the German military in Belgium issued a decree ordering labor conscription of Belgian men, 18 to 50, and unmarried women, 21 to 35.

Similar decrees have also been in effect for some time in the Eastern countries.

While the recent decrees did not represent an innovation in forced labor, they did, however, mark an apparent effort by the Nazis to systematize labor conscription throughout the continent to dig as deeply and as efficiently as possible into Europe's labor reservoir. The decrees also marked an apparent effort by the Nazis to drain the occupied countries of all able-bodied men to prevent them from joining the Allies once Europe is invaded.

According to one report from Swiss sources, the Nazis plan to divide new workers seized in their slave-labor dragnet into three groups: (1) workers to be deported to Germany to fill the void created by German manpower depletions; (2) workers to reinforce those already laboring for the Nazi war effort in the occupied countries; and (3) workers to build new military fortifications throughout Europe.

The present German labor force in Germany is estimated at 29,500,000, consisting of about 15,500,000 women and 14,000,000 men. Since the summer of 1939, it is calculated, the total German working population has decreased by more than 8,000,000. It is believed that at least 5,000,000 of these lost workers have been replaced by civilian foreign workers and prisoner labor, leaving a sizeable gap still to be filled by concerted conscription of available labor in Germany, in satellite Axis states and in the occupied countries.

The gap is even larger than that indicated by simple arithmetic, for the foreign worker in Germany is not for good reasons so efficient as the German worker. Das Schwarze Korps, has often complained about the "inefficiency" of foreign labor.

"The foreign workers, not only the Jews and Poles, but those of all nationalities, lack our German discipline and the right spirit towards work," said Das Schwarze Korps in a December article.

Foreign workers' efficiency, which presumably bears a direct relationship to their willingness or unwillingness to work in Germany, places a constant brake on the Nazi conscription of foreign labor for transfer to the Reich. In conscripting a foreign worker, the Nazis are always faced with the possibility that they will have to feed, house and pay a worker who will not produce enough to warrant the outlay.

Despite this dilemma, however, the Nazis—desperately in need of manpower and fearful of the coming invasions of Europe—have apparently now decided to ignore the matter of efficiency and solve their labor problems, regardless of cost, by conscripting slave labor in bulk. They are not missing any tricks. They have broken down elaborate industrial operations into simple processes enabling them to use large groups of unskilled and semi-skilled foreign workers; they are transporting thousands of young foreigners, 16 to 20 years of age, to Germany for training, and they have extended forced labor to the children of Europe.

In Germany, for example, pupils in the upper school grades, already called on previously to help with the harvests, are now being taken out of their classes and conscripted to do odd jobs for

the German air force in distant places as "Luftwaffe auxiliaries." In Belgium, according to the Nazi-controlled Brussels radio, 14-year-olds are being taken from their families and indentured to "foster parents" as farm laborers.

The intensified manpower drive has been accompanied by a "get tough" attitude on the part of the occupation authorities and the puppet governments. Heavy penalties have been provided in the new forced-labor decrees. French workers evading the Vichy labor draft are subject to prison terms up to two years, in addition to fines ranging from 200 to 100,000 francs. In Norway, Quisling's latest decree provides fines and prison terms up to three years for attempts to evade the decree or give false information on labor registration blanks.

These provisions are mild by comparison with the penalty suggested in the Netherlands by Reich Commissioner Seyss-Inquart. In a recent speech he told the Netherlands that in the future attempts to evade conscription would be considered "sabotage" and, as such, punishable by death.

Under the Nazi "get tough" policy, penalties are prescribed not only for recalcitrant workers, but also for any members of their families helping them to avoid deportation to Germany. At the same time the Nazis have decreed the "right" to confiscate the property of recalcitrants and their families, and to dispose of this property any way they see fit.

Before the war, according to official figures published in the German Labor Gazette, there were 500,000 foreign workers in Germany.

The best available figures indicate that the number of foreign civilian workers in Germany today is between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 supplemented by an additional 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 working prisoners.

This figure, of course, does not include the slave labor working for the Nazis in the occupied countries, nor does it include the workers shifted from their home countries to other parts of Europe besides Germany.

This, on the basis of a German work population of about 29,500,000, at least one out of every seven workers in Germany itself today is a foreigner.

Authoritative figures indicate that the number of foreign workers transplanted to Germany includes more than 1,000,000 Poles, several hundred thousand Russians, between 300,000 and 350,000 Italians, 300,000 Belgians, more than 250,000 Czechs, about 200,000 Netherlanders, upward of 200,000 French and about 135,000 Yugoslavs.

Other foreign workers in Germany include men and women conscripted or taken as volunteers from Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Norway, Denmark,

Finland, the Baltic countries, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. The volunteers going to Germany from the neutral countries are so few in number as to be almost negligible.

Technically not an occupied territory, Denmark, the only country dominated by the Nazis that has no forced-labor law, has provided Germany with only about 35,000 workers, despite such Nazis compulsions as cutting off insurance benefits from idle Danes who will not volunteer for work in the Reich.



For the Defense of Freedom

By ROBERT BENDINER

The United States asks little of its citizens—perhaps too little. In this dark hour of the Republic 5 millions of us are fighting or training to fight. In time that number may reach 8 million or even 10. But this is a Nation of 140 million people. What is demanded of the 130 millions of us who are not in uniform or likely to be?

Are we asked to get along on a bare subsistence level and throw all our resources into the struggle? The Nation might well demand such a sacrifice and yet we would not be giving what the men of Bataan gave, we would not be suffocating in flaming seas, as hundreds have suffocated delivering the weapons of war to battle fronts from Murmansk to Melbourne.

What does the Government ask? It asks merely that we invest—in our own liberties, in our future. It asks that we lend our surplus cash, with the right to collect whenever we like—and at interest. That is not a sacrifice at all; at most it is an accommodation.

And yet, modest as the Government's request may be, its fulfillment is of the highest importance. If buying War Bonds were primarily an act of self-interest it would be unworthy of appeal. But it is far more than that. If every American will put his last available cent into War Bonds we will have gone far to provide our armies and the armies of our allies with the best planes, the best tanks, the best guns, the best fighting ships; we will have hastened the day of victory. And we will have put a brake on the tendency toward inflation as well.

Those who for one reason or another are not in the fighting forces cannot feel, deep down, that the defense of freedom must be limited by the laws of chance, dictated by age limits or any other arbitrary classification. The fight belongs to all of us, and no honest man will breathe easy in the air of freedom which victory will bring who has done nothing to achieve that victory. Time and circumstance may bring occasions for greater service, but until then the least we can do is to buy Bonds, Bonds and more Bonds.

Child Labor Laws In Peril

Selfish Groups Seek to Profit from Sweat of Children

WELL CONCEALED behind a shining aura of patriotism, certain profit-hungry employers and employers' associations are carrying on a subtle but none the less concerted assault on all the child labor restrictions organized labor has succeeded in getting enacted into law during the last half century. East and west, north and south, the insidious campaign is gaining headway, for the greedy interests tell a powerful story. Wrapping the flag about themselves, they prate about the manpower shortage. They emphasize the importance to the war effort of the goods they are turning out. Then they subtly hint that removal of the child labor restrictions would solve their manpower problems and thereby help win the war.

With victory uppermost in the minds of everyone, it is relatively easy to win support for any scheme that promises increased production of armaments. Much of the employer-inspired propaganda that currently seeks to hamstring organized labor operates on the same theory. "Emasculate the unions," it intimates, "and the day of victory is brought immeasurably closer."

That such tactics are effective is undeniable. Week in and week out the selfish interests make progress in their campaign to re-institute child labor in American industry for the duration at least.

Writing in "Illinois Education," Mrs. Frances Kaufman, executive secretary of the Illinois Child Labor Committee, stated that "illegal employment" of children, "both part time and full time, is mounting at an alarming rate."

"The number of school drop-outs," she said, "is equally shocking. One Chicago high school reports drop-outs to the tune of three and four every day. Juvenile delinquency, education nipped in the bud, and hazards to physical and mental health are the inevitable results.

"There seem to be no holds barred on types of work into which youngsters are going—stores, farms, factories, service establishments, recreation halls, and so on. They are taking jobs as clerks, waiters and waitresses, shipping clerks, pin boys in bowling alleys,

messengers, ushers—almost any job within the scope of their physical possibilities.

"Those of us who are concerned about illegal child labor and its effects see all about us the more obvious or dramatic results. These are the physical losses suffered and in many cases a turn toward juvenile delinquency. A young 15-year old boy lost his life as a result of illegal employment in a down-state factory. It is not uncommon for boys to suffer badly bruised fingers as a result of working as pin boys in bowling alleys. One boy in that business earned a badly bruised toe."

The American Federation of Labor has been in the forefront of the campaign against child labor since its formation. At its first convention, in Pittsburgh in 1881, the Federation adopted, by a unanimous vote, a resolution proposing child labor regulations.

Speaking on the resolution, Samuel Gompers, who was later elected president, described conditions as he had found them during an investigation of tenement-house cigar manufacturing, an evil which was subsequently stamped out.

"While making the house-to-house canvas, I saw scenes that sickened me," Gompers said. "Little children, six, seven and eight years of age, were

seated in the middle of the room on the floor, in the dirt and dust, stripping tobacco. Little pale-faced children, with a look of care upon their faces, toiled with their tiny hands from dawn until dusk and even late into the night, to help keep the wolf from the door. I asked the children how long they worked, but they did not or could not understand. In the simplest way I talked to them, and learned that they began before daylight and worked till long after dark. Often they would be overcome with weariness and want of sleep, and fall over upon the tobacco heap.

"Shame upon such crimes, shame upon us if we do not raise our voices against them!"

The American Federation of Labor, in a resolution adopted at its last convention, called attention to the fact that "organized labor played a large part in enacting state and federal laws" providing restrictions against the employment of children. The Federation said that the United States Department of Labor had reported that these laws "have reduced child labor in industry approximately 75 per cent." This report was issued a few months before Pearl Harbor, and the increase in child labor.

Perhaps the most extensive campaign any local union has ever conducted against child labor was carried on by a Chicago local, Advertising and Newspaper Distributors' Union, Local 2-BB. Over the last 10 years or more, the union has spent some \$30,000 in a campaign to eliminate child labor in the community newspaper and advertising field.

"A certain group of men, contrary to accepted principles of so-called justice, and disregarding the welfare of youths and young boys, in their effort to impose their will in this industry, are making every effort to wreck our union group, to their profit," James J. Kelly, president of the union, said in a letter to President Roosevelt in 1935, urging that the child labor provisions of the NRA code for their industry be strengthened.

"These men, and the firms they represent, are supplementing adult men,

members of our union, with boys and immature youths, for a mere pittance, approximately one-sixth of the wage paid men. Their profit lies in the great difference in the wage paid boys compared to that paid men.

"This additional profit, amounting to approximately \$2.50 per man displaced by boys, and the antagonism to union labor, is the incentive behind these efforts on their part. (The union's scale was \$3 a day.)

"Not only is it unfair to union labor, but it is harmful to boys to be forced to carry heavy bundles great distances, not to mention the moral hazards that normally beset boys when out on the streets on their own, doing work even men find arduous and difficult."

This situation exists today, and statistics indicate it is much worse. The newspapers, big and little, have been among the worst violators of child labor laws. These interests and other big interests are, to an ever-increasing extent, wringing profits out of children and, at the same time, wringing their future out of them and perhaps sounding the death knell of democracy.

It was a frustrated youth in Germany that helped pave the way to a Nazi dictatorship. It would be well for the reactionary, big business interests to remember that fact, for even that element has not fared so well under the Nazis.

Throughout the years, the American Federation of Labor has done more to protect children from exploitation than all other organizations combined. The Federation worked tirelessly to get all our present child labor laws written into the statutes, and certainly it is not the intention of the Federation to stand idly by and watch them destroyed under the guise of pseudo-patriotism. Almost single-handed the Federation recently defeated an attempt by the sugar interests to get all child labor restrictions removed from their particular industry. The same sort of treatment will be accorded any other industries trying to bring back the abominable era when the sweat of little children can be used to build lush profits.

A submarine needs 250,000 pounds of lead for storage batteries and 200,000 pounds for batteries. That's as much as goes into the storage batteries of 8,200 automobiles.

WARNS AGAINST OVERCONFIDENCE

A WARNING against over-optimism in the war effort has been sounded by Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, USN, Chief of the Navy Industrial Incentive Division. He said the trend toward over-optimism comes from "our inability to be content with the whole truth about any military success without adding to it an exaggerated importance."

The Admiral's warning came on the heels of the announcement that American war production fell below schedule in May after the victory in North Africa and the unprecedented bombing of German war industries on the European continent.

The production loss, he said, cancelled much of the damage done Nazi war plants by Allied bombs. "That is what home front optimism means to the men on the battle front who are facing bullets," he declared.

In making a plea to union workers to push production to new high peaks and to keep it there, Admiral Woodward cited what he termed "two of the best weapons against overconfidence available to any of us—the calendar and the map."

A study of the two, he continued, will cause the overconfidence to ooze from the system. In referring to the map, the Admiral pointed out that none of the Allied victories of the past year are themselves final in character, that they are only stepping stones to the real objective.

He termed the victory in North Africa, strategically important as it is, important mainly as an open door to the fortress of Europe. Victories in the Solomons area were pictured as of value "only as a gateway to bigger and better Japanese strongholds at which we are already striking."

In looking at the map and calendar together, "note how little actual territory we have regained in the past year and how long it took us to recapture that ground compared to similar territorial advances made

by the Germans and Japs when they were on the march," the Admiral continued.

In stressing the fact that progress in the war thus far has been slow and painful, he quoted General Marshall as speaking the "blunt truth" when the General said, "The great battle lies ahead—the way will be far from easy—the losses heavy."

He also praised the Russians for the defense of their country but added that in spite of heavy German casualties on that front, millions of Axis soldiers are held in reserve, many of them waiting for the opening of the second front in Europe.

The Admiral asked that each war worker assist in dispelling loose thinking and "rosy conclusions." "How long this war will last depends in no small degree upon our own reactions here in the United States," he added. "Let every war worker pledge himself and herself to help, in every way, the men at the front to win their battles and to help ourselves, here at home, to win the battle against overconfidence," Admiral Woodward urged. "In the dark and discouraging days following Pearl Harbor, in the face of defeat, we had the flaming spirit that refused to stay down. Today on the road to victory, God grant us the icy judgment not to let up."

Outline Program for Freedom from Want

LABOR-MANAGEMENT cooperation, wages which correspond with labor's product, job security through extensive works programs and an expanded social insurance program, including health and disability insurance, in the post-war period, with contributions from employer, worker and the government, were urged by Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor and the A. F. of L.'s representative on the War Labor Board at the League for Industrial Democracy's Conference on "Freedom From Want," held in New York City recently.

Watt criticized those who maintained that the price of economic security was totalitarian government and declared that we must have security if we are to rescue our democratic system. "Labor believes," he declared, "if our representative democracy fails in its responsibility to provide for freedom from want because of its lack of vision today, the war we fight for freedom may be fought in vain.

"If we are going to have freedom from want, we are going to have jobs. This time we fight for no half-way measures, we fight to maintain no status quo of inequality and insecurity. This time we fight to go forward to win a peace in which we can bring the security of economic democracy and jobs to our whole nation.

"Our success will be measured by the capacity of our people to create an economic system in which jobs and freedom from want are the accepted right of all who are willing to work—a system in which society affords to the individual, security of wage income either from work or from insurance."

Mr. Watt declared that the fight for freedom from want was "the number one goal toward which civilized man has worked through the centuries." Dealing with the increased productivity of labor in our modern industrial system, the speaker maintained that "the paradox of want amid plenty is evidence of negligence, of lax leadership, of stupid, unthinking acceptance of an economic fetish from the laissez faire cult. We depend for existence upon the functioning of our economic machine, and yet we have never stabilized any rules of operation or maintenance. All we

have done is to seek the intervention of our political agencies whenever the economic machinery got so badly out of order that emergency treatment had to be given.

"In any program to establish a real freedom from want," he continued, "we must decide whether to entrust supervision of economic controls to the political machinery of government or to create the self-discipline of an economic democracy to maintain the necessary balance between production and circulation.

"To assume that the price of economic security is totalitarian government is to assume that we have lost our capacity to fashion new instruments of society to meet our developing needs." Mr. Watt declared that he "refused to assure that there is any necessity—or even any sense—in looking to a government established for political management for the operation of economic affairs. On the other hand, if we fail to use our native ingenuity to develop some form of economic government, we almost certainly will be forced, by the pressure of human and community needs, to seek government intervention."

He urged as "basic measure of economic democracy, the organization of workers in strong representative unions and of employers in similar associations with a readiness to join in labor-man-

agement councils along industrial and regional lines. The role of the government would be to supply the basic sanctions for their operation, plus guiding principles of public policy."

Referring to the need for public works planned in advance for employment during periods of slackening business, Mr. Watt declared: "Whatever is intelligently expended for community service is an investment for all. We are spending 70 to 80 billion dollars in one year to win security against a foreign foe. Yet many in this nation begrudged the expenditure of 25 billion dollars in relief and assistance during a ten year period to combat the conditions which threatened our nation with chaos and totalitarian panaceas. We cannot again be so shortsighted. The safety of the people is the supreme law of the state. For freedom of our people from want, the nation cannot pay too high a price.

In dealing with the need for a more adequate social insurance system, Mr. Watt declared:

"Labor asks for social insurance against physical disability, whether from illness or accident, whether temporary or permanent.

"Labor asks for Federal old age and survivor's insurance for all who de-

pend on wage income and we ask for a broader scale of benefits than those in the present law.

"Labor asks for Federal unemployment compensation for all who work for wages regardless of the nature of their occupations or the size of the employing unit.

"Labor asks for adequate social measures for medical services and hospitalization.

"Labor asks for general assistance for the dwindling number of those who will not be adequately covered by the broadened scope of a real national system of social insurance."

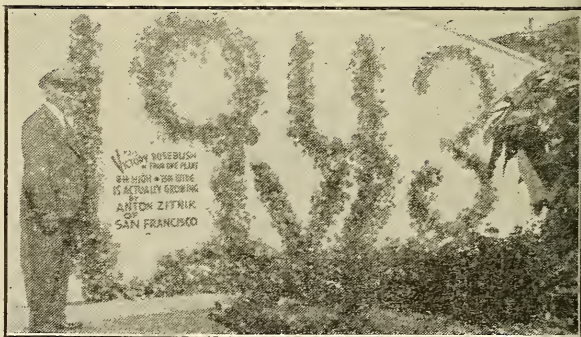
In conclusion the A. F. of L. speaker declared:

"Labor fights today against the evil consequences of yesterday's neglect. Let us win the peace this time by insuring freedom from want at home. Only by domestic security can we have confidence in our ability to help contribute to the establishment of economic security among the people of other nations. Only by proving our stewardship at home can we help create the kind of economic justice which must be the foundation for a lasting peace in which the four freedoms will flourish."

ROSES FOR HIROHITO'S FUNERAL

Anton Zitnik, a retired member of Local 2164, San Francisco, is actually growing the victory rose bush pictured on the right. Eight feet high and thirteen feet wide, the single bush portrays the V for Victory sign as well as the numerals "1943."

The whole civilized world joins Brother Zitnik in hoping that his unusual horticultural experiment proves prophetic.



Two-year-old local buys \$1,000 worth of Bonds

On June 10th, Local 392 of Liverpool, N. S., celebrated its second anniversary with a fine banquet. Guests of the evening were James Dwyer and A. J. Doucet of Local 83, Halifax. Despite its comparative youth, Local 392 has already purchased a thousand dollars worth of Victory Bonds.

A man prepared has half fought the battle.—Cervantes.

A New Hope for America

THE WAGNER bill on social security was not drafted in order to sell Congress and the public the idea of social security by making sweeping offers of sacrifices on the part of labor. It was drafted in order to make good in America the promise of freedom from want which the Atlantic Charter held out to all people of all lands.

If passed, the bill would write into the law of the land the principle that all those who are unable to work or find work shall be protected against want by benefits to which they are entitled on the basis of a sensible insurance system. For the workers, this principle would mean that their present very poor protection against the risks of unemployment and old age would be materially improved and adequate protection against sickness and permanent disability would be added.

But the Wagner bill is remarkable not only for what it offers the workers, but also for what it offers the community as a whole. By combining benefits in this way, labor, which wrote the bill, has outwitted a Congress which has so far been only too eager to adopt anti-labor bills but has stubbornly refused to give any constructive thought to the long overdue improvement in the existing social security legislation.

* * *

The Wagner bill contains no fewer than four trump cards.

The first, is labor's offer to give up six per cent of its wages not only for the duration but for all time and to share the costs of the system with the employers on a fifty-fifty basis. Under the present system employees bear only one-fifth of the cost, the employers four-fifths.

There is a second trump card combined with the financial sacrifice which labor is ready to make. After Congress had wrangled for months about the question of whether the rich should be forgiven one hundred per cent of their income taxes for the present or past year or only seventy-five per cent, labor of its own volition made the offer to provide the government with the bulk of a new revenue amounting to five bil-

lion dollars a year. While the richest of the rich were inducing their spokesmen in Congress to fight a tax bill which would cost them three billion dollars now but would lighten their tax burden in years to come, labor was offering to pay nearly five billion dollars a year now and in the future if in exchange it could have a social security system that would cost the government nothing at all for the next few years and employers very little.

The third trump card that the Wagner bill holds is the inclusion of independent workers in the social security system. Under the existing system, social security has seemed to many people to bear the stamp of class privilege. Only employees can claim benefits under it. Though they frequently live under the same conditions of stress and strain as employed workers, small farmers, business men and shopkeepers are excluded from the system.

Paralleling the Beveridge plan, the Wagner bill introduces the principle of including independent workers such as farmers, small businessmen and shopkeepers in the benefits of the social insurance system.

Except for unemployment insurance, which covers a risk which they can hardly be said to run since they are not employed, the independent workers are to share in the benefits of the entire social security system and contribute to it.

The fourth trump card of the Wagner bill is the promise of social security it holds out to service men. After the war about ten million service men, the cream of America's manhood will be coming back to an uncertain and insecure future. Only part of them will be able to get their jobs back on the basis of their legal seniority rights as service men. Of the millions who will find no jobs ready for them, either because the jobs will no longer exist or because the men had not been working prior to their induction, only a few will be entitled to draw unemployment benefits under present laws.

The Wagner bill provides that all returning service men shall be entitled to draw adequate unemployment benefits for a transitional period, regardless of whether or not they would be entitled to benefits under the present laws.

In other words, when our boys come back home from their heroic task and from the sufferings and deprivations they have undergone in the war, they will not be forced to sell apples on the streets, but will receive decent unemployment benefits which will enable them to look around for suitable jobs.

* * *

The very fact that the bill has been introduced by a Senator who is recognized as a leading authority in the field of social legislation will, together with the Beveridge Plan, go to show that the two greatest democracies are well on the way towards leading the world to a system of genuine freedom from want. It is therefore to be hoped that sufficient pressure will be brought to bear on Congress to speed the adoption of the Wagner bill.

Big Public Works Program Offers Post-War Unemployment Cure

IN ORDER to avoid widespread unemployment after the war, the United States should begin planning now to spend at least \$18,000,000,000 on public works in years of severe depression Alvin Hansen, Professor of Economics at Harvard University and Special Economic Adviser to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, told the delegates to the recent convention of the American Labor Conference on International Affairs.

Professor Hansen's speech dealt with the grave danger of unemployment which threatens United States labor in the postwar period. He said he did not feel he had to apologize for speaking of this danger at a conference devoted to international problems, for the best contribution the United States could make to world welfare would be to solve its own internal employment, as widespread unemployment in the United States spells doom for the whole world.

Parallel with World War I

Professor Hansen compared the economic situation as it existed after the first world war with what might be expected in the postwar period to come. He examined the five "dynamic" areas which usually make for great fluctuations in in-

comes and employment; consumers' durable goods (automobiles and the like); inventories (goods on hand); net export surplus; equipment; and the construction of plants, residential building and public works.

What happened in these areas during the boom conditions of 1918-19 and the following depression of 1920-21 might easily recur after this war, Professor Hansen said, but the magnitude of the fluctuations will

be far greater. The population of the United States has grown since then and, due to technological progress, the same volume of production can be reached with less manpower in the future. An army of eleven million men will have to be demobilized after this war, against only four million in 1918, and twenty million war workers will have to find work in peace production, as against eight or nine million in 1918.

Immediately after the war, the United States will be faced with an enormous inflation unless strong controls are maintained, Hansen continued. Durings this period a high degree of employment will obtain in certain industries, with simultaneous unemployment in others.

After these years of partial post-war boom, employment would be still worse, as industries which were highly prosperous in the first post-war years are bound to decline

heavily in the following years, Professor Hansen said.

Construction Offers Key

Stimulation of the construction industries alone could ward off the danger, he asserted. Therefore, blueprints for public works must be prepared in due time. In a depression year, no less than eighteen billion dollars of public works will have to be carried out if unemployment is to be avoided.

Professor Hansen did not advocate a long run "brick and mortar" economy, however. In his opinion public works should only be used to offset violent fluctuations in employment. When construction is stepped up to a higher level, it could then be permanently maintained at that level and further expansion of the economy should be sought through the development of services without a large construction program, such as health advancement, education, culture and recreation.

Wisconsin Legislature Pays Brother Seide Tribute

The Wisconsin State Legislature on May 27th paid an unusual tribute to a labor leader when both houses on that date adopted a Joint Resolution mourning the passing of Brother Herman Seide. At the time of his death, Brother Seide was president of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor.

In touching on the passing of Brother Seide, the resolution said, in part:

"Mr. Seide possessed a greatness of mind and a liberal philosophy of life and government which made him an exceptional, effective labor leader, negotiator, and public and civil servant. The entire state may well pay tribute to his memory and to the competent and enlightened services that he has rendered to the people of the state in stabilizing and securing the needs of fair representation and equal privileges for the labor movement."

Brother Seide was an active member of Local 264, Milwaukee, and a figure in the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters.

New Tax System Requires Larger Staff

Between 10,000 and 15,000 new employes will have to be added to the Bureau of Internal Revenue as a result of the new system of the new pay-as-you-go income tax law which went into effect July 1.

Editorial



The Cure for Zoot Suits Is Common Sense

From time immemorial, middle age has always envisioned the younger generation "going to the dogs." Each time, however, the younger generation grows up, hits its stride and marches forward to build a better and stronger America. Eventually, it, too, reaches middle age and in turn becomes fearful of the fate of the new "younger generation."

This fear for the future of the younger generation seems to be cyclic. Despite these recurrent fears, however, humanity seems to march forward toward its destiny with each succeeding generation making a greater contribution than its predecessor.

At the present time nation-wide alarm exists over the seeming disintegration of the moral fibre of our young. Zoot suit riots and general hoodlumism seem to be rife in many sections of the nation. Juvenile delinquency is everywhere increasing rapidly. And the present generation points to these factors as an indication that the boys and girls of the 1940's are going to the dogs.

Certainly there are good grounds for an assumption of this nature. When middle-aged lay people decry the behavior of youth, it may be nothing more or less than middle-aged conservatism condemning the fire and recklessness that have always been and always will be part of youth: however when a man in the position of J. Edgar Hoover admits the situation is grave, there must be something to it. Recently Hoover, FBI Chief, expressed himself as being genuinely alarmed over the lack of respect for law and authority existing among the young people of today. In a newspaper article of a few weeks ago, Hoover said:

"This country is in deadly peril. We can win this war, and still lose freedom for all in America. For a creeping rot of moral disintegration is eating into our nation.

"I am not easily shocked nor easily alarmed. But today, like thousands of others, I am both shocked and alarmed. The arrests of 'teen-age boys and girls, all over the country, are staggering. Some of the crimes youngsters are committing are almost unspeakable. Prostitution murder, rape. These are ugly words. But it is an ugly situation. If we are to correct it, we must face it.

"Consider; In the last year, 17 per cent more boys under 21 were arrested for assault than the year before, 26 per cent more for disorderly conduct, 30 per cent more for drunkenness, 10 per cent more for rape. And that despite the fact that many of this age group had already gone to war or were productively employed. For girls, the figures are even more

startling; 39 per cent more for drunkenness, 64 per cent more for prostitution, 69 per cent more for disorderly conduct, 124 per cent more for vagrancy.

"And these were only the ones who were arrested—the advanced cases."

That something must be done—and done immediately—seems pretty obvious. Most of the trouble probably stems from the fact that there has been too much quack theorizing and pseudo-psychology devoted to child rearing in recent years and not enough common horse sense. There were and still are too many theorists prating about discipline and control being injurious to character building.

Recently, however, a widely-known and respected educator and child psychologist made a profound statement. He said: "There is nothing wrong with the present generation that a couple of feet of garden hose and a quart of castor oil can't cure."

From all indications, the time has come when more emphasis must be placed on the piece of garden hose and bottle of castor oil and less on the theories of self-discipline developed by individuals who never sired anything.



Let's Ration Accidents, Too

According to a recent report by the National Safety Council, traffic accidents this year will take almost as large a toll of life as in 1942; this despite a sharp drop in the amount of driving American people do as well as in the speeds at which they drive. Basing its prognostications on figures for the first five months of this year, the Council predicts that 1943 traffic fatalities will total in the neighborhood of 24,000, as compared to 28,200 last year—a scant decrease of fifteen per cent.

From a humanitarian standpoint, it is regrettable that 24,000 homes must be saddened this year because of needless carelessness on the highways and by-ways. From a patriotic standpoint it is doubly regrettable because the war effort can ill afford to lose the productive capacity of 24,000 men and women at a time when the manpower pinch begins to reach alarming proportions.

Somehow or other Americans have developed a calloused indifference toward traffic fatality statistics. A battle in which two thousand of our boys lost their lives would evoke nation-wide sorrow and anger. Yet the fact that 24,000 citizens will have life snuffed out of them in 1943 by automobiles evinces no particular reaction from the people as a whole, despite the fact that death by car is as disagreeable and permanent as death by an enemy bullet.

Under wartime regulations, we are now driving slower and driving less. Let us also resolve to kill and maim less as well.

Carelessness is the real killer. See that he is never a passenger in your car.



When a duty is once shown us, it instantly becomes binding upon us.

Ours Is A Two-Fold Job

In the Correspondence Department of this issue, there appears a letter from a former chairman of one of our Local Unions who is now serving in the armed forces. Although the letter is addressed "To The Officers And Members Of Old Local 1910, Louisville, Kentucky," every union man and woman in the nation could profit by reading it.

Specifically, the writer charges the union members and union officers who remain at home with the responsibility of maintaining the kind of America our soldiers will be proud to return to after the war. They are fighting, he says, to protect America against the forces of tyranny and greed that threaten the American way of life from without. Unless we on the home front put up an equally courageous fight against the same forces that threaten us from within, the war will be fought in vain, he points out. Therefore, he insists, we must win our battles on the home front just as surely as our boys in the Army and Navy are winning their battles on the far-flung battlefields of the world. "We have a right to expect this of you," he writes.

Certainly there is food for thought in what this brother writes. The boys who return from the armed forces after the war will expect to find the America they fought for unchanged at least if not improved. While they are away fighting, we on the home front face a two-fold job: first, to see that they get all the finest tools of war that they need when they need them; second, to see that the very things they are fighting to protect are not lost on the home front while they are in the foxholes and gun turrets.

The day that peace comes will be the day of accounting. Then our stewardship of the American way of life during the war period will be weighed in the balance by those whose duties took them beyond the seas to fight in the swamps of the Solomons and the sands of North Africa. To them we will be answerable.

Let us remember that now so that the verdict will be "Well Done Brother" when the boys come home.

★ ★ ★

"Salute the Flag"

Salute the flag as it passes by
 It's colors bright against the sky.
 Salute the flag. It will always be
 The symbol of brave men and free.
 Salute the flag. It's gleaming bars
 Of red and white, its field of stars
 Spell "Freedom's" name for you and I.
 Salute the flag as it passes by!

By Bertha M. Welch
 Hanna, Ind.

★ ★ ★

Origin of Labor Day

By FRANK DUFFY
General Secretary

AT a meeting of the newly organized Central Labor Union of New York City, held on May 8, 1882, P. J. McGuire, the General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, proposed that:

"One day in the year be designated as Labor Day and be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes."

In support of this proposition, he said:

"Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages, but it was reserved for this century and the American people to give birth to Labor Day, and in this way honor the toilers of the earth and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the grandeur we behold."

He claimed that:

"Labor Day should be observed as one festal day in the year for tribute to the genius of American industry. There are other worthy holidays representative of the religious, civic and military spirit, but none representative of the industrial spirit, the great vital force of every nation."

He advised that the day be dedicated to peace, civilization and the triumphs of industry.

He suggested the first Monday in September of every year for such a holiday, as it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays.

He further suggested that the celebration take the form of a street parade to show publicly the strength of the organized wage workers and to demonstrate the growing spirit of fraternity among them, after which a picnic should be held in some grove and the proceeds derived therefrom be divided among them on a semi-cooperative plan.

Needless to say, this proposition was unanimously accepted, and the first Labor Day parade and picnic was held on September 5, 1882 by the Central Labor Union of New York City and was a great success.

Ten thousand men took part in the parade and over 20,000 in the picnic where all nationalities and all trades mingled in festive enjoyment and good will and listened attentively to speeches of encouragement and advice from John Swinton, Louis A. Post, P. J. McGuire and others.

From that day on, it became an annual affair in New York City and spread to other cities.

At the Fourth Annual Convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, afterwards known as the American Federation of Labor, held in Chicago, Illinois, October 9, 1884, Delegate A. C. Cameron, representing the Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, introduced the following resolution, which, after due consideration, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as laborers' national holiday and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers irrespective of sex, color or nationality."

After that it became popular all over the country. City Councils and State Legislatures made it a legal holiday and finally it became a national holiday by act of Congress under date of June 28, 1894.

Labor Makes Possible Global Maintenance Service of Navy

American workers are playing a major role in the Navy's operation of a global maintenance service for its widely scattered ships of the Fleet and planes of the air arm. It is not only important that the Navy should have an ever increasing number of ships and planes, but also that the ships and planes now in service be kept in fighting trim so that they may strike the enemy when and where it is most effective. That is where the American worker enters this global maintenance service.

As result of labor's efforts, the Navy now is able to service its ships in record time in all parts of the world. If the main crankshaft of a vessel breaks, a new one must be obtained and installed immediately, no matter where the ship may be at the time.

Such a case happened when a ship reached a designated point in South American waters after an extensive trip at excessive speed. A new 2,000-pound crankshaft and a crew of technicians reached the ship within 72 hours and repair work was under way. This was possible because labor had produced the crankshaft *IN TIME*. Labor also came to the aid of the Marines on Guadalcanal during a critical phase of the long campaign for possession of that strategic island. Detachable fuel tanks and sway braces for planes were badly needed by the air support of the fighting Leathernecks. In this case the extra parts were not on hand, but had to be made in a hurry.

Labor did just that. The demand for the vital parts was met by labor. The parts were rushed to completion, assembled and then transported to the point where they were so urgently needed and *IN TIME*, though that point was thousands of miles from the point of manufacture.

Similar situations continually arise and just as regularly they are overcome through labor's efforts on the production line.

The LUMBER INDUSTRY *Its History and Problems*

AT THAT TIME there was no fire patrol, no fire laws, timber was so cheap it was not considered worthwhile to go to any expense to protect it. Ranchers were allowed to burn any place throughout the whole dry season—anything to clear an opening to get a little grazing land was considered legitimate business. The timber owner who had nerve enough to declare any rights in the country was looked upon with suspicion and declared to be a fraud and a thief.”

The quote is from an oldtimer in Marion County, Oregon, speaking of the year 1890 or thereabouts. He could about as well have come from almost any other county in the North Pacific Region. At that time, not a great deal could be done with timber, unless it was close to one of the very few manufacturing centers.

The residents were still mostly farmers. Land clearing for cultivation and for cattle and sheep range were the big problems. Timber merely took up room and made the farmer's life hard. Fire was the usual tool for land clearing, the same as it always had been. If it ran up the hill and killed a township or so of timber, what of it? In parts of this region people have felt that way about it until the last decade. They were genuinely surprised when the demand for piling three or four years ago brought them some cash. Just imagine selling that stuff for real money!

The 1907 Panic

The Lake States were cut out, the stand in the south began to get thin, and the timber out here began to look better. Some 40,000 people in the two states moved in and got a piece of timber, mostly with the natural and proper idea of holding it for a while and selling it for more than they paid. The few years or so of great activity when settlers were settling and

buyers were buying and stumpage prices doubled over the weekend was brought to an abrupt halt by the 1907 panic.

As a general practice, buying North Pacific timber and holding it for a rise in price stopped right there. The 40,000 owners continued to be owners, because nobody wanted to buy, unless he intended to build a mill and start sawing at once. Few of them had started with the idea of holding their timber indefinitely, or of building a sawmill and trying the manufacturing game, but those were the only choices that were open.

Perishable Goods

The big fire of 1903 showed the Washington owners that their property was perishable, and the first moves toward forest protection were made soon after. The 1910 season came after the bulk of the timber now in private ownership had passed from the public domain. It was property, it belonged to someone; and by 1912, organized protection covered all but a very small part of the timber in the two

states. The first awkward efforts look rather funny now, but the boys put out a lot of fires and learned fast.

The 40,000 owners now had a chance to learn a lot of things about economics and stuff. Taxes began to go up. In Oregon, between 1905 and 1929 the property tax increased from somewhere around seven million dollars to fifty million dollars. School taxes took the biggest jump. In 1913 they were about eight million dollars; in 1929, they reached twenty-two million dollars. Between 1917 and 1929 the taxes for lands more than doubled—four million to nine million dollars.

As an outstanding part of the tax base, timber carried its full share of taxes, in some counties it seems to have carried somewhat more than its share. The committee on timber taxation appointed by Oregon's governor reported in 1937 that "with an annual lumber cut of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ billion board feet, the property taxes on merchantable timber amount to over \$1.00 for each 1,000 board feet cut."

By this time most of these owners were away past the stage of being students in the school of experience. They were Exhibit A in a somewhat cockeyed economic mess. That the owners of seven million acres of forest land got out of their troubles by letting the counties have it for taxes is not surprising. No one need be startled if a few thousand more of the 40 thousand follow the same course.

Threw Scare Into 'Em

For a number of years after prospective buyers of timber disappeared from this part of the country, the owners were fairly content

to hold what they had. It cost them money every year; the chance of making a profit was small. Still, they thought that money invested in timber was fairly safe and that they would get most of it back sometime. The Tillamook fire scared that idea out of a good many owners. It suggested that they might lose their forty years' gatherings if the breaks went the wrong way, and tax delinquency has been heavier since 1933 than it was before.

The National Resources Planning Board got out a rather massive document about the "Stabilization of Employment in the U. S.," of the forest resources and industry around here, they say; "Stability and permanence of the forest products industries are a necessity if the economic life of the region is to remain at present levels. The prospects, under current forest management policies and practices, are not too bright. The need for a vigorous regional forest program is all too evident. When we review the present and prospective discrepancies between the drain upon the forest resources and its replacement by growth.

Private Enterprise Fails

"If the basic wealth-producing activities are built up, subsidiary and service activities are assured. Programs in these fields are generally too broad for individual enterprise, and are the concern of the people as a whole.

"The need for organizing forest operations on a sustained-yield basis is commonly admitted. Within ten years most of the commercial forest lands should be tied into a system of operating units

"Some notable advance is being made; in the field of protection

from fire, toward improved forest practices, and in a few working circles toward sustained yield operations ... 'Deforested land should be placed under stable ownership, and work to restore it to productive use should be under way.' Speaking of tax delinquent lands, it says, 'Action by the states in taking over

the management of such critical areas should be quick and automatic."

It says a good deal more, but you get the drift. The job is too big for the 40,000 more or less interested owners. This is the place for public assistance, financial, legislative and administrative.

No Withholding Tax on Back-Pay Awards

If the National War Labor Board awards a retroactive pay increase, in any case payment for work done prior to July 1, 1943, will not have the 20% withholding tax deducted from it, the WLB announces. The pay-as-you-go tax is applicable only to work done on or after July 1.

For example, if an increase is awarded by the Board on August 1, retroactive to April 15, 1943, the 20% tax will NOT be withheld from payment for the period April 15 to July 1. The tax will be withheld for the period July 1 to August 1, and thereafter.

WLB obtained a ruling on the question from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

New Role Predicted for Lumber Dealers

Lumber dealers will sell house furnishings as well as building materials; they will have plans for houses of all types and sizes from which prospective home builders may choose; they will carry garden equipment, plants and grass seed.

The lumber dealer of the near future will be a multiple-function business man, a whole department store in himself, who will work with and serve the home builder from the time the lot is bought until the house is built, finished, furnished and ready to move into.

This is the vision of Bror Dahlberg, housing authority, president of the Celotex Corp. and chairman of the board of Certain-teed Products Corp.

Just as modern drug stores now handle hundreds of additional lines, Dahlberg sees the lumber dealer handling all materials having to do with the erection and repairs of houses, as well as many types of home furnishings, house and garden accessories, and the like.

Speed Limits Exceeded

Evidence of a tendency to exceed the 35-mile speed limit resulting in excessive wear on tires, is reported by the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency.

Recent checks in 11 states showed average speeds as high as 47 miles an hour, the Roads Administration pointed out. Speeds approximated the 35-miles limit only in Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Oklahoma, with the exception that in Minnesota the average speed of busses was 45 miles per hour.

PLANE GOSSIP

"What we need now," says a national magazine that speaks for Big Business, "is a man with originality and intestinal fortitude to head our post-war planning program."

If originality and intestinal fortitude are needed for the job, our candidate is the fellow in St. Louis who rode to the bankruptcy court in a taxi then invited the driver in to be one of the creditors.

* * *

Although the Allied conquest of North Africa was completed many weeks ago, the official German radio is still trying to minimize the defeat suffered by the Whermacht in that theatre of operations. The Nazi propaganda ministry is trying to convince the people of two things: 1. that North Africa is of little importance to the Reich, 2. that an unfortunate set of circumstances combined to make the defense of the territory unfeasible.

The Germans may have many explanations for their African defeat, but we believe the Electrical World hits the nail on the head when it says Rommel's biggest trouble was that he got Anzacs in his Panzers.

* * *

STORY OF THE MONTH (as told by Ted Friend): After having requisitioned all foodstuffs in a small French village, a Nazi officer addressed the assembled villagers explaining the importance of the increased working hours imposed. From out of the crowd an old peasant stepped forth and said with a deep bow: "Monsieur, I'd consider it a great honor to work for you night and day."

Highly pleased, the officer dismissed the crowd, summoned the mayor of the town, said to him: "Who was that sensible man?"

"Monsieur," the mayor replied, "that was our town grave digger."

On all fronts, the American Army, Navy, and Marine Corps units are stepping up their assaults on the strongholds of the enemy;—which means we on the home front must also step up our contributions to the war effort. Not only must we increase our production but also we must increase our purchases of War Bonds, for victory can be achieved only by hitting the enemy hard and without letup until he is beaten into the dust.

A woman in Butte, Montana, last week showed the right spirit. Walking into a bank, she bought a hundred dollars worth of War Bonds.

"I was saving this money to divorce my husband," she said, "but I think I can stand him much better than I can Hitler."

* * *

All indications are that the combined British and American navies are slowly but surely taking care of the submarine menace. Ship losses are still much higher than they should be, but with new patrol systems, plus the assistance of land-based long-range bombers, sinkings are being reduced consistently. The effectiveness of the submarine as a key Nazi weapon is gradually diminishing month by month.

However, the Navy warns that subs still constitute a serious threat to Allied victory. Too much information on ship movements is still leaking out to the enemy. Aided by such information, Nazi pig boats are able to strike telling blows against vital Allied shipping.

Each of us should remember the motto seen on many government posters: "Loose Lips Sink Ships." Don't tell what you know about ships or shipping. Just to show you how dangerous loose talk can be, a correspondent from Los Angeles reports seeing a wedding car driving along the streets with the following inscription in chalk on the back:

"Result of Careless Talk."

• STREAMLINED HOME FINANCING

★ MUST COME AFTER WAR ★



OUT OF THE seventy-fifth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects which was recently held in Cincinnati, Ohio, has come a number of rather startling predictions concerning home building, financing, and selling in the years following the war. Such things as tailor-made apartments, furnaceless heating systems, completely automatic kitchens are envisioned by prominent architects and building experts.

Just as building methods and home lay-outs will change, so too will change present obsolete methods of home financing, believes L. Morgan Yost, Ohio State University advisory committee member and widely known designer of functional houses. Commenting on present home-financing methods, Yost said:

"Our mortgage systems are as antiquated as our homes and must be remodeled to go hand in hand with the new houses. Without one the other is impossible."

"War and the depression, fire and obsolescence have created a vast demand for housing, but this demand cannot be met by methods we have known," Mr. Yost explained. "Nor does this demand require governmental subsidy in its fulfillment if the whole conception of housing is changed to meet the changing need.

"Current attempts by the Federal Housing Authority to reduce the equity necessary in the purchase of a low-cost house are but a stretching of the present system, and may be likened to putting merely a new front door on an old house when the plumbing system is unsanitary.

"There are other reasons besides the down payment which make our present mortgage system unsuited to the economic and social conditions which will prevail after the

war. The fact that a period of depression, illness or misfortune can force a family to lose a home, along with whatever equity they have in it, lessens demand for new houses. Since the new type of house must have production to gain the new advantages, this objection to home buying must be eliminated.

"Another factor demonstrating the unsuitability of the present mortgage system is its rigidity. The incomes of families change from year to year, even from month to month. Families grow in size, then contract as the children marry. The new houses will be flexible. How can a present day mortgage conform to these changes?

"A mortgage once placed takes no account of the later deterioration of the neighborhood. Also, today's middle-income families move from two to seven times in 25 years. Knowing that the chances are in favor of a move and perhaps several, before the mortgage is paid

off, many families dismiss the thought of buying. Could not a system be devised which would have the mortgage move with the family rather than stay on the house?"

Because private industry is an inherent part of our economic and social system, and home ownership is the foundation of private property, Mr. Yost believes that "the fountain-head of a mass produced housing business lies not with the manufacturer, nor with the designer, nor the developer or prefabricator, but with the source of investment capital, which in the present system means the insurance companies, banks, certain private estates and some other blocks of private capital, and mutual savings and loan associations.

Speaking of the equipment which will be available to house owners, Mr. Yost said:

"Who knows how soon we can have radiant heating systems that will do away with dirty registers, blasts of air, bulky radiators; that will not dry the air and will be easier on furniture and health. There may be no furniture or boiler but merely electric coils hidden in the walls and floor. Electricity will be abundant. The cost of the furnace may go toward new underground electric mains. Metallic paints will reflect the heat back into the rooms. The occupants may be comfortable, although the air temperature is but 55 degrees.

"We can have kitchens that cook by radio frequency electricity—radio-nics. It will take no longer to cook a twelve-pound roast than a

two-pound one, and it will be cooked as well in the center as on the outside. No juices or flavor will be lost. Foods can be warmed over and will look and taste as well as when first cooked. The refrigerator will be up where you can look into it without stooping, and underneath will be a quick-freeze unit where fresh goods may be kept indefinitely.

"We can have bathrooms with fixtures all in one piece, no dirt pockets, easy to clean, easy to install. The only connections may be to the cold-water tubing, one to the sewer. Hot water will be produced as needed in an instantaneous electric water heater built into the bathroom unit."

Walter B. Sanders, architect and designer, predicted that after the war people will no longer rent apartments containing a fixed number of rooms. Instead, he believes, "tailor-made" apartments will come into being. Clients will rent a certain amount of floor space and the apartment house owner will put together the apartment according to the wishes of the tenant, using prefabricated wall panels and other parts to achieve the desired affect. A given amount of space may be divided into many rooms or few, according to the wishes and needs of the tenant.

With home building admittedly facing the greatest boom in history following the war, the predictions and prognostications of far-sighted architects and designers assume considerable interest to all individuals connected with the building industry.

Some comets are so bright they can be seen in daylight.

* * * * *

Movement of an armored division and its vehicles by railroad requires 75 trains of from 28 to 45 cars each.

British Unions Preparing to Assume Many New Social Functions After War

They Have Already Become An Integral Part of the Machinery of the State

THE HISTORY of the British Trade Unions since the war began has been characterized by an almost unprecedented growth, as well as by substantial changes in their functions. This development cannot fail to influence their postwar activities.

A recent article in the London Economist attempts to visualize their future.

The membership of the British unions already exceeds eight million and is nearing the peak figure of 1920. A significant feature of this growth is the entry into the unions of professional workers such as technicians, scientists and managerial staffs.

Under the impact of the war the functions of the unions have been greatly enlarged. These functions formerly consisted in collective bargaining, in protecting members' rights and in organizing social aid for their members through friendly societies.

The war effort has brought the unions into close contact with the government and with other public authorities which consult them on all important economic and social matters. They now collaborate in joint committees with the management of business enterprises on every level of production, for the purpose of increasing efficiency. They support the effort of the government to solve the manpower problem. They have abandoned practices once used to conserve jobs in order to make manpower speedily available where it is needed for war production. They co-operate in shifting labor from non-war to war industries and in introducing women workers into industry on a very large scale.

Many of these new activities might be discontinued after the war. The unions have a legal basis for restoring after the war certain rights and privileges they once enjoyed but have abandoned for the duration. Nonetheless it can be expected that union activities will be modified after the war. Changes have occurred in them, as they have in the nation as a whole,

and new goals have been set for the future which will oblige the unions to take on new functions in addition to the old ones.

To Participate in Reconstruction

The unions will of course have to participate in the work of demobilization, economic reconstruction, the reinstatement of workers in industry and, in general, the transition from war to peace production. The ways in which they co-operate in solving these tasks cannot fail to have an enduring influence on later developments.

The unions are warmly backing plans and schemes to assure full employment, increase standards of living and improve social security. In order to achieve these goals, a very high level of production is needed. Restrictive practices are hardly compatible with high production. Ernest Bevin, a union leader and member of the War Government, had this need in mind when, speaking at a recent meeting of the Scottish Trade Union Council, he urged research work by the unions in order to find out whether "complete restoration of their prewar rights and privileges is really desirable if workers are to retain the benefits they have gained during the war." If, however, unions would

be willing to abandon certain of their privileges, they would doubtless ask for a guaranteed working week in exchange, the Economist believes.

In order to secure jobs, high living standards and advanced social security schemes, it is also necessary to increase labor mobility, geographically as well as between industry and industry. The Beveridge report on social security gives a prominent place to this requirement.

The British unions have always been in favor of schemes for training and retraining workers in order to increase labor mobility. They recently cooperated in plans for retraining in the building industry. They also participated in the Tomlinson report on the rehabilitation of the disabled. But the Economist asks whether the unions would also be prepared to accept the proposal of Sir William Beveridge to make sustained unemployment benefits dependent on training for other jobs. In the past, the unions have always disliked the idea of training camps.

Participation in Government

In his speech Ernest Bevin stressed the necessity of expanding the participation of the unions in the government after the war. The unions, he said, "have now become an integral part of the state." It should be added that they also have very important international tasks to fulfill. It may depend in no small measure on them whether and to what extent a peaceful world order will emerge from this war.

The British Unions will also face

serious problems of organization. Though half of the their total membership is concentrated in only fourteen unions, among them the "big five"—two general workers' unions, the engineers, the railwaymen and the miners—the rest of it is scattered in thousands of small unions. In 1941, two thirds of the unions had less than one thousand members each.

There is also much overlapping and competition. For instance, there are fifty-two unions in the cotton industry and twenty unions in the building, woodworking and furnishing group.

Better coordination of union activities was achieved recently when the wage claims of the railway unions and the engineers were presented jointly by different unions interested in the wage question.

After the war, efforts will probably be made to achieve a greater integration of union activities through the federation or complete amalgamation of unions in particular crafts or industries. Support for the plan of amalgamating all the miners' unions is growing.

The Economist stresses the danger of amalgamations or federations. There is likely to be increased bureaucracy and less genuine democracy as a result, it says. But it also points to the remedy: such dangers can be averted by strengthening local or workshop units. It refers to the Amalgamated Engineering Union as an example of a union which, though large, is thoroughly democratic both in its constitution and in actual practice.

Naturalizations Set New Record

More aliens filed applications for citizenship last year than in any previous year, it was revealed by Earl G. Harrison, commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

Harrison disclosed that last year 350,000 aliens filed their first papers and that 252,000 completed their naturalization. The latter number was exceeded in only one other year.

New records are in the making this year. Harrison took occasion to pay warm tribute to the patriotism of the vast majority of the aliens within our borders.

The greatest question in the World is, What good may I do in it?—Benjamin Franklin.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348 1/2 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

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3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To prevent carrying such large amounts each month in "Checks Outstanding" and to facilitate work in the Financial Department, beginning August 1st all checks issued in payment of Death and Disability Donations will become *invalid* and *not cashable 90 days from date of issue.*

All claims for donations and correspondence in connection therewith should be addressed to:

S. P. MEADOWS, General Treasurer,
222 E. Michigan Street,
Indianapolis 4, Ind.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

3006 Trinidad, Calif.
1858 Windsor, Ont., Can.
2570 Hydesville, Calif.
1862 Spokane, Wash.
1870 Akron, O.

1871 Cleveland, O.
2582 McMinnville, Ore.
2610 Fort Bragg, Calif.
2608 Redding, Calif.

Ontario Provincial Council Holds 30th Convention

On June 5th, 1943, the Ontario Provincial Council held its Thirtieth Annual Convention in the city of Bradford, Ontario. Thirty-seven delegates representing two district councils and thirty-seven local unions were in attendance.

Invited guests included James F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labor for Ontario; Fred J. Hawes, Director of Apprenticeship; Arthur Martel, International Representative and General Executive Board Member for Canada; and Andrew Cooper, General Representative.

All invited guests addressed the convention briefly. Deputy minister Marsh outlined the workings of the Regional War Labor Board and described in detail the difficulties confronting the government in its efforts to maintain a stabilized economy under wartime conditions. Apprenticeship Director Hawes, who served eight years as President of the Ontario Provincial Council prior to entering government service, described the difficulties encountered in the government's efforts to keep war factories adequately manned with skilled mechanics. Brother Hawes predicted that the situation would grow worse as the present generation passes out of the picture unless new blood is recruited from the schools by a suitable program.

General Executive Board Member Martel congratulated the Council on the progress being made and dwelt at some length on the difficulties attending collective bargaining under present conditions when various government agencies must be contacted and dealt with before any kind of a move can be made. The work of these agencies was far too slow and cumbersome, he told the assembled delegates. General Representative Andrew Cooper addressed the convention in like vein.

Numerous resolutions pertaining to the welfare of the membership were adopted by the Convention. One resolution petitioned the government to allow carpenters to deduct from their income tax the same depreciation allowed contractors and professional men on their equipment. Another resolution urged the passage of legislation to outlaw the burning of waste lumber which could be used as fuel to relieve the acute wood shortage. Still other resolutions urged the government to increase food production by getting retired farmers back on the land; urged the payment of a full cost-of-living bonus to all workers; urged the establishment of a more equitable cost-of-living index; urged that organizational activities be stepped up in Canada.

The following slate of officers was elected to head the Council for the ensuing year: president, Len Lear; vice-presidents, Robert Barnett, Robert Anglin, Alfred Ward; secretary-treasurer, Albert E. Edgington.

Ottawa was selected as the site of the next convention and the question as to whether the 1944 convention should be a one or two day meeting was left to the discretion of the Executive Board.

Buying Union Label goods is a declaration of a dividend on your annual income.

Members Transferring

Members of beneficial Local Unions who desire to work in the jurisdiction of a semi-beneficial Local Union and yet retain their full benefit standing, should secure a Working Permit or Temporary Working Card while so employed and keep their membership in the beneficial Local Union.

NOTICE

This is to remind you that you have already been officially notified that the premium on the Bonds of your Financial Officers is now due and must be promptly paid if the Bond is to be continued. You will notice by the provisions of Paragraph K, Section 15, of our General Constitution, that this is obligatory. The paragraph referred to specifies that:

The General Executive Board, through the General Office, shall bond all financial officers of subordinate bodies of the United Brotherhood. The cost of said bonds to be paid for by the Local Union, District Council, State Council or Provincial Council. The price of Local bonds shall be a standing appropriation to be paid to the General Secretary upon receipt of notice from the General Office.

Please see that this matter is attended to without further delay.

Philadelphia's New USO Is Monument to Labor

Reyburn Plaza, Philadelphia's newest and finest USO entertainment center for servicemen, stands as a monument to the loyalty and patriotism of organized labor; for organized labor made it possible. Every man-hour of labor necessary to erect the Center was donated by the Philadelphia Building Trades section of the American Federation of Labor. Materials were furnished by the city.

Day after day members of the Brotherhood and other Building Trades unions gave up their leisure time to help fashion a suitable place where servicemen could relax and enjoy themselves for awhile. In the record time of thirteen days, the job was completed and a crowd of 3,500 formally dedicated the Center to the servicemen with impressive ceremonies.

All Philadelphia papers warmly commended organized labor for the fine contribution made to the happiness and morale of the boys in our armed forces. At least one publication pointed out that organized labor was cooperating magnificently on all fronts. Department of Labor statistics were quoted showing that strikes in Pennsylvania had affected war production less than sixty-four thousands of 1 per cent during 1942. Said the paper editorially:

"Let the Reyburn Plaza center stand as a monument to labor's loyalty—and as a rebuke to any labor-haters who try to stir up enmity between labor and the men in our armed forces."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

Brother Andy Anderson, Local No. 159, Charleston, S. C.

Brother George Coury, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.

Brother N. H. Dean, Local No. 940, Sandusky, O.

Brother Sylvester J. Farrell, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.

Brother Max Geisler, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.

Brother Jacob Hill, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.

Brother Carl Jacobsen, Local No. 772, Clinton, Ia.

Brother Adolph Karner, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.

Brother Henry Koch, Local No. 416, Chicago, Ill.

Brother Wm. S. Loomis, Local No. 826, Sycamore, Ill.

Brother A. W. Malm, Local No. 826, Sycamore, Ill.

Brother Albert Manz, Local No. 940, Sandusky, O.

Brother John A. Morrison, Local No. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.

Brother Stanley W. Parrish, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.

Brother Noah Calton Poston, Local No. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.

Brother John Schueller, Local No. 1484, Visalia, Calif.

Brother L. A. Swank, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.

Brother Henry Thibandean, Local No. 794, Leominster, Mass.

Brother John Vos, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Mason & Hanger Company

BADGER ORDNANCE WORKS

Baraboo, Wisconsin

July 14, 1943.

Mr. W. L. Hutcheson, President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

The writer, as project manager for the Architect-Engineer-Manager on the construction of the Badger Ordnance Works, desires to express for the Mason and Hanger Company our appreciation of the splendid cooperation and efficient handling of the difficult problems connected with manning this \$70,000,000.00 construction operation manifested by the Madison Local No. 314 of the Carpenters' Union, headed so ably by Mr. Ben Stitgen.

It is impossible to detail in a letter such as this, a description of the many services and the untiring efforts Mr. Stitgen gave so generously, but it is certain that they resulted in a smooth and highly successful operation, not only from the point of view of the contractors concerned, but of the men whose interests he so carefully and so fairly guarded.

We take pride in the fact that there was no lost time on this project due to labor disputes, but the fair and patriotic attitude of Mr. Stitgen as well as of the representatives of the other trades, and the friendly spirit that was evident throughout the job, was the basis of that successful record.

The labor turnover in the carpenter trade was extremely low. Men who came here to work stayed in general until their services could no longer be utilized anywhere on the job, and as the layoffs came along, Mr. Stitgen took great pains to see that they were placed elsewhere.

He handled the interests of thousands of carpenters and millwrights, not only from Wisconsin but from 35 other states as well, and we are sure he had the confidence of every one of them.

May we congratulate you on having Ben Stitgen in your organization, as we congratulate ourselves on having been associated with him on this project.

Sincerely yours,

H. M. Buck, Project Manager
Mason and Hanger Company
Architect-Engineer-Manager
Badger Ordnance Works

To the Officers and Members of Old Local Union 1910, Louisville, Kentucky

As a former chairman of Local 1910 of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., Louisville, Kentucky, I would like to offer a final word of encouragement to you who have worked so faithfully for the Local in the past. From what I gather, you are still traveling a rough road and making slow progress toward "Decent wages and working conditions." I know you have little capital and fighting equipment, but neither do the boys on the foreign front. They have a battle to win, with great odds against them, but they are going ahead and fighting, even giving their lives for what they think is right and just. You have a battle to win on the home front the same as we, the service men, have a battle on the fighting front. We know we are going to win. We have that much faith in unified power in all branches of the Service. I have yet to hear a Service man say he doubted if we would win this war. We will win, we've got to win to preserve the American way of life. When this war is over, we will have won our battle to preserve the rights in which we believe, and can offer the people a better and safer country in which to live; but are the civilians going to win their battle on the home front, providing better wages and living conditions for us when we return? We have a right to expect this of you. When I say we, I don't mean myself particularly, for chances are, I won't be back, but I mean the many fellows who do return. Are they going to find better working conditions?

I know each one of you will say, "what can I do, I'm just working for a living." I'll say this, "you can do a lot if you work together in unison toward the same goal."

I know you can give reasons why you don't attend meetings, I think I've heard them all. In the Service when you are to be at a given place at a given time, you are there or else. The sooner you take this attitude toward the union meetings and everyone turns out to the meetings, the sooner you will accomplish your purpose.

Some of you will say, "I don't like so and so, remove him from the office and I'll attend meetings." If that isn't a poor excuse. If we don't like our officers, we don't just give up. You are fortunate you can change officers to suit your particular desires. No officer can please everyone. I know from personal experience. There are some of you whom the officers don't like, but they fight for your rights the same as their own. Now is no time for personal feelings.

If you are elected to an office, don't decline it, take it and do your best, give it all you've got, devote your spare time to it and don't get discouraged when the going gets tough, dig in deeper, work harder and cut out the petty jealousy.

I was discouraged lots of times and thought "what's the use" but I don't regret a minute I spent towards the cause. It leaves a memory with me I'll never forget.

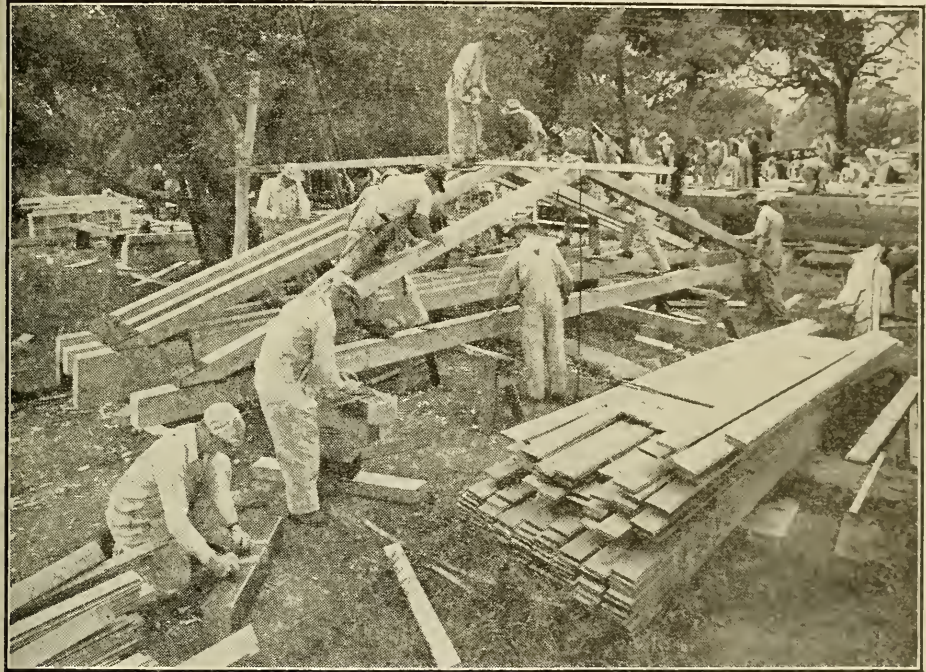
It may look strange for me to write you a letter at this time, expressing my feelings but it's probably the last chance I'll have for the duration. My overseas pay started yesterday. Remembering you all, I am

P.F.C. Guilford Burnett.

Bay Counties D. C. Donates Labor to Aid USO

Editor:

Recently San Mateo Carpenters Local 162 called upon the members of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters for assistance in the erection of a large addition to the U.S.O. House on the main thoroughfare of San Mateo. Seventy men reported early Sunday morning for work and by noon the floor was laid, all materials were cut to length and the rafters and trusses were ready for erection. The U.S.O. Committee called time out for lunch and with the assistance of Mayor Claude Hershey and Councilman R. L. McAllister the men were served a very substantial lunch with refreshments furnished by the local merchants.



Immediately after lunch the men resumed work with a vengeance and as the gathering crowd gazed in wonderment the structure grew before their eyes. As rapidly as the walls were raised, trusses were swung into place, and while part of the group framed the roof others started the rustic on the side walls. As dusk approached the entire building stood complete with doors, windows, trim and hardware and the group of tired but happy carpenters were ready to call it a day, contented within themselves because of another job donated free to their fellow workers in the armed forces.

Faternally,

Fred Scrogings, Secretary No. 162.

Twelve Members on Same Ship

Editor:

C all
A dvanced
R esponsible
P ractical
E xperienced
N eeded
T rained
E xamined
R ecommended
S elected

Here is a graph for the Journal. Sometime ago I left Los Angeles, California where I was Business Agent for Local Union 1507. Am now in the Navy for the duration with only one aim in view—Victory for the rest of us.

Have twelve Brother members on this trip.

Fraternally,

W. F. Klemp.

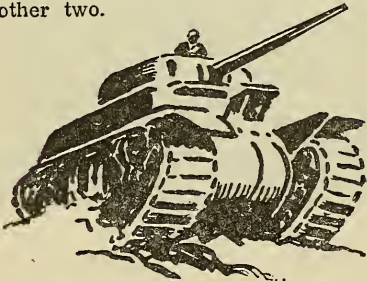
Americans make toast out of an estimated 50,000,000 bushels of wheat a year and spread 950,000,000 pounds of butter on the toast.

* * * * *

Back in the 1880's plant maintenance men used sides of pork to grease large, open machine bearings.



These huge 60-ton heavy tanks cost \$120,000, and America's automotive and locomotive plants are turning them out on a never-ending assembly line. Our army uses light tanks, weighing 14 tons, and medium tanks of 28 tons also, but we favor the medium tank over the other two.



These heavy tanks are needed for certain phases of modern warfare, and with their thick armor and heavy-gauge guns they are almost unstoppable. They are considered superior in gun power, in maneuverability and in the power of their huge tractor motors to Axis tanks. Americans everywhere are helping to pay for these monsters of war through their purchase of War Bonds. Invest at least ten percent of your income in War Bonds every pay day.

U. S. Treasury Department

Sposin' The Family Car Could Talk

* * *

Once I was happy, but look at me now,
Parked in a barn along side of a cow.
My tires are worn thin; my motor is still;
No more shall I roar up yon distant hill.

A creature called "Dobbin" is taking my place,
With a smug look on his plug-ugly face.
He trots around proudly just like he knew,
That for the duration this car is thru'.

The master, he gives me a look of remorse,
And then throws a saddle on that dog-gone horse.

They gallop to work o'er hill and o'er dale,
With not even room for a little lunch pail.

But the life of a horse is not any snap,
And the gas that is saved will lick the Jap.
So rather than "Rickshaws" taking my place,
I guess I can stand that nag's ugly face.

—Marie Wilder.

Member Auxiliary No. 267,
Port Orchard, Wash.

★ ★ ★
★ ★ ★
BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!
★ ★ ★
★ ★



Women War Workers Lauded

In marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor, the president last month paid high tribute to the millions of American women who are replacing men in the mills and factories. In part, he said:

"I am informed that approximately 16,000,000 American women are now working, more than 2,000,000 of them being engaged in producing the munitions with which the United Nations are steadily beating down the Axis. More and more of our women, in the months to come, will go into munition plants, into aircraft factories, into shipyards and into the other industries making actual equipment for our soldiers, sailors and marines or into plants servicing our armed forces.

"They are doing a grand job, all of them. Working under what are new conditions, for most of them, they are showing the skill and efficiency which make for high production. We owe them and their sisters, who are taking the places of men in many drudging civilian jobs, a great debt and I join with Americans here and those on fighting fronts all over the world in acknowledging it upon an occasion such as the anniversary of the Government agency which is so much concerned with their welfare."

St. Louis Ladies Active in War Work

According to a report from St. Louis, Ladies Auxiliary No. 23 is very actively engaged in war work of all kinds. The boys in the armed forces, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and the USO all receive assistance from the active membership of this Auxiliary.

They have a special sewing bee every Wednesday, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Carpenters' Hall. In less than a year they sewed 30 quilts, 17 of which were donated to the Red Cross, and 13 to the Salvation Army. The Ladies furnished all the material.

This very active auxiliary also makes shirts, dresses, pajamas and other wearing apparel for the Red Cross. Some of the members bake cakes for the U.S.O. and aid in many other patriotic war activities.

For more than a year now, the ladies have been sending ten kit boxes a week to men in the Armed Services. If purchased through retail stores, these kits would cost about \$3.00 each. While some are sent to the boys in the Armed Services related to their members, about 75% are given to the Salvation Army for distribution.

The Auxiliary holds regular meetings at Carpenters Hall, on the first and third Tuesdays of the month. It has a large and active membership.

California Auxiliaries Form State Council

Greetings to Sister Auxiliaries:

May we come in and chat a while? Yes, we are a new auxiliary, or, should I say, a council of auxiliaries. Our name is Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary State Council of California. At the convention of the State Council of Carpenters held at San Diego, California, February 27, 28 and March 1, 1942, the ladies of the different auxiliaries met and formed a temporary State Council. On September 15, 1942, we applied for our



Pictured above are the officers of Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary State Council of California. Reading from left to right, they are:

Mrs. Ethel Wash, Aux. No. 347, Van Nuys, Ex. Bd. Member; Mrs. Marie Brayton, Aux. No. 373, Salinas, Ch. Ex. Bd.; Mrs. Ruth L. Thompson, Aux. No. 160, Oakland, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Pauline Hall, Aux. No. 170, San Diego, President; Mrs. Ebba Skelton, Aux. No. 236, Hollywood (Studio Carp.), Vice-President; Mrs. Vivian Boyd, Aux. No. 273, Huntington Park, Ex. Bd. Member.

charter and we are happy to state that the Charter was granted on December 1, 1942. There were fourteen auxiliaries applying as charter organizations and one auxiliary joined after the application was made, making a total of fifteen auxiliaries affiliated with the council. The following auxiliaries are members of the council.

Los Angeles, No. 62; Oakland, No. 160; San Diego, No. 170; Bakersfield, No. 232; Sacramento, No. 240; San Jose, No. 244; Fresno, No. 251; El Monte, No. 262; Huntington Park, No. 278; Hollywood Std. Carpen-

ters, No. 286; Santa Barbara, No. 306; Van Nuys, No. 257; Salinas, No. 373; El Centro, No. 379 and Weed No. 392. (Roseville No. 338 will affiliate on July 1, 1943.)

We held our first annual convention on Feb. 26, 27 and 28, 1943, at the Hotel Leamington, in Oakland, California. Brother J. F. Cambiano, President of the State Council of Carpenters installed the temporary Officers Thursday evening Feb. 25, 1943. These officers were re-elected to serve for the ensuing year. There were twenty-five delegates present representing eleven of the affiliated fifteen Auxiliaries of the Council at that time. We had a very successful convention and the business sessions were enjoyed by all.

We are very much interested in all phases of unionism and would enjoy hearing from other Auxiliaries, especially from those States in which there is a State Council. I am sure that exchange of ideas from different parts of the country would be very helpful and interesting. We hope to be able to give a full account of the work accomplished at the convention in a later edition of *The Carpenter*.

With best wishes to all Auxiliaries, I am

Fraternally yours,

Ruth L. Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Larger Membership is Auxiliary's Aim

Greetings To All Auxiliaries:

This is Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 399 of Lincoln, Nebr. speaking. Although we are very young, we expect to grow and hope some day to be as large as the rest of you.

We hold our meetings at the Labor Temple the second and fourth Mondays in each month. We have a very energetic and congenial group of ladies who cooperate in every way to make our Auxiliary a success. We raise money for our Treasury in various ways.

We have delegates in the Union Label League and the Central Labor Union, also send a representative to the State Federation of Labor Convention held each year. We donate to all worthy causes and do what we can to further the war effort. We are the proud possessors of two War Bonds, and one day each week we meet and sew for War Relief. So far we have completed many dozens of garments and some quilts large and small. Many of our sisters have sons in the service, some of them in foreign lands, and Local 1055 has sixteen members serving in the armed forces, so we are proud to do our bit to help.

We also have our social gatherings; sometimes a supper when all sisters bring their husbands to spend a pleasant evening. Once a month we have a Birthday party honoring all sisters having birthdays in that month. We give them a handkerchief shower and serve refreshments, then spend the evening playing Pinochle. We feel these social get-togethers serve a very real purpose in making the sisters and their families better acquainted.

This coming year we will strive for a larger membership and aim to make our Auxiliary better in every way. We are always glad to hear

*what our Sister Auxiliaries are doing and are always looking for new ideas. Good luck to all of you.

Yours, fraternally,

Christine Schneider, Secretary,
Lincoln, Nebr.

L. A. Union No. 399.

Know Your Alternate Foods

It pays to know "alternates" for foods that may be too high for the ration stamps you have left and for the non-rationed foods that may be unavailable if you are a late shopper.

Practically every food has one or more satisfactory alternates. The daily diet must contain sufficient vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates and fats to provide strength, energy and health protection.

To make a satisfactory selection, one must know the "alternates" in the basic food groups: Green and yellow vegetables; oranges, grapefruit, tomatoes or raw cabbage or salad greens; other vegetables including potatoes, other fruits; milk and milk products; poultry, meat, fish, eggs or dried beans, peas, nuts or peanut butter; whole grain or enriched bread and cereal, butter or fortified margarine.

While it may mean trying a few foods that are new, the "alternates" can also provide some variety to wartime meals. For instance, orange or grapefruit or their juices may be your favorites to start the day's breakfast. If they are not available, it is helpful to know that tomato juice is a good "alternate" for the citrus juices. Then for lunch or dinner every war worker should have cole slaw or some raw vegetable salad providing one of the "alternates" containing vitamin C so necessary for good health.

Salads, especially the crispy, raw vegetable salads are as popular with men as they are with women war workers, according to reports from plant cafeterias which are following the recommendations of the Nutrition Industry Section of the National Nutrition Division. These salads need to be made up just before serving and kept cold, or they lose some of their food value as well as their eye and appetite appeal.

"Alternates" for the citrus fruits and juices and tomatoes and tomato juice, include the following raw salad greens: Cabbage, chicory, dandelion greens, escarole, green and red peppers, lambs-quarters, parsley, watercress, lettuce. These can be chopped and used in various combination salads, or used with cottage cheese or raw carrots. Suggestions for lunches and salad combinations can be secured from the Nutrition Industry Section, Nutrition Division, Washington, D. C.

★ ★ ★

Flannel sleeping garments do not require ironing but will look better if nap is lightly brushed with a soft brush when dry.

**OUR MEN NEED
★ BOOKS ★**



**SEND
ALL YOU CAN SPARE**

Help a man in uniform enjoy his leisure hours. Give your good books to the 1943 VICTORY BOOK CAMPAIGN. Leave them at the nearest collection center or public library.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) -----19---

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.
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Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

Honorary members are required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 179

Old-fashioned as it is, the steel square is indispensable when it comes to roof framing. Even those roof framers who have discarded everything that is not up-to-the-minute, find it necessary to use this old-fashioned tool. But after analyzing the so-called new methods, we find that they are not new at all. When we were in common school we and others were tempted to (and perhaps sometimes did) use those new methods in our arithmetic, especially when we came to problems we couldn't master. How simple the study of arithmetic would have been if instead of having to work out the problems, we could have turned to the back of the book and simply copied the answers—

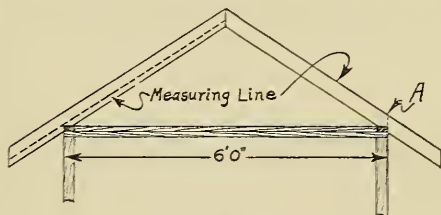


Fig. 1

we could have known before going to class with certainty that we had all the answers right. The only difficulty we found with the method back in our school days was that if perchance we would have to demonstrate at the blackboard in detail how the answers were arrived at, we would find ourselves out on that proverbial "limb." And that is just where the "rub" will come in for the roof framer who uses the answers to roof framing problems without knowing how to solve the problems.

In this work it is our purpose to give every apprentice a chance to learn for himself how to solve roof framing problems by means of the steel square. After that it will be safe for him to use other methods if he cares to do so.

Whether the methods we shall use are old or whether they are new does not matter to us. The one thing we shall endeavor to avoid, is that of giving the answers to problems without showing how such answers are arrived at. That is our method of teaching—whether this is a new or an old method, we do

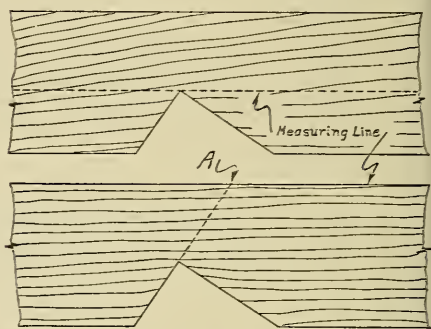


Fig. 2

not know—all we can say for it is that it will work—that the man who understands it thoroughly and applies it carefully will get results.

Fig. 1 shows a pair of rafters in place for a roof having a 6-foot span. The dotted line shown on the rafter to the left is called, measuring line. The measuring line was used exclusively back in the days when the timbers for rafters were hewed into shape with a broad-

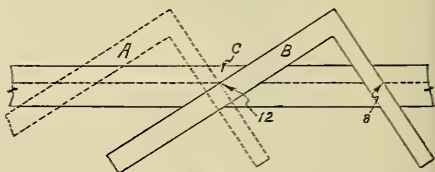


Fig. 3

axe. But for a generation or two the measuring line has been used less and less, excepting in certain localities where what is known as "native stuff" is used for rafters. This material, due to seasoning or for some other reason is seldom perfectly straight. In such

cases the off-set measuring line will insure accuracy, whereas the edge of the timber would not. Perhaps the best way to make the measuring line is by striking a chalkline at the proper place on the pattern material from end to end. The general line of the timber must be

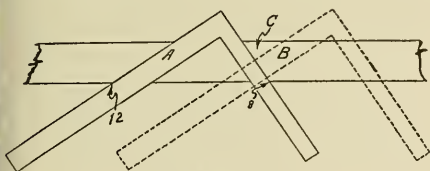


Fig. 4

straight, even though the edge might have small crooks and uneven places.

At the present time when rafter material comes to the job smooth on four sides and perfectly straight, the edge of the timber is usually used for the measuring line in stepping off rafter patterns. This is pointed out on the rafter to the right in Fig. 1. At A by dotted line we are showing how the plumb cut of the seat must be carried to the edge of the timber.

Fig. 2 further illustrated the two measuring lines. The upper drawing shows the relationship of the off-set measuring line with the seat of the rafter, while the bottom drawing shows at A, how the plumb cut is carried to the edge of the material. The notch which constitutes the seat of the rafter, is also called, bird's mouth. This term,

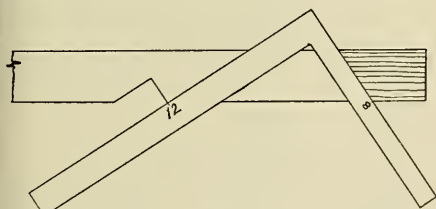


Fig. 5

though, belongs to the days when round timbers were used for rafters, hewed on one side to make an even bearing for the sheathing. Then when the notch for the seat was cut, it resembled the wide-open mouth of a young bird begging for food, hence the name, bird's mouth.

Fig. 3 shows the application of the steel square for marking the bird's

mouth when the off-set measuring line is used. At A, by dotted lines, the square is shown in position for marking the plumb cut, while at B it is in the position for marking the horizontal cut. The figures used on the square are for a one-third pitch, 12 and 8, and as pointed out, these figures intersect with the measuring line. The part to be cut out is marked C.

How to apply the square when the edge of the timber is used as measuring line is shown in Fig. 4. Here the square marked A is in position for marking the plumb cut, while the square marked B gives the horizontal

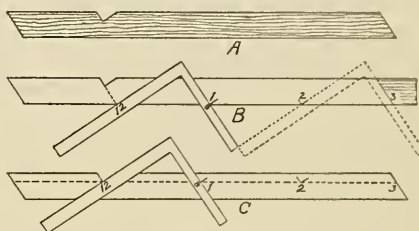


Fig. 6

cut. The part to be cut out is again marked, C. The figures to be used on the square are the same as in the other case, excepting that they intersect with the edge of the timber.

The square in position for marking the tail cut of a rafter is shown in Fig. 5. The same figures, 12 and 8 are used, which intersect with the edge of the timber. The shaded part to the right is to be cut off.

At A, Fig. 6, we show a rafter for a 6-foot span cut and ready for use. At

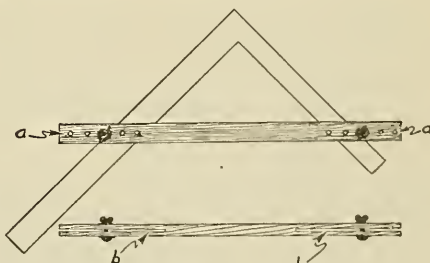


Fig. 7

B we show the position of the square for the first step in stepping off rafter patterns, using the edge of the timber for measuring line. The square by dot-

ted lines to the right gives the position for marking the comb cut. The part shown shaded is cut off. The steps are numbered 1, 2 and 3. At C we show the same rafter with an off-set measuring line and the square in position for the first step. The points obtained in stepping off this rafter are marked, as in the other case, 1, 2 and 3. We will have more to say about stepping off rafter patterns in the next lesson.

Fig. 7 shows two views of a job-made fence for a roof framer's square. The holes pointed out at a, a receive the thumb-screw bolts with which the fence is clamped to the square. At b, b are pointed out the slots into which the square is slipped. This fence gives satisfactory results if the pattern timber is perfectly straight. But in cases where small bumps are on the edge of the timber the fence will cause the square to rock, which renders the marking unreliable. There are available on the market guides that are free from the objection just pointed out. These guides are made in pairs, much on the

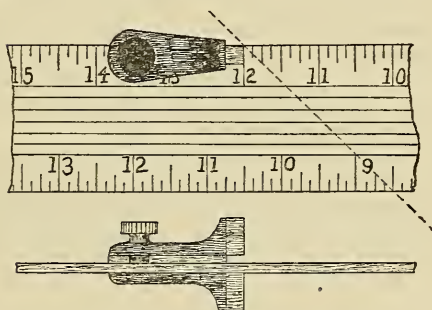


Fig. 8

order of what we show in Fig. 8. The upper drawing shows a side view, while the bottom drawing shows an edge view. The dotted line shows the relationship of the guides to the timber if they are set at 12 and 12.

In our early experience we used guides for stepping off rafter patterns, but in later years we simply hold the square in such a manner that the index fingers will serve as guides. We like this better than using guides, for guides limit the use of the square, for the time being, to stepping off.

Architectural Drawing

By L. Perth

PART NINETEEN

Geometrical Construction

Geometrical construction is a part of the mechanics of Architectural Drawing and a very essential part at that.

This means that the student of architectural drawing before he is able to develop a set of working drawings must be thoroughly familiar with the construction of the most commonly used geometrical figures as well as the combination of several figures.

The fundamentals of architectural geometry were discussed in the previous articles and it is presumed that the students by now have a working knowledge of how to construct parallel lines at any angle, rectangles and squares; how to erect perpendiculars and the methods of dividing a line into a number of equal parts.

This article deals with problems of a more advanced nature and we suggest that the students exercise the utmost care in following the instructions pertaining to the solution of each assignment.

Problem 1. Draw a perpendicular to a line BC from a point A outside the line. Line BC and Point A are given.

With A as the center and any radius draw arc cutting line BC at two points E and F. With E and F as centers and any radius greater than half of EF draw arcs intersecting at D. Connect A and D—AD is the perpendicular to BC.

Problem 2. Bisect straight line CD or arc CGD.

With C and D as centers and any radius—greater than CF or FD describe arcs intersecting at A and B. Draw line AB, which bisects line CD or arc CGD and is perpendicular to straight line CD at its center.

Problem 3. Construct a square upon a given side, AB.

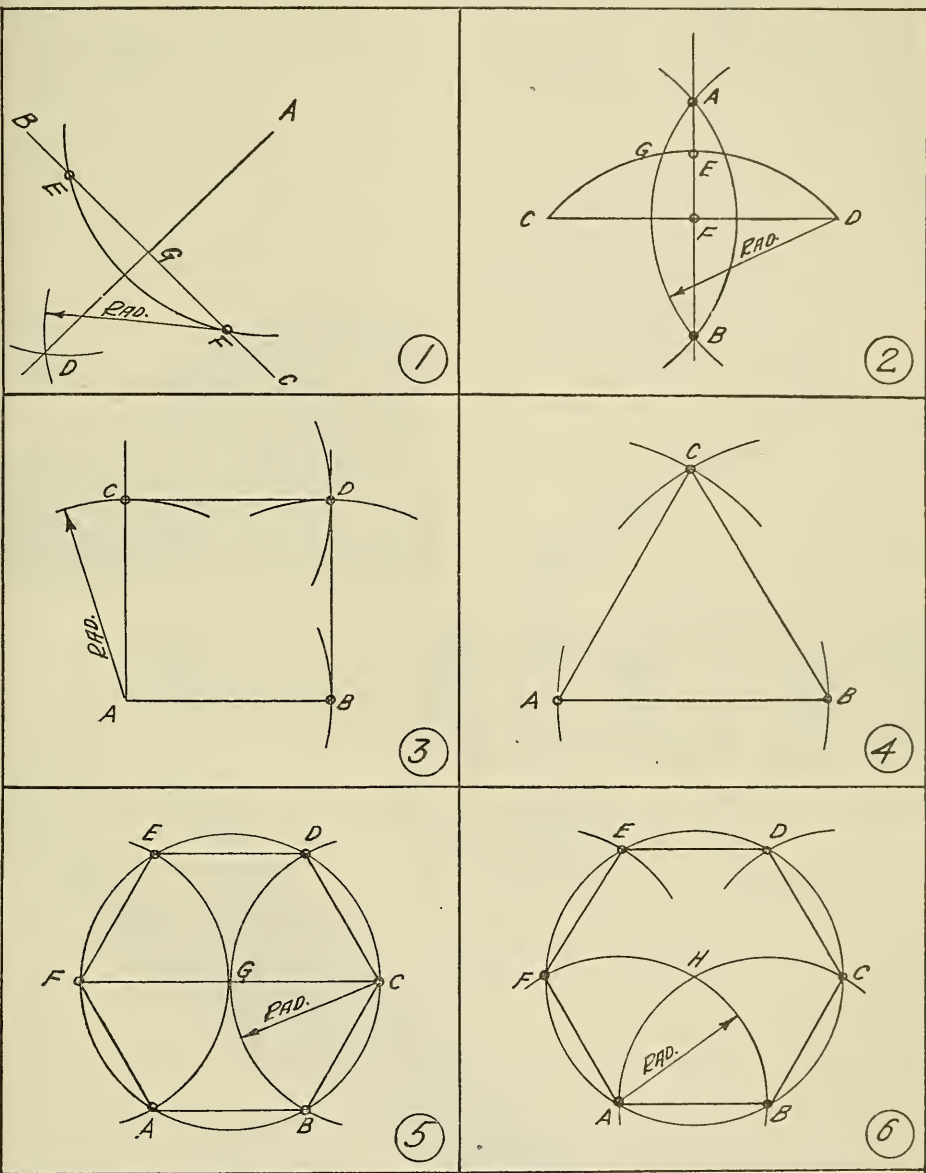
At A or B erect a perpendicular. With A as center and AC as radius describe an arc cutting the perpendicular at C. With B and C as centers and AC as radius, describe arcs intersecting at

D. Connect points C and D and DB. This completes the square.

This is a very useful and common problem with which the draftsman is

Problem 4. Construct an equilateral triangle upon a given base AB.

With A and B as centers and AC as



GEOMETRICAL CONSTRUCTION

confronted with continually. In order to complete the above problem the students are requested to construct a rectangle 3 inches long and 2 inches wide.

radius describe arcs which intersect at C. By connecting points A and C and B and C we obtain the triangle ABC. Problem 5. Inscribe a regular hexagon in a given circle.

"CARPENTRY"**(Craft Problems)**

by H. H. Siegele

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Draw diameter FC. Points F and C are located on the circumference of the circle. With C as center and the radius of the circle as radius describe an arc BGD intersecting the circumference at B and D. With F as center and the same radius describe arc AGE intersecting the circumference at A and E. By connecting AB, BC, CD, DE, EF and FA we obtain the regular hexagon.

It is evident from this construction that the radius of any circle divides the circumference of that circle into six equal parts.

Also by joining alternate points we may obtain a series of equilateral triangles.

Problem 6. Construct a regular hexagon upon a give base.

Let AB be the given base. With A and B as centers and a radius equal to AB describe arcs intersecting at H. With H as center and the same radius describe a circle. Set off the radius six times upon the circumference and draw AF, FE, ED, CD, DB. This completes the regular hexagon.

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How To Balance It

Hubby and friend wife were going over the family budget. Frequently he ran across an item, "H. O. K., \$3"; another, "H. O. K., \$7."

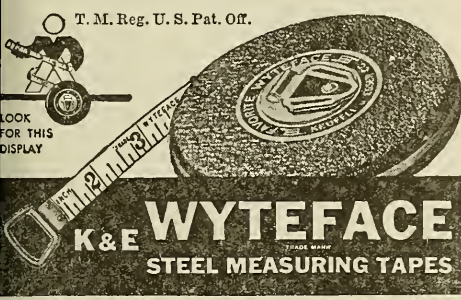
"My dear," he said, "what is this H. O. K.?"

"Heaven Only Knows," she replied.



**I'LL TAKE THE
WHITE ONE
EVERY TIME**

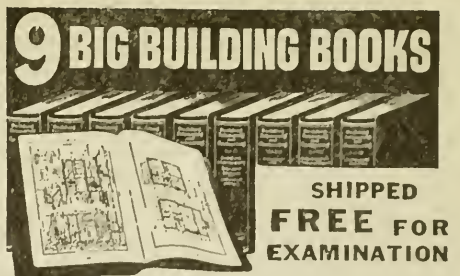
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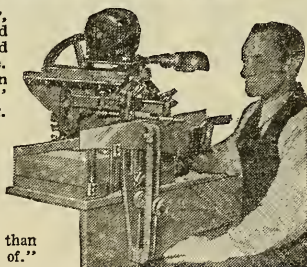
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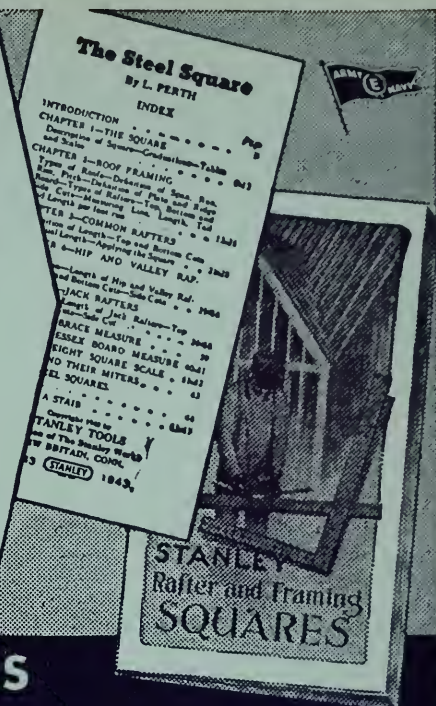
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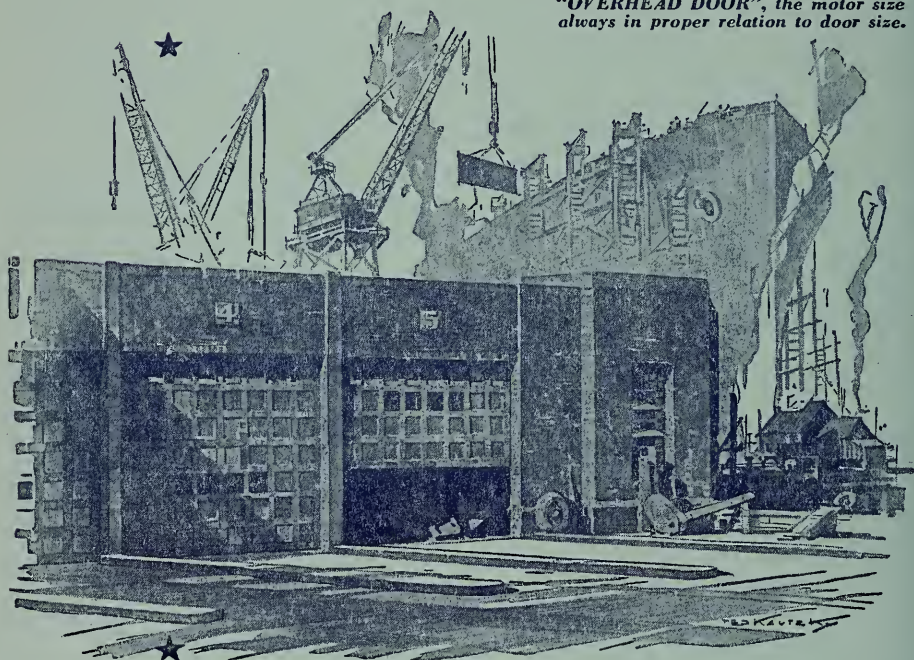
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THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION of the

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September

1943



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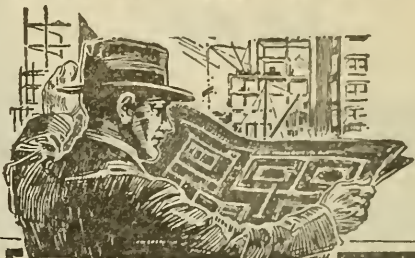
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIII—No. 9

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1943

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Common sense and intelligent planning can avoid disastrous unemployment in first few months after peace.

The Crucial Months

By A. F. HINRICHS

Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics

THE ECONOMIC problems which we shall face during the transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy can now be foreseen clearly enough so that a national program could be developed at this time to cope with them in an effective manner. To date no such program exists in spite of the fact that the history of the last war indicates that unless such a program is developed while the nation is still at war, it will be too late.

When we talk about postwar economic problems it is necessary to distinguish two periods—the period of transition immediately following the termination of hostilities, which may well last from eighteen to twenty-four months, and the decades that follow the completion of that transition. When talking of winning the peace, it is the longer period to which most people refer. In that longer period all of us will be concerned with the ultimate peace of the world, and with the fullest utilization of the resources of the world to bring about the advancement of the standard of living and the well-being of the ordinary man. Nevertheless, this article is limited exclusively to the problems which we shall inevitably face in the shorter transition period immediately following the war's end.

It is my belief that there will be no essential differences of opinion as to the character of these problems, though their magnitude will depend upon how suddenly hostilities are terminated. In this article I am making only one assumption with reference to this period: namely, that when hostilities cease our economy will still be geared to a very high level of munitions production and that we will still have many millions more in the armed forces than will be required to act as a police force. While it is possible that in the final struggle against Japan less effort will be required in the production of munitions than is assumed in this article, this possibility cannot be taken for granted until it is assured on competent military authority. We must, therefore, be prepared to meet the problems of a transition period based on the assumption of a sudden cessation of hostilities.

What are these problems we must be prepared to face? In the first place, plans need to be made to minimize the shock inherent in the discharge of large numbers of men and women from the armed forces and the cessation of the production of munitions. In the second place, plans need to be made to expand peacetime economic activity as rapidly as possible. In the third place there must be adequate machinery to enable large numbers of people to move quickly into centers of peacetime employment. Finally, as it is inevitable that, in spite of all we may do, there will develop in the months immediately following the end of hostilities an increasing amount of unemployment, we should prepare to deal with that emergency promptly and in a manner to inspire confidence with respect to the future.

Let us look at these problems one by one. When the war ends at least twenty millions of our working population will either be in the armed forces or engaged in the production of munitions. Even if we might assume that there were peacetime jobs immediately available for all of these people, the task of getting them from their present places of employment to new jobs would be a tremendous one. We therefore need to re-examine the machinery available to accomplish this task. First and foremost we shall need a strong Employment Service. We shall need to be able

to move individuals from communities that have grown up around powder plants, for example, to areas where there will be peacetime jobs. What financial provisions are being made now, either by individual munitions workers or by communities, to take care of the cost of moving? Insofar as it is possible to develop peacetime uses for wartime plants, these migrations may be minimized. But we must know whether these people are prepared to move. At the very least we need to know, by sampling their attitudes, what they may be expected to do. At present most of them apparently know that there will be fewer jobs in these booming areas, but they do not think that their own opportunity to find a job will be affected. Finally, we need to be sure that any emergency relief program that may be developed does not tend to keep people in areas where it is unlikely that economic opportunities will exist.

Actually, of course, we cannot assume that there will be peacetime jobs for everyone the instant hostilities cease. At the very least it will require some months to retool plants, to order raw materials and parts and to reestablish marketing organizations. On the other hand, we should not visualize a situation in which all men are instantaneously discharged from the armed forces and munitions industries.

Demobilization Must Be Drawn Out

Demobilization will have to be stretched out over a number of months and may require several years. The slower the rate of demobilization, the less strain there will be on the labor market; but also the greater will be the sacrifices we ask of men in the armed forces and the longer the period before we can have the number of people available for the production of goods and services that would make possible a high standard of living.

The rate of demobilization of the armed forces will depend in the first instance upon military needs and upon transportation facilities available to bring men home. Beyond this there are important policy decisions to be made in estimating the number of individuals who can be absorbed at one time in the civilian economy. The Canadians, for example, have formu-

lated a fairly comprehensive program with reference to demobilization. In the United States such a program is still in the stage of discussion.

With respect to the demobilization of men and women engaged in munitions productions, the problem centers in the question of the termination of war contracts. It is not feasible to continue indefinitely the production of munitions. What we want is to get back as rapidly as possible to production of peacetime commodities. The indefinite continuance of wartime contracts would undoubtedly slow down this process. There are, of course, many commodities, especially the quartermaster items, that have a peacetime use especially in the rehabilitation of Europe and Asia. We probably would not want to see all contracts canceled at once. It is likewise of greatest importance that the program for the termination of contracts take into account the need for jobs and that insofar as possible contracts be continued in those war centers that will be hardest hit. Prompt settlement of claims will be required to provide business men with the necessary working capital to pay wages and to buy raw materials for peacetime production. In any event it is of the utmost importance that there be a program for the termination of contracts and for the prompt settlement of claims for partially completed work.

Industries engaged in the production of capital equipment and the construction industry will be particularly dependent upon the preparation of expansion programs by private industry. There is likely to be a substantial volume of replacement business, but the amount of new business that develops will depend upon whether business men foresee new potential markets and make adequate plans to place orders promptly enough to stimulate the recovery of employment in a peacetime economy. Industry's Committee for Economic Development is actively at work stimulating such planning, but whether or not it is adequately done will depend upon the knowledge and foresight of individual business men.

If the private business man's capital is tied up in incompleted war contracts, he will be seriously hampered in making new commitments to resume peacetime production. Beyond this lies the

whole question of working out a program for the de-control of industry. We shall all wish to get rid of many or most of the restrictions imposed on economic enterprise during the war. The question is whether it will be desirable to eliminate all of the regulations as rapidly as was done after the last war. For example, until there is a large volume of consumers' goods production, it may be desirable to continue a program of price control and rationing. Questions of this sort should obviously be decided by the people speaking through their representatives in Congress. At this point it may be noted, however, that the rate of recovery may be substantially impeded if business men are uncertain as to the character of the regulations under which they may have to operate.

Without attempting to estimate accurately how many people are likely to be employed a year or two years after hostilities cease, it is certain that there will not be jobs for all the people who are now in the labor force. About six million people will have taken jobs during the war who would not normally have entered the labor market. They are the young people who have left school or college at any earlier age than has been customary, the married women and a smaller number of older workers who have either delayed their retirement or have returned to work after having retired. Probably many of these individuals will want to leave the labor market after the war emergency has passed. On the other hand it is almost certain that the great influx of workers during the war will have increased somewhat the permanent labor force.

To the extent that we are able to develop measures to encourage the voluntary withdrawal of workers from the labor force, we will ease the unemployment problem in the transition period. It is probable, for example, that some of the unusually large number of older workers employed at the present time will retire because of our old age insurance system. To the extent that benefits may be increased, larger numbers would tend to withdraw. We also want to make sure that the abnormal influx of young persons from the schools is decreased. The measures that should be resorted to are for others

to decide, but the Army's educational program after the last war and the National Youth Administration student-aid program should be examined as possible devices in this connection. As regards women, our experience during the depression showed that the number of women in the labor market depends partly upon the level of prosperity in the community. If there is a widespread feeling that we are headed for depression, the number of women retiring from the labor market will certainly be smaller than it would be if people were confident with reference to the general employment outlook.

Even if all the newcomers to the labor market were to retire voluntarily upon the declaration of peace, nevertheless, as the munitions plants closed and the armed forces returned, there would still be an increasingly large number of people looking for work and unable to find jobs during the first six to nine months of the transition period. No matter how good the plan for the recovery of employment in a peacetime economy, the rate of demobilization during the first six months or even the first twelve months after the end of hostilities will certainly be more rapid than the expansion of the civilian economy. However, we should not think of this as a period in which there will be necessarily prolonged unemployment for specific individuals such as was the case in the depression of the Thirties when employment was contracting everywhere. If adequate plans are made and executed effectively, it is possible that the transition period will be one in which large numbers of individuals will experience short periods of unemployment between jobs. If public confidence is kept high in this period, individuals may find it hard but not impossible to get jobs. Munitions plants will be laying off workers but other employers are going to be hiring workers for peacetime production. It behooves us at this time, however, to examine our unemployment compensation program to see how adequately it may be expected to meet the needs of the transition period. It is also desirable to consider what, if any, special measures should be adopted to provide for the needs of men discharged from the armed services and unable to find jobs immediately. Finally, we should determine how extensively,

if at all, we want to develop schemes of dismissal pay for both the armed forces and the munitions workers as a supplement to a program of liberalized compensation for those who are unemployed.

A very large volume of public works is always needed to meet the needs of a community. After the war there is likely to be an unusual need to expand, modernize and recondition the public plant. We need at this time to consider carefully the contribution which this backlog of needed public works can make to the solution of the problem of the transition period. It is especially important to remember that the need of employment will be greatest in the first six to nine months after hostilities have ceased. If public works are to be used to help solve the problem in that period, they must be planned well in advance so that the municipalities, states and the federal government may start actual construction almost on the very day or hour hostilities are ended. It takes time to draw plans, to acquire land and to arrange for the financing of public works, and if all this preparatory work begins only when the war is over, construction cannot start promptly enough to be of use in meeting the unemployment problems of the early months of the transition period.

These are some of the major problems which will come to the fore when hostilities cease. They can be foreseen clearly enough now so that policies to deal with them can be adequately discussed and carefully formulated at this time.

Our experience after the last war indicates that unless plans are made now to deal with these problems, they will emerge too rapidly to be well handled. The record in newspaper columns, in Congressional debates and in memoranda prepared in the executive agencies of the government shows that there was as high a degree of concern about postwar problems during the last war as there is today. Yet during the last war this concern ended in talk. There was a widespread fear that consideration of postwar problems might detract from the war effort. Even as late as October, 1918, we find records of official disapproval of discussion of the problem of converting from a wartime to a peacetime economy. After the armistice was signed, there was not time to do anything about it. Without an accepted program the whole machinery that could have been used to effect an orderly transition to peacetime production began to disintegrate. Plans were allowed to remain filed in desk drawers while those who had drawn them up returned as rapidly as possible to their own business. There was not time enough even for the Congress to provide a carefully considered program of action. The record of the last postwar period indicates that plans for an orderly transition from war to peace could have been formulated only while the war was still in progress. There is no reason to believe that we can do better after this war, unless we make our plans now.

Liquor Scarcity Bringing Back High-Jacking

Reminiscent of the fabulous days of prohibition, liquor high-jacking is once more beginning to flourish in America. Particularly in the middlewest, there has been a marked increase in armed robbery of liquor trucks since whiskey began getting scarce. Under present conditions, liquor can be sold at fabulous prices with no questions asked. Consequently high-jacking—although extremely dangerous—has once more become extremely profitable. Insurance rates on trucks hauling liquor have already advanced considerably.

On the other hand, bootlegging has not increased as rapidly as some feared it would after government taxes drove the price of liquor sky-high. One of the reasons is that bootleg distillers are finding it almost impossible to procure grain alcohol with which to cut and blend their products. With another 10% cut in liquor supplies available for consumer consumption contemplated shortly, however, the bootlegger may become less scrupulous and resort to products less wholesome but more easily obtainable than grain alcohol. In which case consumers of liquor again better be on their guard.

WLB SUSTAINS BROTHERHOOD POSITION IN GRANITE CITY STEEL CASE

Note: Although the Brotherhood has, in all the years of its existence, zealously guarded the jurisdiction of all work logically and traditionally belonging to its members, the Union took the position in this case that the employer ought to be free to select employes of his own choosing. This was done strictly in the interests of the war effort in order that production delays might be avoided. The policy of the Brotherhood on jurisdiction remains what it has always been.

★ ★ ★

The National War Labor Board Wednesday, August 4th, unanimously ordered that the Fruin-Colnon Contracting Company, under the terms of its contract with the Granite City Steel Company, was free to select employes of its own choosing to install machinery in the plant it is building for the steel company.

The Board's decision was made in a jurisdictional dispute which involved the Brotherhood District Council and the International Association of Machinists, District 9. The Fruin-Colnon Company hired Brotherhood members to install machinery. The Machinists Union objected on the grounds that this type of work should be performed by its members rather than by millwrights. The Machinists have a contract with the Granite City Steel Company. Fearing a strike by the Machinists, the Granite Company ordered the Fruin-Colnon Company to cease the installation.

In an opinion setting forth the reasons for the Board's decision, Wayne L. Morse, public member, said: "The Board is satisfied that under the clear terms of that contract, the Fruin-Colnon Company has the right to select employes of its own choosing to do the work called for by the contract. If it chooses to employ members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to perform that work, it has the right to do so, and any strike resulting therefrom by the International Association of Machinists would be unwarranted and would be a clear violation of the no-strike pledge."

The Board held a hearing on the case on July 27th, 1943, and asked the parties to send copies of the various contracts. The decision was made after careful consideration of the contracts, Morse said.

Regarding the threat of a strike, Morse said that a statement of the General President of the Brotherhood made it clear that his organization was not threatening to strike. The General President in a letter to the Board, said: "If the instructions given to the contractor are withdrawn and he be permitted to proceed with the work, we will permit the con-

tractor to employ the craft whom he desires to do the installing of the equipment," Dean Morse said.

"Although it is undoubtedly true that the President of the Brotherhood fully expects that in such an event, the contractor will employ members of the Brotherhood because he was employing such members at the time the Granite City Steel Company ordered him to stop installing machinery, nevertheless, the statement of the President of the Carpenters Union makes it clear that his union is not threatening to strike.

"On the other hand, the record does show that the Machinists Union has threatened to strike if the Fruin-Colnon Company does not employ machinists to install the machinery in question," Morse continued. "The War Labor Board cannot countenance such threats, and it trusts that the Machinists Union will accept the Board's decision in this case and proceed with uninterrupted production in the Granite City Company plant."

Death Calls Plumbers' President

George Masterton, president of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of America, passed away suddenly in Washington, D. C. on July 17th, a few days before his 58th birthday. Although comparatively young in years, Mr. Masterton enjoyed a wide reputation as an able and conscientious labor executive.

Besides guiding the destinies of the organization he headed, Mr. Masterton contributed heavily of his time and energies to constructive war activities, a fact that undoubtedly contributed to his premature passing from overwork. His death came just as he was preparing to leave on an extended tour of South America as a delegate representing the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Masterton was appointed assistant president of the union in 1937 by the late John Coefield. Upon president Coefield's passing, Mr. Masterton was elevated to the presidency by the general executive. At the convention of the organization he was elected to continue in that office.

The United Brotherhood joins the rest of the labor movement in mourning the passing of Brother Masterton.

Georgia Federation Elects Brother Chandler

Without opposition, Henry W. Chandler, president of Local 225, Atlanta, Ga., was elected secretary-treasurer of the Georgia Federation of Labor at its 1943 convention. Brother Chandler succeeded William Van Houten who declined the nomination for a second term.

Brother Chandler has long been active in Georgia union affairs. For six consecutive years he has served as president of his own local union. In addition he has built up a reputation as being one of the ablest union leaders in the state.

The Carpenter extends him every good wish in his new capacity.

WLB Makes 50c Per HOUR Minimum for LUMBERING In the South and Middle West



In another effort to smash the critical war production bottleneck in the lumber industry, the War Labor Board last month authorized three regional boards to grant blanket approval for a 50c minimum wage in their respective areas.

The lumber industry of the South and Great Lakes region included in the Board's fourth, sixth, and eighth regions with headquarters in Atlanta, Chicago, and Dallas are covered by the authorization.

By unanimous vote the Board approved the recommendation of the Lumber Policy Committee of the Federal Government which first proposed the 50c minimum wage for these regions. Regional boards were authorized to fix such a minimum by a general order, which would permit

Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the National War Labor Board that a 50c minimum had been set in the lumber industries of the Great Lakes and Southern States, the Sixth Regional Board, from its Chicago headquarters announced the minimum for Wisconsin had been elevated to 57½c for logging and 62½c for sawmilling, and that the minimum in Minnesota for logging and sawmilling had been set at 60c.

any employer in the lumber industry in the three regions to raise wages to 50c an hour without seeking Board approval in each case.

The general orders are to cover all operations involved in the production of raw lumber, including logging of logs for general lumber products, pulp wood and chemical wood. They will also apply to planing mills, veneer and plywood, and other operations within the lumber industry involved in preparing lumber for general use, including manufacturing use.

The Board also requested the three regional boards to give priority to processing of wage applications in the lumber industry to speed handling of such cases already on file involving rates above the 50c minimum.

Region Four includes, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Virginia.

Region Six includes Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Region Eight includes Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma.

The First Labor Day

(James Duncan, of beloved memory, wrote the following article a few years before his death. He was one of the pioneers of the early labor movement.)

THE GREATEST gift of nature—year of time—brings us aging to the eventful epoch.

Away back yonder in the early eighties of the recent century, P. J. McGuire, General Secretary and Organizer of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, as a delegate to the Central Labor Union of New York City bethought him of something new to help along the early work of Labor organization.

Money was needed to hire halls, pay for printing and to supply a few nickels for organizers' streetcar fare.

McGuire's new idea was to get up a huge Labor Day picnic and to charge a normal but popular entrance fee. After the grounds and the band were paid, the balance was to be divided among the organizations participating as per the number of tickets a Local might have sold. These funds were to be exclusively used for organizing.

It was a new medicine, not bad to take, and for a start it took finely.

The celebration met "away out in the woods" and really in the vicinity of where Hell Gate brewery helped to enliven our civilization.

The game was on and the next year the gathering was encouraging. Other cities and towns caught the spark and for the same purpose.

Labor picnics had been held indiscriminately, so P. J. McGuire gathered to his wigwam down on lower Third Avenue, in New York City, a few of his ilk to counsel on a specific date for the developing Labor festival.

With us May Day was out of the question, for that was the date when such trade agreements as then were in use changed in working conditions, and when men's mind were aflame with wage contentions—happiness, sociability and oratory would not mix with their thoughts.

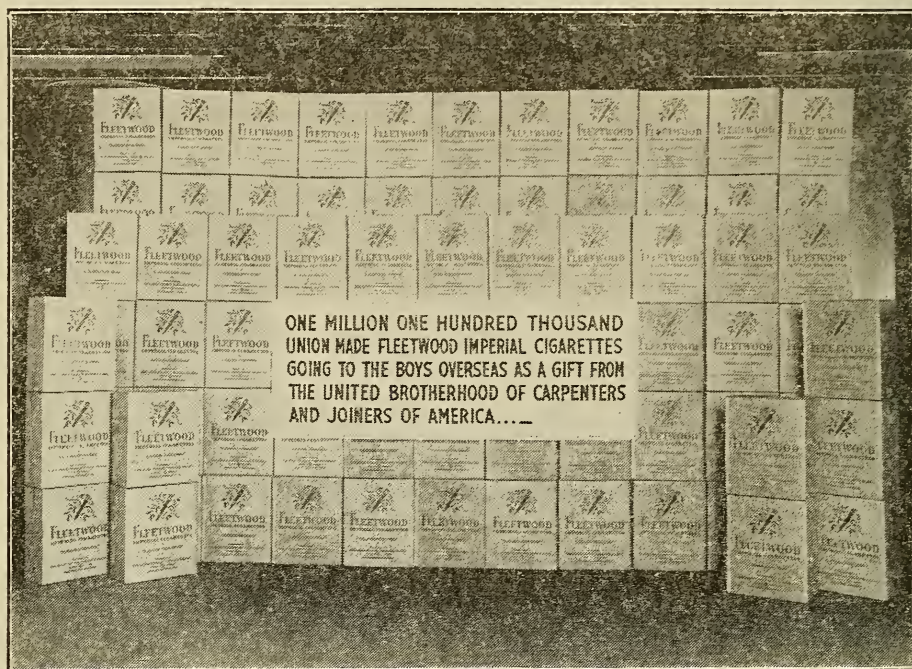
A day was needed at a normal date, and disassociated from all other developments. It took sometimes three and four months contention to get the new trade settlement, so a happy thought named the first Monday in September of each year. The more so to get some money for organization at a time when men, especially in the building trades, were employed, had a half dollar to spare and needed a couple days' rest.

Thus it was that the great holiday began. The State of New York passed a law creating the holiday. In time Congress fell in line, carrying its action even into reactionary States, for several of them had decided in addition to their own holidays to also recognize any holiday declared by Congress.

It is now a fixed star in our economic evolution and provides so many possibilities for cohesion and progress that in our present day and in the future we need to not only profitably observe it, but to do it wholeheartedly.

KEEP 'EM SMOKING

*Brotherhood solicits cooperation
of Locals and District Councils
to keep our fighting boys happy.*



Of the many patriotic gestures being made by organized labor, none is more appreciated by the boys in the armed forces than the program whereby free cigarettes are provided through the generosity of local unions, district councils, and international organizations. Red Cross directors, newspaper correspondents, and Army and Navy officials all agree that American cigarettes—especially on foreign battle fronts—contribute as much to the morale of our soldiers and sailors as any other one thing. It is essential that the supply of labor-donated cigarettes be maintained for the duration.

Many Brotherhood locals and district councils have been contributing to this worthy cause. However, the General Office, with the coop-

eration of the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Company and the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, has worked out a program whereby the effectiveness of contributions by Brotherhood organizations can be increased materially. Under the arrangement, the tobacco companies add 10% to the quantities of cigarettes bought by union donations when such purchases are substantial.

The advantages of this program are obvious. For example, if 10 locals individually donated \$25 each, the boys in the armed forces would get 500 packs from each union, or 5,000 packs in all. On the other hand, if the 10 locals each sent in a \$25 contribution to the Brotherhood, which in turn made a \$250 purchase at one time, the boys would receive the 5,000 packs plus an additional

500 packs as the tobacco company's matching contribution.

Another advantage is that the tobacco companies will imprint on each package the name and emblem of the donating organization when purchases are made in sizeable quantities.

In view of these facts, it is the desire of the General Office that contributions to this most worthy cause henceforth be channeled through the General Treasurer. Circular letter explaining the proposition was recently sent to all affiliated organizations. All local unions and district councils are urged to give this matter their serious consideration.

The task that lies ahead of our soldiers and sailors is a difficult one, and any contribution we can make to their welfare and comfort is small repayment for the task they

are doing for all of us. Many thousands of our own union brothers are serving in the armed forces. Consequently the cigarette buying plan offers us a real opportunity to show our appreciation in a worthwhile manner.

As a starter, our Brotherhood is arranging to send, during the month of August, two million cigarettes to our armed forces as the initial contribution of our International Organization. All local unions and district councils are invited to participate in this patriotic endeavor.

All checks or Money Orders should be made payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows. The number of cigarettes purchased and shipped monthly will be published in the journal each month and a complete financial statement will be furnished to each contributing local union regarding the amount received and disbursed.

Up to August 26th, the following contributions to the cigarette fund campaign had been received by the General Treasurer's office.

| L. U. City and State | Amt. | L. U. City and State | Amt. | L. U. City and State | Amt. |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| 4 Davenport, Ia.... | \$ 25 00 | 340 Hagerstown, Md. | 25 00 | 889 Hopkins, Minn.... | 25 00 |
| 11 Cleveland, O.... | 25 00 | 350 New Rochelle, N.Y. | 10 00 | 932 Peru, Ind.... | 25 00 |
| 54 Chicago, Ill.... | 25 00 | 360 Galesburg, Ill.... | 25 00 | 944 San Bernardino, | |
| 56 Boston, Mass.... | 25 00 | 366 New York, N. Y. | 25 00 | Cal.... | 25 00 |
| 58 Chicago, Ill.... | 50 00 | 368 Allentown, Pa.... | 25 00 | 945 Jefferson City, Mo. | 25 00 |
| 60 Indianapolis, Ind. | 25 00 | 372 Lima, O.... | 10 00 | 948 Sioux City, Ia.... | 10 00 |
| 62 Chicago, Ill.... | 10 00 | 416 Chicago, Ill.... | 5 00 | 958 Marquette, Mich. | 14 00 |
| 80 Chicago, Ill.... | 25 00 | 417 St. Louis, Mo.... | 25 00 | 971 Reno, Nev.... | 25 00 |
| 89 Mobile, Ala.... | 250 00 | 430 Wilkesburg, Pa.... | 125 00 | 1008 Louisiana, Mo.... | 25 00 |
| 90 Evansville, Ind.... | 25 00 | 431 Brazil, Ind.... | 10 00 | 1010 Uniontown, Pa.... | 10 00 |
| 101 Baltimore, Md.... | 250 00 | 442 Hopkinsville, Ky. | 25 00 | 1023 Alliance, O.... | 10 00 |
| 105 Cleveland, O.... | 72 00 | 445 Kingman, Ariz.... | 25 00 | 1045 Great Barrington, | |
| 106 Des Moines, Ia.... | 25 00 | 447 Ossining, N. Y.... | 10 00 | Mass.... | 25 00 |
| 113 Chesterton, Ind.... | 25 00 | 450 Ogden, Utah.... | 50 00 | 1108 Cleveland, O.... | 25 00 |
| 116 Bay City, Mich.... | 25 00 | 465 Ardmore, Pa.... | 25 00 | 1112 Marshalltown, Ia | 25 00 |
| 129 Hazleton, Pa.... | 25 00 | 484 Akron, O.... | 25 00 | 1115 Pleasantville, NY | 5 00 |
| 130 Teague, Tex.... | 5 00 | 488 New York, N. Y. | 25 00 | 1141 Pampa, Tex.... | 25 00 |
| 154 Kewanee, Ill.... | 10 00 | 503 Lancaster, N. Y. | 1 00 | 1155 Columbus, Ind.... | 10 00 |
| 184 Salt Lake City, | | 505 Litchfield, Ill.... | 20 00 | 1158 Berkeley, Cal.... | 25 00 |
| Utah..... | 200 00 | 512 Ann Arbor, Mich. | 25 00 | 1160 Pittsburg, Pa.... | 100 00 |
| 189 Quincy, Ill.... | 25 00 | 525 Coshocton, O.... | 10 00 | 1187 Grand Island Neb | 250 00 |
| 191 York, Pa.... | 25 00 | 531 St. Petersburg, | | 1188 Mt. Carmel, Ill.... | 10 00 |
| 201 Wichita, Kan.... | 125 00 | Fla.... | 25 00 | 1200 St. Augustine, | |
| 203 Poughkeepsie, NY | 25 00 | 541 Washington, Pa.... | 25 00 | Fla.... | 75 00 |
| 211 Alleghany City, | | 562 Everett, Wash.... | 50 00 | 1201 Borger, Tex.... | 5 00 |
| Pa.... | 75 00 | 565 Elkhart, Ind.... | 25 00 | 1212 Coffeyville, Kan.... | 10 00 |
| 225 Atlanta, Ga.... | 250 00 | 568 Lincoln, Ill.... | 5 00 | 1242 Akron, O.... | 10 00 |
| 226 Portland, Ore.... | 100 00 | 597 Centerville, Ia.... | 10 00 | 1245 Carlsbad, N. M.... | 250 00 |
| 230 Pittsburgh, Pa.... | 50 00 | 599 Hammond, Ind.... | 50 00 | 1260 Iowa City, Ia.... | 25 00 |
| 248 Toledo, O.... | 25 00 | 639 Akron, O.... | 50 00 | 1274 Decatur, Ala.... | 125 00 |
| 252 Oshkosh, Wis.... | 25 00 | 653 Chickasha, Okla. | 62 00 | 1275 Clearwater, Fla.... | 10 00 |
| 256 Savannah, Ga.... | 25 00 | 660 Springfield, O.... | 25 00 | 1284 Duluth, Minn.... | 10 00 |
| 261 Scranton, Pa.... | 10 00 | 705 Lorain, O.... | 10 00 | 1295 Hornell, N. Y.... | 10 00 |
| 265 Hackensack, N. J. | 25 00 | 723 Prestonsburg, Ky | 5 00 | 1301 Monroe, Mich.... | 50 00 |
| 275 Newton, Mass.... | 10 00 | 763 Enid, Okla.... | 25 00 | 1354 Ogdensburg, N Y | 25 00 |
| 308 Cedar Rapids, Ia. | 25 00 | 764 Shreveport, La.... | 25 00 | 1356 Pecos, Tex.... | 25 00 |
| 310 Norwich, N. Y.... | 10 00 | 767 Ottumwa, Ia.... | 25 00 | 1373 Flint, Mich.... | 25 00 |
| 318 New Smyrna Beach, | | 794 Leominster, Mass | 25 00 | 1382 Rochester, Minn.... | 5 00 |
| Fla.... | 25 00 | 825 Williamantic Conn | 25 00 | 1412 Monticello, Ark.... | 25 00 |
| 328 East Liverpool, O | 10 00 | 857 Tucson, Ariz.... | 25 00 | 1413 Huntington, Ind. | 25 00 |
| 338 Seattle, Wash.... | 50 00 | 866 Norwood, Mass.... | 5 00 | 1417 Tonapah, Nev.... | 25 00 |

| L. U. City and State | Amt. | L. U. City and State | Amt. | L. U. City and State | Amt. |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1465 Frankfort, Ind... | 25 00 | 1818 Clarksville, Tex... | 250 00 | 2370 Dalhart, Tex. . . | 125 00 |
| 1478 Redondo, Cal. . . | 25 00 | 1844 Cloquet, Minn. . . | 5 00 | 2373 Dyersburg, Tenn. | 10 00 |
| 1542 Dodge City, Kan. | 25 00 | 1852 Laurium, Mich... | 5 00 | 2528 Rainelle, W. Va. . | 5 00 |
| 1550 Braintree, Mass.. | 10 00 | 1890 Conroe, Tex. . . . | 25 00 | 2689 Hilgard, Ore. . . . | 25 00 |
| 1587 Hutchinson, Kan. | 100 00 | 1938 Crown Point, Ind | 25 00 | 2778 Aberdeen, Wash.. | 25 00 |
| 1627 Mena, Ark. | 25 00 | 1977 Rome, Ga. | 31 00 | 2810 Tuolumne City, | |
| 1643 Chagrin Falls, O. . | 5 00 | 2001 La Crosse, Wis.. | 10 00 | Cal. | 50 00 |
| 1654 Midland, Mich... | 125 00 | 2008 Ponca City, Okla. | 25 00 | 3183 Chattanooga Tenn | 25 00 |
| 1666 Kingsville, Tex.. | 5 00 | 2018 Lakewood, N. J.. | 25 00 | 2923 Coeur de Alene, | |
| 1673 Morganton, N. C. | 25 00 | 2043 Chico, Cal. | 25 00 | Ida. | 10 00 |
| 1674 Malvern, Ark.... | 25 00 | 2049 Gilbertsville, Ky. | 250 00 | 3191 Chelsea, Mass. . . | 25 00 |
| 1682 Richmond, Va.... | 5 00 | 2079 Houston, Tex. . . | 25 00 | | |
| 1683 El Dorado, Ark.. | 25 00 | 2108 Shelbyville, Ind.. | 10 00 | | |
| 1693 Chicago, Ill. . . . | 100 00 | 2170 Sacramento, Cal.. | 25 00 | | |
| 1706 Vernon, Tex. . . . | 25 00 | 2192 Aransas Pass Tex | 25 00 | | |
| 1733 Marshfield, Wis.. | 125 00 | 2217 Lakeland, Fla.. | 25 00 | | |
| 1761 New Castle, Ind. | 25 00 | 2230 Greensboro, N. C. | 25 00 | | |
| 1766 Fostoria, O. | 25 00 | 2297 Lebanon, Mo. . . . | 25 00 | | |
| 1770 Cape Girardeau, | | 2306 Ft. Smith, Ark... | 5 00 | | |
| Mo. | 25 00 | 2340 Bradenton, Fla... | 25 00 | | |
| 1795 Farmington, Mo.. | 22 00 | 2342 Hobbs, N. M.... | 25 00 | | |

Amount Received L. U. and D. C.-----\$6,727 00

Amount Received General Office----- 5,000 00

Total Receipts L. U.'s, D. C.'s and General Office-----\$11,727 00

8/13/43 The Axton Fisher Tobacco Co.-----\$2,420 00

8/13/43 Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp.. 2,500 00

Total ----- 4,920 00

Balance on Deposit----- \$ 6,807 00

Illiteracy Still Prevalent in U.S.

Despite the oft-repeated boast that America maintains the most elaborate and extensive educational system in the world, illiteracy is still far from eliminated in the nation. This fact was revealed last month by a Senate Education and Labor Committee statement disclosing that almost one million men were turned down by the Army and Navy because they did not have the equivalent of a fourth grade education.

The committee said that army records show that 28 of every 1,000 men called up for induction were rejected because they had not attained a fourth-grade education. In other respects they were qualified for military service.

In Appreciation

Editor:

I just received the Brotherhood magazine for August and appreciate its contents very much; especially your article on the "Origin of Labor Day." I appreciate the article of Brother Mahon, on "The Voice of Labor," also all of its other contents.

C. O. Young,
Tacoma, Wash.



BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

PITTSBURGH INDICTMENT DROPPED

U. S. ATTORNEYS DECIDE EVIDENCE IS INSUFFICIENT

On August 2nd, the indictment (under the 1890 Sherman anti-trust laws) against the Pittsburgh District Council, Local 422 of Rochester, a number of International Officers of the Brotherhood, and certain lumber companies and employers organizations was dropped when government attorneys admitted there was insufficient evidence to sustain a conviction. The dismissal of the indictment came some three and a half years after the indictment was returned late in February, 1940.

In the preliminary hearings, government attorney contended that they had sufficient evidence to warrant a hearing before a jury, and sufficient evidence to convict all the defendants. Demurrers had been filed by the Brotherhood and when the case came up for argument and briefs on demurrers, the government attorneys were positive in their position that they had a reasonably air-tight case. Despite exhaustive briefs filed by the Brotherhood, Judge Schoonmaker overruled every one of our contentions and sustained the Government on the grounds that there was sufficient evidence of wrongdoing to warrant a trial before a jury.

Following the ruling by Judge Schoonmaker, the case was placed on the calendar. Shortly thereafter, however, it was taken off the calendar at the request of the Government which wanted to dispose of the California case first. Nothing further was done in the matter and the case laid dormant while the California case was being prosecuted. Now at this late date, some three and a half years after the indictment, the Government appears in court and on its own motion nolle prosses the indictment against all defendenats on the ground of insufficient evidence.

The dismissal of the Pittsburgh indictment makes the sixth case in which the Brotherhood has been absolved of anti-trust charges since the wave of anti-trust indictments against unions began in 1939. Of the seven indictments brought against Brotherhood organizations in various parts of the nation, six now have been cleared up without a conviction against the organization. The California case is now in process of appeal and scheduled for early disposition.

A Remarkable Union Record

Brother James C. Doyle, of Local Union No. 33, Boston, Massachusetts died June 10, 1943, at the age of ninety with a union record to his credit of sixty-one years. He was a charter member of that Local Union when it was organized in June, 1882, and held membership in it until his death.

We do not know of any other member in the Brotherhood who has held continuous membership so long. He was on the Pension Roll since March, 1930.

Editorial



Put the Pressure Where It Belongs

Let us not deceive ourselves; although the Smith-Connally Bill is now law, the anti-labor forces in Washington are not satisfied. They have more cards up their sleeves and they will never rest until they have played the last one of them.

Complete emasculation of the labor movement is their aim. Rest assured that the Smith-Connally measure will not be the last anti-labor bill the members of Congress will have to contend with during the current session. Right now the anti-labor forces are toying with new ways and means of further ham-stringing organized labor.

That production is exceeding the wildest dreams of even the most optimistic prophets of December 1941 means nothing to them. Nor does the fact that labor has lived up to its No Strike pledge practically 100% dissuade them any. Nothing less than complete disintegration of the whole labor movement will satisfy them, despite the fact that labor's record during the national crisis has won the commendation of the Army, the Navy, and virtually every branch of the government directly connected with the war effort.

Ships by the hundreds, planes by the thousands, and guns by the millions are rolling off the assembly lines every month. They aren't being built by speech-makers in Congress or radio commentators in New York. They are being built by overall-clad workers from Portland, Oregon, to Portland, Maine. Men and women with union buttons in their hats or on their chests.

If there is need for legislation, it is on the other side of the fence. Early last month, the Congressional committee studying labor relations on the Pacific Coast submitted its final report. Contained in the report was a sordid but factual recitation of employer conspiracy to circumvent unionization through the use of labor espionage, professional strike-breaking, and anti-union vigilantism. Evidence revealed that a half dozen employer associations in California alone spent three million dollars in five years combating unionism by fair means and foul.

"While these organizations may boast of functions other than the governance of employer-employee relationships according to the precepts of anti-unionism, that major activity colored their entire operations," the report pointed out in commenting on the situation.

Two years ago this same investigating committee submitted to Congress a bill which would outlaw labor espionage, professional strike-breaking, and anti-labor vigilantism. Neither in that session nor the present session has the Bill received much serious attention despite the fact

activities of this kind are injuring the war effort far more than any overt acts originating from the labor movement.

If Congress is intent upon passing further legislation regarding labor, it certainly ought to turn its attention to the one really sore spot in the picture—the anti-union employer associations that insidiously and underhandedly carry on continuous campaigns to undermine and destroy unionism at any cost to themselves or the war effort.



Let Labor's Voice Be Heard

Despite conflicting publicity from various departments of the Government, despite charges and counter-charges by high officials, despite windy dissertations by Congressmen who like the sound of their own voices, it is becoming increasingly clear to everyone that American production is really rolling in high gear. The goals long ago set by those responsible for the direction of the war are being met and increased consistently, thanks to the magnificent contribution being made by organized workers—the same workers who are being maligned and berated by those who seek the destruction of labor more ardently than they seek the destruction of Hitler.

In view of the bungling, blundering, and Red Tape that have characterized war agency direction of the production effort since the early days of the war, the record achieved by American workers becomes even more phenomenal. To American workers and American industry goes all the credit. While government theorists and professors dawdled and wrangled, industry and labor quietly but efficiently proceeded to keep the weapons of war rolling off the assembly lines. Together they built the factories, laid the keels, and machined the guns, often getting the job done before the theorists had finished drawing up their rules.

Almost two years of war have ironed out many of the kinks. However, there is still too much overlapping of authority in Washington, too much personal animosity between high officials, and too many jurisdictional disputes between the various agencies.

The first mistake was made when the war agencies were first set up. Professors, theorists, and business executives were rushed to Washington to head the war effort. Labor was ignored almost completely. While it is true a few labor officials were put to work, the jobs they were assigned to turned out to be advisory rather than policy-making.

The professors and theorists turned out to be dreamers, and the business executives too often turned out to be more interested in protecting their corporate interests than in getting war goods turned out. The result was procrastination, Red Tape, and delay.

A few union officials in the picture would have made all the difference in the world. After all, the key people in production are the people who do the producing; i.e. the workers. Certainly their own representatives would have been in a better position to know what was needed to build up production than college professors and starry-eyed theorists.

However, that is mostly in the past. Production is reaching the necessary goals in spite of rather than because of direction from Washington. All that is needed now is to insure that the pace will increase in tempo.

But certainly there is a lesson to be drawn from the whole affair. Eventually the war will end. Then will come the task of writing a practical, equitable and lasting peace. Will the same sort of mistake be made then? Will labor be excluded from participation while the job is done by professors, theorists and profit-minded business executives?

Let's hope not. If the peace is to be a successful one, the common people of the world must have a voice. Their food, their raw materials, and their welfare will be at stake; consequently, they should have a voice in the drawing up of the peace terms. Since the basic principle of unionism revolves around mutual cooperation for mutual security, who should be better prepared to write a lasting peace, based on universal justice, than the union leaders of the world?



The Aged Want to Work

Thanks to the smear campaign of the Peglers, the Rickenbackers, and the anti-union daily papers, organized labor has not fared well this year in either Congress or the various state legislatures that held sessions. On the national scene, the Smith-Connally Bill was enacted into law; on the local scene, such states as Kansas, Texas, Idaho, etc. passed laws interfering with traditional rights of labor. Furthermore the workers of the nation were treated none too kindly in the tax situation. In fact, there appears to be about only one place where the workers have made some gains; that place is in old age pension programs.

California, Washington, Colorado, and a host of other states have liberalized their grants to aged citizens. Need rather than expediency has become the governing factor in pension size determination in most states. Most senior citizens are now permitted to earn something above what the state they happen to live in awards them out of pension funds.

And the particularly gratifying thing is the eagerness with which pensioners grabbed at the opportunity to contribute to their own support. A blind woman in Indiana receiving \$16 per month from the state landed a full time job in a laundry at \$16 per week. An eighty year old pensioner in New Jersey found and is still working on a full-time machinist's job. Some states have had as high as 12% per cent of their pensioners withdraw from the pension rolls to take on full-time jobs.

Certainly an emphatic answer has been given to the opponents of adequate pensions who have long maintained such pensions would encourage laziness and thriftlessness among recipients



Happy the man who can endure the highest and the lowest fortune.—
Seneca.

21,000,000 workers are deducting \$3,300,000,000 annually from their wages to buy War Bonds.

PLANE GOSSIP



EQUALLY DANGEROUS

Although millions of women have gone to work on war jobs in the past two years, the question of what kind of clothes the gals should wear to work still seems to be pretty much unsettled. Some plants insist on slacks and others ban anything but official uniforms. Most of the controversy, however, seems to center about sweaters: are they or are they not suitable work garments?

In defense of sweaters, a riveter at Boeings insists they are comfortable and safe, provided they fit. She sums the situation up as follows:

"If the sweater is too big for you, watch out for the machines; if you are too big for the sweater, watch out for the men."

* * *

NO TIME TO STOP

According to OWI, the German occupation forces in Norway have stopped quarrying the huge blocks of stone which the Nazis expected to use in building appropriate Victory monuments.

From where we sit, it looks like the soldiers better keep on quarrying, because Hitler, Goering, and cohorts are going to need plenty of monuments although "RIP" instead of "VICTORY" is going to be inscribed on them.

* * *

NO FOOLING

As the result of round-the-clock Allied bombings, Germany is faced with the prospect of inducing large segments of its people to move from the bombed areas to other sections where their productive capacity can be used to better advantage. Posters and pamphlets urging people to leave home and go where they are needed

most by the Reich bombard German citizens from all sides.

"Compared to serving The Master and building National Socialism," says one of them, "what is home?"

Well, among other things, home is the place where you can trust the hash.

* * *

STILL HAYFOOT, STRAWFOOT

Modern warfare is just about 100% mechanized. However, this doesn't mean that the boys in the armed forces don't have to do plenty of marching. In fact one of the chief gripes of the boys in camp is: "Why the Heck do we have to march so much when we will be riding into action?"

As proof of the fact that marching is emphasized no less in this war than it was in the last, a sergeant in a Pacific Coast camp is reported to have greeted a tardy rookie as follows:

"My, we are glad you decided to come on parade. For awhile we were afraid you might have signed a separate peace."

* * *

SOUNDS LOGICAL

Each month finds American shipyards breaking the production records of the preceding month as the bridge of ships promised by organized labor right after Pearl Harbor becomes a reality.

Henry Kaiser yards are reportedly turning out ships so fast, sponsors are being given no opportunity to rehearse christenings. In fact one of them, a nervous little lady, last month turned to the master of ceremonies and asked:

"How hard do I have to hit it to knock it into the water?"

Official Information



**General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CONVENTION CALL

Pursuant to Section Four of the Constitution, the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will be in Boston, Massachusetts at the Statler Hotel beginning 10 a.m. Wednesday morning, September 29th and continuing until all business on the agenda is exhausted.

* * * * *

CONVENTION CALL

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department will convene in Parlor A of the Hotel Statler, Boston, Massachusetts, 10 a.m., October 1, 1943, and will continue in session until the business of the Convention is concluded.

* * * * *

CONVENTION CALL

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution pertaining thereto, the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass., beginning at 10:00 o'clock Monday morning, October 4, 1943, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

Colorado State Council Meets In Denver

With delegates from some twenty affiliated local unions present, the Colorado State Council of Carpenters held its thirtieth annual convention in Denver June 19th of this year. Special guests included Jim Brownlow of the State Federation of Labor and Don Cameron, Brotherhood Representative.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the importation of non-union sash work into the state and urging all locals to adhere to the policy laid down by the State Federation in opposing the recently-passed Colorado anti-union law. Other resolutions adopted urged the strengthening of the Auxiliary movement throughout the state as well as the strengthening of the State Council itself.

William F. Holmgren was elected to succeed himself as president. Brother Holmgren is a member of Local 515, Colorado Springs. George E. Robertson, Local 55, Denver, was elected vice president and E. M. Osborne, Local 1583, Denver was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The executive board, at its next meeting, will set the time and place for next year's convention.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | | | |
|------|--------------------------|------|-------------------------|
| 1887 | New Braunfels, Tex. | 2619 | Roseburg, Ore. |
| 1872 | New Orleans, La. | 2630 | Morganton, N. C. |
| 1893 | Frederick, Okla. | 1915 | Clinton, Mo. |
| 1896 | The Dalles, Ore. | 1924 | Schofield, Wis. |
| 1901 | Winnipeg, Man., Can. | 1928 | East Boston, Mass. |
| 2617 | Three Rivers, Que., Can. | 2638 | Fort William, Ont., Can |
| 1906 | Attica, Ind. | 2640 | Rogue River, Ore. |
| 1909 | Corpus Christi, Tex. | 2641 | Rochelle, La. |
| 1912 | Paducah, Ky. | | |

Faulty Records Distort Absenteeism

After a careful survey, the U.S. Department of Labor has determined that absentee percentages in most war industries are highly distorted by haphazard record keeping on the part of management. In the case of the shipyard industry, the Department found that most yards listed as absentees for a period of thirty days or more, men who had quit their jobs to go into the armed services or other types of war work. This practice has ballooned absenteeism figures by as much as twenty-three per cent, the Department's survey found.

Further studies also found that physically unsound workers who were hired on a three or four day week basis were being charged with absenteeism on the days they were not present despite the fact that management hired them with the understanding that they would work only as many days per week as their physical condition would permit.

With such manufactured absenteeism eliminated, the picture is a far different one from that being painted by foes of labor who are using absenteeism as the latest bugaboo in their newest smear-labor campaign.

GIVE YOUR SCRAP TO WIN THE SCRAP!

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

- Brother Z. V. Anderson, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother Victor V. Bird, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Roy Bratley, Local No. 314, Madison, Wis.
Brother Noah Celandier, Local No. 174 Joliet, Ill.
Brother Louis Dagenais, Local No. 3191, Chelsea, Mass.
Brother John Dillon, Local No. 983, Detroit, Mich.
Brother James Errett, Local No. 462, Greensburg, Penn.
Brother Lawrence Fischer, Local No. 983, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Farley J. Fry, Local No. 1146, Green Bay, Wis.
Brother Daniel H. Garlock, Local No. 940, Sandusky, O.
Brother Archie Hanke, Local No. 314, Madison, Wis.
Brother George Jackson, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother Martin Johnson, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother Fred K. Koring, Local No. 462, Greensburg, Penn.
Brother A. L. Lattin, Local No. 1529, Kansas City, Kan.
Brother Olaf Martinson, Local No. 314, Madison, Wis.
Brother John A. McPherson, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother David Neilson, Local No. 1913, Van Nuys, Calif.
Brother Frank Noreen, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother Alfred Oliver, Local No. 655, Key West, Fla.
Brother Nicholas Petersen, Local No. 299, Union City, N. J.
Brother Melvin C. Rhodes, Local No. 159, Charleston, S. Car.
Brother R. C. Richards, Local No. 655, Key West, Fla.
Brother Oscar F. Ross, Local No. 1005, New Milford, Conn.
Brother Wm. G. Sanders, Local No. 299, Union City, N. J.
Brother James H. Spence, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.



IN MY OPINION...

What Our Readers Have to Say ... On Topics of the Day!

I think the one great question before the people today is: "How can we make this war really the last?"

Obviously it will not be the last if the same people, or their mouthpieces, who promoted this terrible war are the ones to sit about the peace table. This has happened at the close of all previous wars.

Truly we need no prophet to tell us that there shall be wars so long as a mighty ring of international bankers and munitions dealers has such control in most of the nations that it can pick its favorites and get them nominated and elected to all high offices.... probably more than 99% of the people would gladly outlaw war had they any voice in the matter. The percentage would be even greater could they but learn just how war is promoted.

M. D. WILDER, Tampa, Florida.

* * *

Why fight organized labor now? This is no time for bickering—for creating dissension among men, for trying to tear down the principles of decency, honesty, and integrity that mean organized labor.

Organized labor is working full speed for the winning of the war, but they seem to be constantly taking a beating at the hands of ignorant, ruthless men who know nothing of the high standards of organized labor—men who do not care if the laboring man is paid a decent wage; who do not care if working conditions are good enough to enable a man to turn out the best possible day's work in safety and comfort... what do the politicians care about our working men or about the wages they are paid or the general working conditions?

LIDA GOODMAN, Sec'y for Carpenters'
Local 1371, Gadsden, Ala.

For sheer viciousness and downright disregard for the welfare of the common people, the current session of Congress has been setting a new high. The eight or nine months of the present session have been marked by bitter partisanship and picayunish party politics that have been a constant threat to all the social gains made during the past twenty years. The forthcoming election in 1944 has been of greater interest to many Congressmen than winning the war or preserving Democracy in our nation.

Congress has not had time to pass a measure dealing with soldiers allotments but it has had time to put the shackles on labor by passing the Smith-Connally Bill. It has not had time to work out a feasible plan for providing jobs for our soldiers and defense workers in the post-war era, but it has had time to liquidate the National Resources Planning Board, the one agency that has been making an intelligent study of the problem. It has not had the time to do something about rolling back prices without hurting the farmer, but it has had time to nullify the Farm Security Administration, the one agency that has really helped the little farmer. It has not had time to consider a bureau to assist small businessmen in getting war contracts, but it has had time to throttle HOLC (which has given aid to small home owners) and NYA (which has trained youngsters for defense jobs).

With the nation in the midst of the greatest crisis in its history, the thought of Congress playing the old game of "politics-as-usual" is revolting and repugnant. The politicians better get down to business during the remainder of the session or we, the common people, will see that some real changes are made in 1944.

MIKE COSTELLO, Pres. Local 2635,
Seattle.

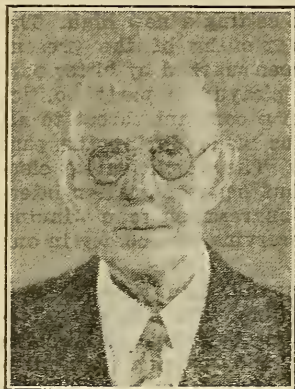
Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 199 Honors Matt. Anderson's 25 Years Service

Editor:



At a special meeting held Monday evening, August 2nd, Local 199, Chicago, Illinois, doubly honored its worthy president, Matt. C. Anderson. The occasion commemorated his twenty-five years service as president of the Local and celebrated his eighty-third birthday.

About two hundred and fifty members and visitors were present to help do away with some very fine refreshments. President Mike Sexton and Secretary-Treasurer Charles Sands of the Chicago District Council were present as were many other Local Union and District Council officers. All of them gave interesting and informative talks. Everyone present enjoyed himself until a late hour.

Brother Matt. Anderson joined the organization in Muskegon, Michigan, in the year 1886 and has been a member of Local 199 since 1907.

G. M. Stowe, Rec. Sec'y, Local 199.

Texarkana Local Honors 9 Old-Timers

Local Union No. 379 of Texarkana, Texas, presented nine members with Twenty-five year service pins at the regular meeting held August 2, 1943. The presentation was made by Brother W. H. Camp, who is Ex-President of the Local. The pins were awarded to the following members; Brothers R. M. Bateman, 27 years membership; Joe A. Birts, 28 years membership; Sid Devlin, 33 years membership; W. H. Keller, 43 years membership; George P. Legon, 27 years membership; T. V. Owens, 32 years membership; Charlie D. Smith, 25 years membership; E. F. Templeton, 29 years and Don H. Taylor, 34 years membership.

Brother Bateman is the present President of the Local and he has held this office at several different times. Brother Joe A. Birts is the Vice-President and he has held every office except that of Financial Secretary. Brother W. H. Keller retired as Trustee at the last election of officers. He held this office for nine years, and he has held every office except that of Financial Secretary.

Brother E. F. Templeton has been Treasurer of this Local for 27 years.

Brother T. V. Owens held the office of Recording Secretary for Twenty years before he retired.



Ladies Auxiliary No. 331, Tulsa, Okla.

Ladies of Auxiliary No. 331 of Tulsa, Okla., have had a very active year under the leadership of our president Mrs. John Hubbard. Our activities have been varied and worthwhile. Last Christmas we assisted the Local in sending thirty-seven gift boxes to our sons in service. Organized labor had an active part in the March of Dimes for the infantile paralysis fund and some of our members helped on the busiest streets. We were called upon by the patriotic organizations to take charge of the five booths in the business district during the drive for W. A. A. C. recruits in February. This we did for an entire week. During the same month we were credited with \$1925 worth of Defense Bonds sold through our efforts. We also contributed to the fund for furnishing day rooms at Camp Gruber.

With Mrs. W. E. Orr as chairman our auxiliary gave 1690 hours to Red Cross sewing besides donating the lining and filling for five quilts. Mrs. Ed Christie instructed a small group of knitters who added nearly 1000 more hours to our credit at Red Cross Headquarters.

We elect five delegates to the central body meeting on Thursday night and they bring us a report on any movement that concerns organized labor, also the names of firms that are unfair.

Two years ago we were offered membership in a Group Hospital Plan, nearly half of our members now belong and those who needed hospitalization are high in the praise of the service and saving afforded them.

At present a committee is making a lovely service flag to present to the Local, on it will be seventy-eight stars representing sons and members in service. They are also making a duplicate of the flag of the last war which has become soiled and worn. On it will be 93 stars for those who served in the first world war.

The officers of the Auxiliary are President Mrs. John Hubbard, Vice-President Mrs. Lochie Chandler, Financial Secretary Mrs. C. D. Steinger, Recording Secretary Mrs. W. D. Scott, Chaplain Mrs. Ed Christie, Conductress Mrs. Ralph Gambriell, Warden Mrs. Homer Pryor, Trustees Mrs. W. Z. Phillips, Mrs. Geo. Stonum and Mrs. B. F. Snider.

Our members all read The Carpenter, especially the Ladies' page, and enjoy the letters from other auxiliaries. We pledge our aid whenever possible to the good of all A. F. of L. organizations.

Very kindly yours,

Mrs. W. D. Scott, Recording Secretary.

Ladies Auxiliary 303, Toronto, Can.

Editor:

We meet at The Son's of England Hall on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month, the former is our business meeting and the latter is spent in various activities to raise funds in aid of our benevolent and war services. Sister Minter our convener for the same, has had a very busy time; as in addition to sending fruit and flowers to our sick members, we have sent boxes of comforts and cigarettes to our sons in the armed forces.

We regret to announce the passing of our late Sister Alice Trenchard for four years Secretary of our Auxiliary.

We shall be pleased to hear from any of our Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,

Frances Woodhouse, Secretary.

Ladies Auxiliry No. 267, Tacoma, Wash.

Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 267, Tacoma celebrated their 7th Birthday Anniversary March 25th, with a turkey dinner, inviting their husbands. Honored guests were State Council Vice President, her mother and sister. A program followed, after a short meeting. Our membership is increasing each month.

We sent two delegates to the State Convention, held at Centralia who brought back many interesting reports.

Our plant sale was held in May. Apron sale, card party in June. Annual picnic July 14. Our carpenters did a good job sorting scrap one Sunday on the salvage pile. Ladies assisted by serving two meals at the match factory.

With the assistance of Carpenters' L. U. No. 470 we have completely furnished a recreation room at Ft. Lewis. We enjoyed a grand opening night out there and were royally entertained by the boys.

We have an attendance jack pot, a 50c defense stamp at each meeting given to the member whose name is drawn. If not present, pot increases next meeting.

Fraternally yours,

Katherine Hollyoak, Secretary.

Store Modernization to Make Many Jobs

Recently completed surveys indicate that close to a billion dollars will be spent for modernization of store fronts in the first year of the post-war era. Retail merchants will account for some two to three hundred million dollars of this amount; chain stores will contribute at least five hundred million; and appropriations already set aside by department stores will make up the rest.

In the store front field, it has been found that about a third of the money spent for modernization goes to local workmen. Carpenters and glaziers receive the vast bulk of this money. Consequently carpenters can look forward to several hundred million dollars worth of employment in the store modernization field in the first twelve month of the post-war era.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 180

There are a number of ways to find the lengths of rafters in roof framing. A few of the most practical ones we shall explain in this lesson. The thing we are going to avoid, as we stated in the previous lesson, is to give the answers to roof framing problems without showing how such answers were arrived at, which means that we are not giving any roof framing tables.

We do not object to the use of roof framing tables—they have their proper place in the building industry. Architects, contractors, superintendents, estimators and engineers, whose work is mostly confined to offices, should use roof framing tables because to them

steel square. That being true, there would be as little likelihood of the roof framing table being misplaced in an estimator's office, as there would be for a carpenter to misplace his steel square. In other words, a carpenter who might not be called upon to frame a roof for years, could easily lose or misplace a roof framing table, but because he uses his square daily he would hardly misplace it, and if he should lose it, it would be necessary for him to get another square almost immediately. Therefore we advocate that every ap-

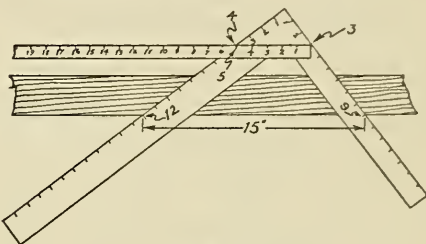


Fig. 2

prentice should learn how to solve roof framing problems by means of the steel square.

The most accurate but the least practical method of finding the lengths of rafters is the square root method, which we are illustrating in Fig. 1. The diagram we are showing gives a run of 4 feet, a rise of 3 feet and a rafter of 5 feet. The length of the rafter was obtained by that old rule: "The base squared plus the altitude squared equals the hypotenuse squared. In other words, the square root of the run squared plus the rise squared equals the length of the rafter. We have purposely taken small figures for this illustration, in order to make the extraction of the square root simple. Let us work the problem: The run of 4 feet squared equals 16 and the rise of 3 feet squared equals 9—16 plus 9 equals 25. The square root of 25 must be greater than either the rise or the run, so we will try the next higher figure, 5—5 times 5 equals exactly 25, therefore 5 is the

they are labor-saving devices. A man working in an office, who must know the lengths of roof material could hardly be expected to take a steel square and by that means obtain the different lengths of rafters that he must know. In fact, those men would find daily use for a reliable roof framing table, just as the carpenter finds daily use for his

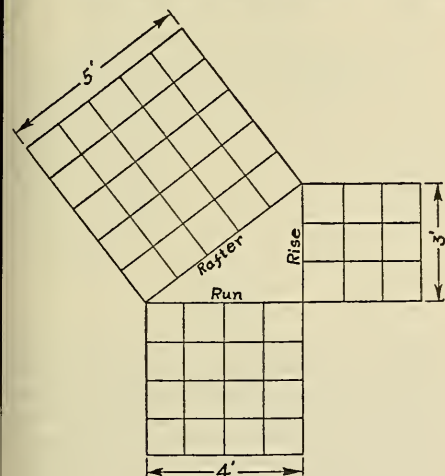


Fig. 1

square root of the run squared plus the rise squared, or the length of the rafter in feet. This problem is simple, but suppose you had a run of 12 feet 6½ inches, and a rise of 8 feet 7¾ inches—that would complicate matters, because it would involve a great deal more work, especially, since to be sure

step would be between 2 and 3; the third step between 3 and 4, and the fourth step is shown by the position of the square marked B. The figures to be used on the square, to make the pitch conform with the diagram shown in Fig. 1, are 12 on the body of the square and 9 on the tongue, as shown.

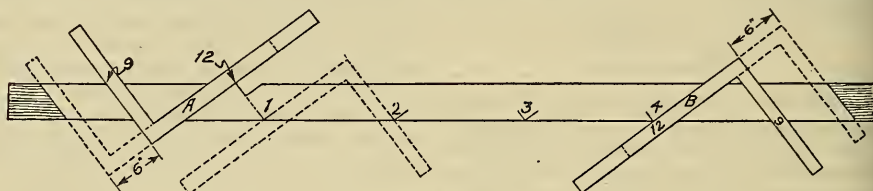


Fig. 3

no mistake has been made, the whole procedure would have to be checked and proved.

Fig. 2 shows another method of obtaining the length of rafter patterns. Here the inches on the square are taken as equalling feet. The rule is shown in a position to measure the diagonal distance between the figure 4 on the body of the square, and the figure 3 on the tongue. The distance between those two figures is 5 inches, which if taken as feet would be the same as we have found in the square root method. The figures 12 and 9, as shown on the square, are relatively the same, so far as the pitch is concerned, as 4 and 3. The diagonal distance between 12 and

The diagonal distance between 12 and 9 on the square is 15 inches (see Fig. 2) therefore the rafter would be 15 inches long for every foot run, and the run being 4 feet, the rafter would be 4 times 15 inches, or 60 inches long, which reduced to feet would be 5 feet, the same as found by the square root method. We are working the problem

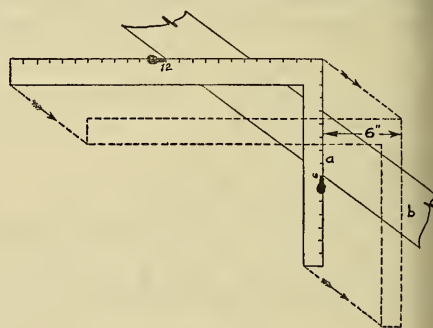


Fig. 5

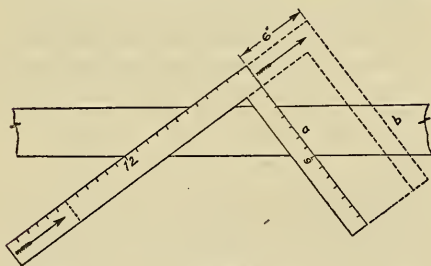


Fig. 4

9 is 15 inches, or the length of the rafter per foot run.

The most practical, and if carefully done, so accurate that it will serve any and all cases in roof framing, is the stepping-off method of obtaining the lengths of rafter patterns. The square shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3 gives the position of the square for the first step, as between 1 and 2; the second

here to prove its accuracy, in practice that is not necessary—when the stepping off is done, the problem is solved. But in order that no mistake has been made, the figures used on the square should be checked, and each step should be numbered, as shown, 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The square marked A, Fig. 3, is in the position for the first step in stepping off the lookout, or tail of the rafter. If the cornice is to have a 12-inch overhang, then the tail should be marked with the square in the position shown, but if it is to be more, let us say 18 inches, then the square should be moved forward as much as required, in this case 6 inches as shown by dotted lines,



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to reach the position for marking the lookout. The shaded part shows what is to be cut off. The same procedure is necessary in case the run is 4 feet 6 inches, instead of just 4 feet. This is shown to the right. The square marked B is in the position for the fourth step—to get the additional 6-inch run, move the square forward 6 inches as shown by dotted lines. This is further illustrated in Fig. 4, where, in order to gain the 6 inches in the run, the square is moved forward, as indicated by the arrows, from a to b. We are using 6 inches for convenience. Any other distances, even fractions of an inch, are handled in the same way.

How to obtain the same results, when guides are fastened to the square or

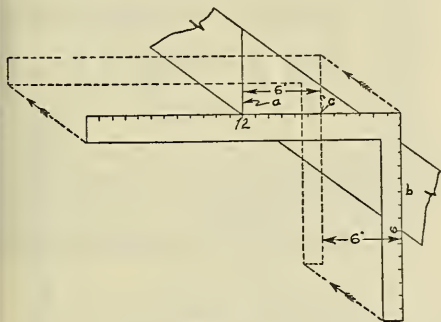


Fig. 6

when a fence is used so that the square can not conveniently be moved forward, is shown by Fig. 5. When the last full step is taken, mark along the edge of the tongue of the square, and then slip the square up, as indicated by the arrows and dotted lines, until the square is in the position shown by dotted lines, or from a to b, and mark the comb cut. The same results can be obtained by making an extra full step, as from a to b, Fig. 6, and placing a check mark as shown at c—now slip the square back until the edge of the tongue intersects with the check mark, as shown by the dotted lines and ar-

ANYONE CAN DO THIS IF THEY HAVE OUR CHART



Big 27"x36" blue print chart on the steel square, Starting Key, also new Radial Saw Chart. Blue print shows how to find length of any rafter and make its cuts, find any angle in degrees, frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides and cut its mitres, read board foot and brace tables, octagon scale, rafter tables and much other valuable information. Can be scaled down for model work as well as full scale framing. Radial Saw Chart changes pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have these charts. Complete set for 50c coin or M.O.—no stamps or checks.

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rows, and mark the comb cut. A little study and comparing of these three methods, is necessary in order to understand their relative values.

Saw Points Again

By H. H. Siegele

A Brother writes:

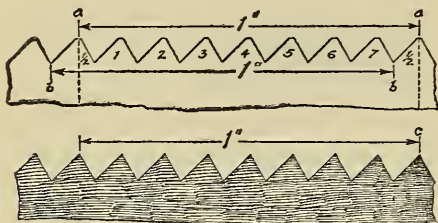
"In the October issue of "the Carpenter" in the Craft Problems department you quote from a brother in California, who claims that a saw has one less point per inch than the designated number of points, thus, according to this brother, an 8-point saw has only 7 teeth to the inch. I wish to differ with this brother and also with your reply.

If you will place the rule upon the point of the tooth, not the back of it, measure one inch and count the number of teeth in that inch you will find that from the first point of an 8-point saw to the eighth point, counting the points, not the back of the teeth, you will find the distance to be exactly one inch. This rule applies to all saws."

In answering this brother I will say that my article dealing with the saw-points problem was submitted to a representative of a leading Saw Manufacturer before it was published and he endorsed it. However, after reading

over this brother's letter, I find that he agrees exactly with the article in question—the difference, if there is any, is in the wording only.

My contention is that a 9-point saw has 9 points to the inch, speaking in general terms. But if you want to be technical, you could say that it has only



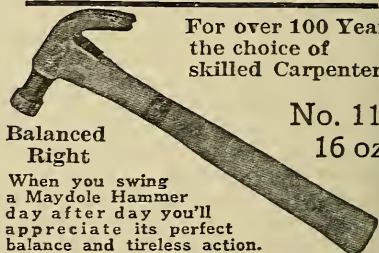
7 whole point and 2 half ones. This is illustrated by the accompanying diagram between a and a, where are shown 7 whole points and 2 half ones. This is of 8 points to the inch. The points are shown flattened to clarify the matter. The question largely hinges on whether you are speaking of points or of teeth, barring hair-splitting fine points. Meas-

uring from b to b, as our brother in California did, we find 8 whole teeth to the inch, speaking of a 9-point saw.

The bottom drawing shows what is meant by the expression "9 points to the inch." Here the distance between c and c represents 1 inch, and if you count the points in that distance (not the teeth) you will find there are 9 of them.

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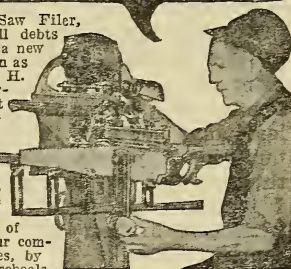
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"I bought a Foley Saw Filer, one year later had all debts paid and also \$400 on a new home. Many days I earn as much as \$16," says J. H. Kallong, W. L. Tarrant writes: "I left my old job last September and in 10 months have filed 2,159 saws. We have a lovely business worked up and cannot keep up with the work."

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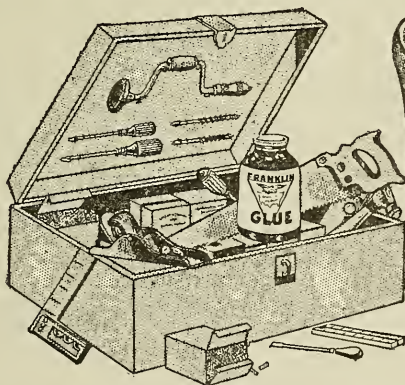
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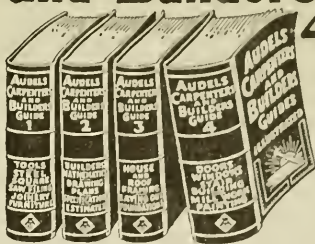
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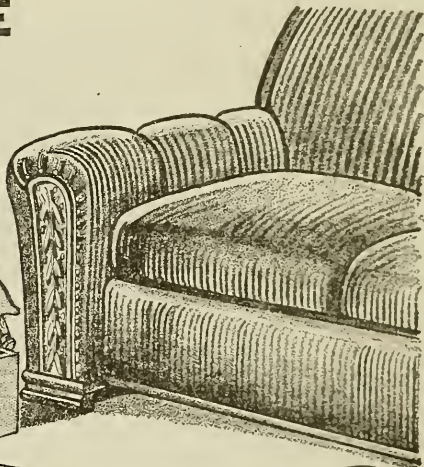
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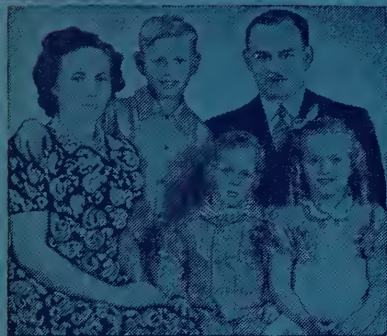
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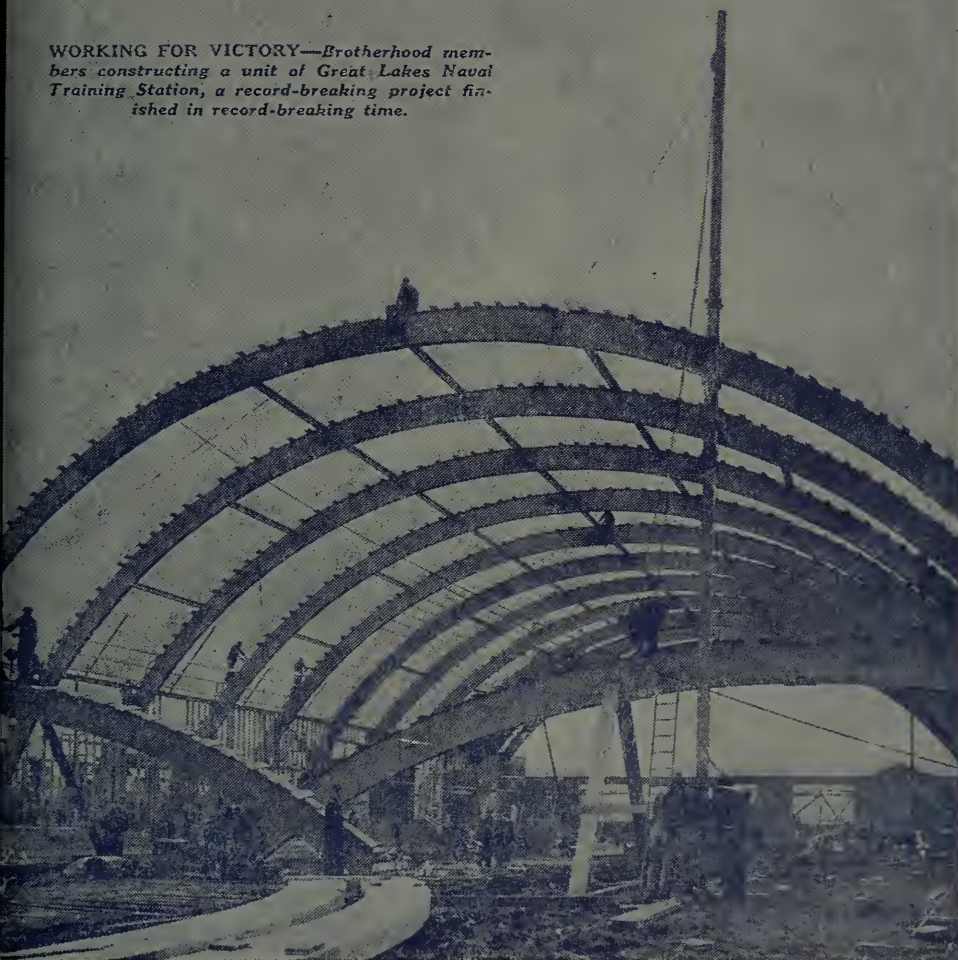
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

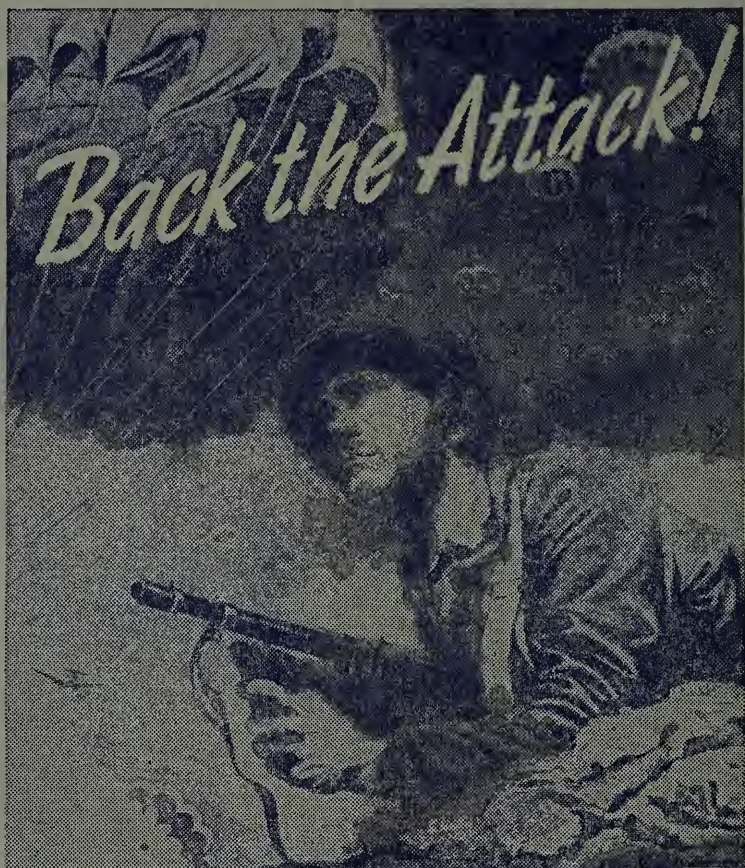
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OCTOBER, 1943

WORKING FOR VICTORY—*Brotherhood members constructing a unit of Great Lakes Naval Training Station, a record-breaking project finished in record-breaking time.*





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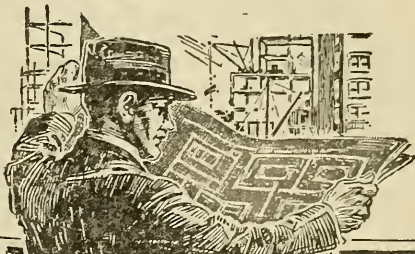
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See Offer Below



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If you have had practical experience as a carpenter or builder,—so much the better. The most competent builders,—foremen, estimators, superintendents, master builders and contractors,—must understand blue prints and specifications. Here is your chance to become a trained builder. Send the coupon or a post card for details.

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To prove to you how easy it is for a practical man to learn this "headwork" side of Building we will send you,—(if you are a carpenter, builder or apprentice),—our Free Trial Lesson or Booklet: "How To Read Blue Prints," and a set of blue print plans,—all Free of cost. They are valuable and instructive.

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIII—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1943

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



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Great Lakes Training Station

A patriotic tribute to members of the Brotherhood

★ ★ ★



HERE cornfields blossomed a few short months ago thousands of neophyte sailors are training today for the all-important job of smashing the Axis. Drill halls, mess halls, recreation centers, and hospitals make Great Lakes Naval Training Station the outstanding institution of its kind in the world.

In reality the colossal project stands as a memorial to the efficiency, loyalty, and patriotism of the American workers who make up the Brotherhood. Brotherhood members cut down the trees and shaped them into lumber and plywood. Brotherhood members manufactured the doors and windows. Brotherhood members laid the timbers, framed the studding, and applied the shiplap. And the whole job was done in record-breaking time.

The size and scope of the training station staggers the imagination. The following exclusive news release to The Carpenter from the Ninth Naval District presents a graphic picture of the job that was done, thanks largely to the loyalty and cooperation of Brotherhood members from the timber regions of the Northwest to the Union hiring halls of the Middlewest:

★ ★ ★

By Lt. Cmdr. ROGER Q. WHITE
Ninth Naval District Headquarters

Great Lakes, Ill.—Hire 14,000 patriotic workers, give them 900 tons of nails, 90 million board feet of lumber, 18 million square feet of plywood and equally huge quantities of roofing, siding, flooring and concrete and in an incredibly short time they'll build you the largest naval training station in the world.

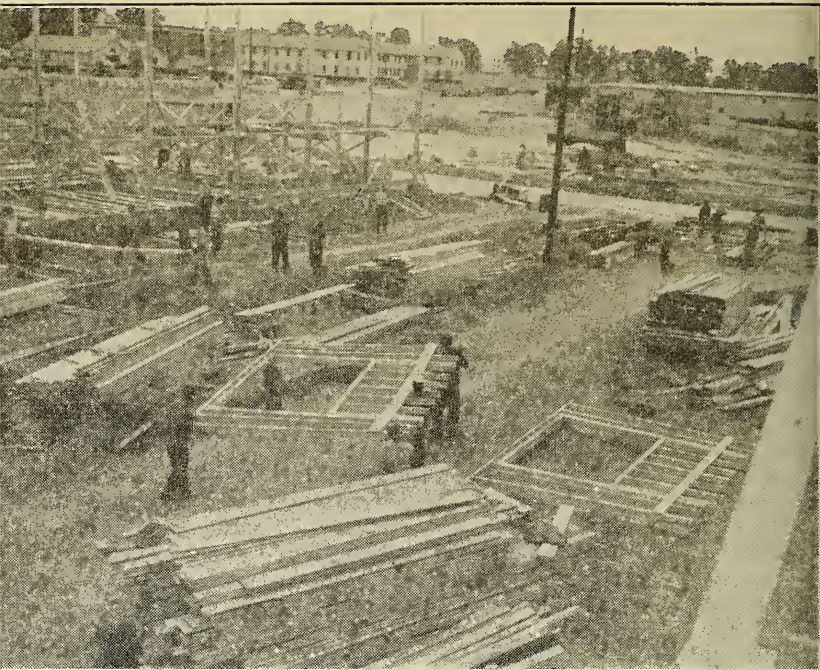
All this has been demonstrated in spectacular fashion 40 miles north of Chicago along the shore of Lake Michigan. Farmers who live in the vicinity will tell you the project was completed in a hurry. Many planted corn in their fields last spring only to see drill halls and barracks sprout up in the fall.

The story of the Great Lakes expansion program has been told before. But because it is one of the most remarkable in World War II, it bears repetition.

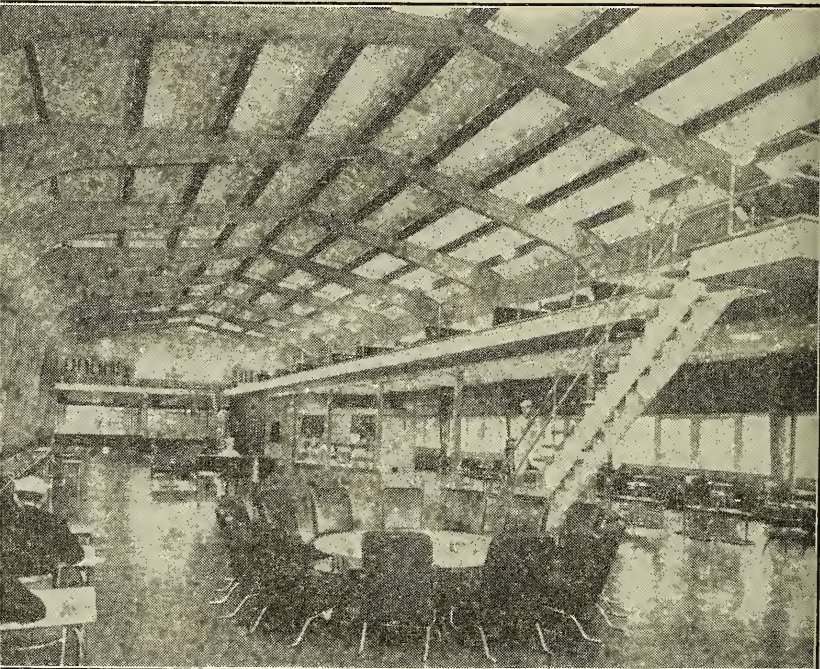
In July, 1940, 159 Illinois cities outranked Great Lakes in population. Two years later only two surpassed it. Its 3,500-man capacity skyrocketed to more than 68,000. Its 504-acre plot was quadrupled.

Officially, the expansion program began in mid-summer of 1940. Actually, the real growth occurred after December 7, 1941. Between the two dates, the station was re-built, in a more or less leisurely fashion, for increased peace-time training purposes. Two hours after the Japs struck, the picture changed. Hasty plans were drawn up for a greater Great Lakes.

Realizing that recruits would be pouring in at an unprecedented rate, Rear Admiral John Downes, the station's commanding officer, was determined that barracks would go up as fast.



Shortly after Pearl Harbor, lumber was dumped here and there, and from it sprouted buildings which helped make Great Lakes the greatest training station in the world. Many million feet of lumber was used.



Interior view of the Hostess House, used as a meeting place for enlisted men and families and friends. On off-visiting days, Bluejackets sit about, read and write letters. Cafeteria at far end.

Ground was broken on the new project December 8. Thirteen contractors were selected, with the work so divided that each would be a specialist on his type building. Lump sum sub-contracts were awarded to 185 smaller firms.

Workers were needed badly. They came from everywhere. At the peak of the hiring, they went to their jobs at the rate of one man every 60 seconds. Soon more than 13,000 were employed. They were charged with the task of providing billets for 44,000 badly needed sailors.

The challenge was met. Within a month, the first barracks in the new group was occupied. The tempo was stepped up to seven days a week, 24 hours a day. Not once did the work stop. There were no labor troubles, no delays because of the paralyzing winter weather.

When questioned on how he made so many normally competing firms function in harmony, Captain R. D. Spalding, the public works officer, replied: "It was very simple. I called them together and told them they were no longer in competition. It took 20 minutes."

During the six-month building splurge, 109 barracks, six huge drill halls, five recreation buildings, 12 ward buildings, six dispensaries, storehouses, rifle ranges, laundries, fire stations and administration buildings sprang up on the lake shore.

Carpenters' hammers were still busy on this project when authorization came through from Washington for another one. The new order called for accommodation for 24,000 more sailors.

Twelve of the thirteen original contractors were retained and were soon setting new records. Land was

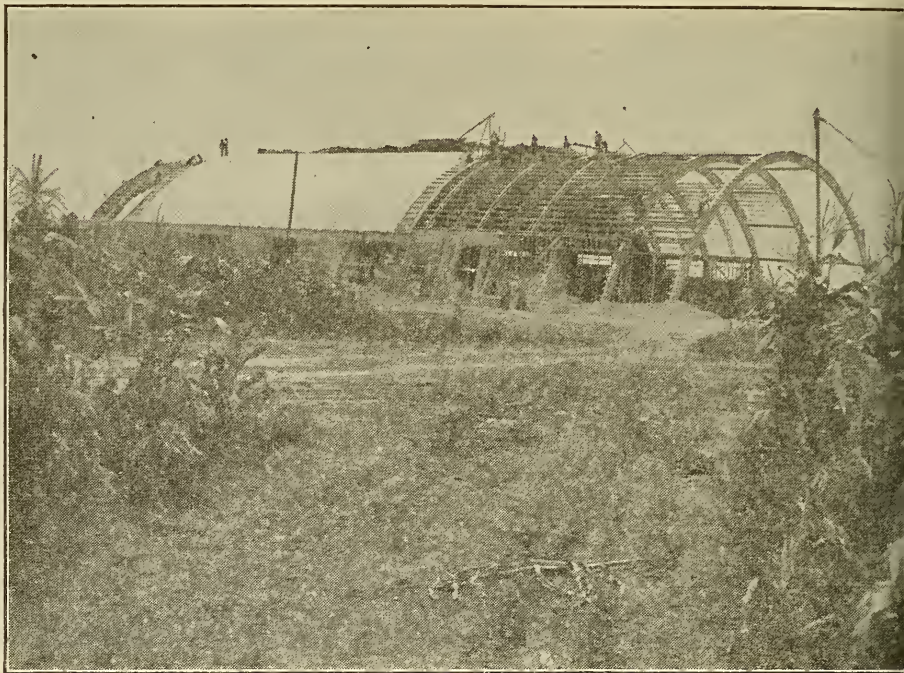
acquired in July of '42 and 16 barracks were ready for occupancy a month later. Just two months and two days after the first delivery of lumber all the barracks and mess-halls were in commission and occupied.

The unbelievable speed with which the task was completed was recognized by Washington. Great Lakes received four first places, five second places and one third place for achieving sustained outstanding progress among all naval stations operating under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Besides monthly and quarterly awards, the station received first place honors for the fiscal year of 1942 for outstanding progress among all naval shore establishments. Noteworthy, too, was the fact that the entire work was done five millions under the budget.

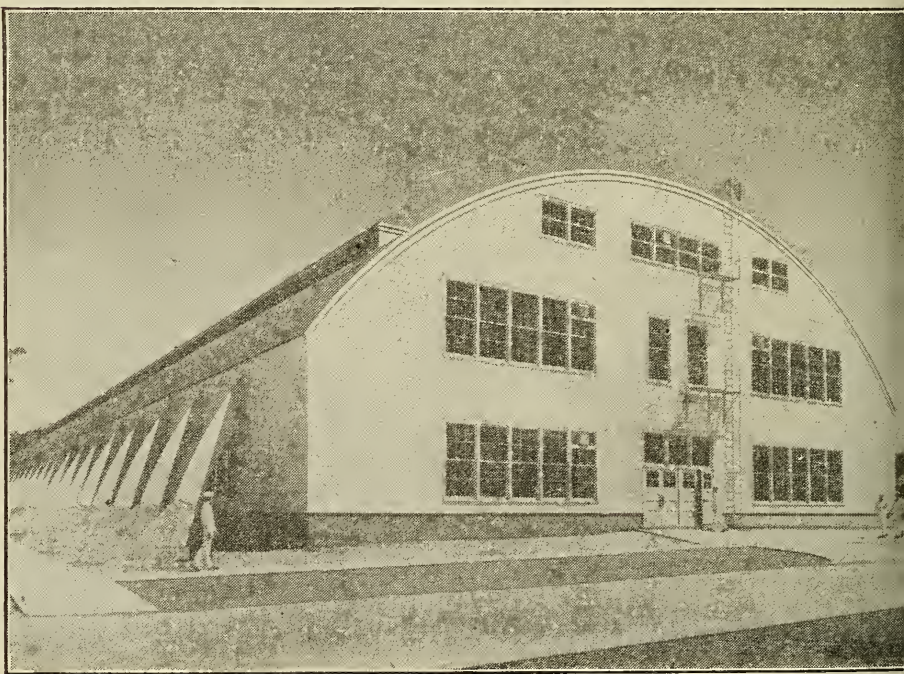
Most of the construction was of a temporary nature—wood frame buildings erected on concrete piers. Barracks are lined with shellacked and varnished plywood walls and have sheetrock ceilings. Exterior walls have asbestos shingles, with either asphalt or asbestos shingles on the roofs.

During the first phase of the building program, "H"-type barracks were constructed. These are 100' x 168' two-story structures with the cross of the "H" given over to toilet, scrub and shower facilities and the wings serve as dormitories. Sixty men are housed in a wing, 240 in a building.

Later on, in the interests of economy and the conservation of critical materials, the barracks design was altered. Two-story flat roof structures were built, with three-inch poured Gypsum fire-proof roof decks upon which were applied tar



In mid-construction here is one of the 12 massive Great Lakes drill halls measuring 100' x 500', and covering an acre and a quarter of land. Laminated arches' have 115-foot spans.



One of the gigantic drill halls completed, ready for use. Classrooms and offices are provided in the ends of the building. Lean-to's on the drill halls house showers, lockers, and armories.

and gravel roofs. The buildings are 150' x 42', have toilets, showers and scrub rooms on one end and a dormitory in the remainder.

Most versatile of all Great Lakes structures are the twelve 100' x 500' drill halls, each of which covers an acre and a quarter of land. Laminated arches having 115-foot spans are spaced on 16-foot centers. The arches were fabricated in two sections, each 80 feet long and bent on a 62-foot radius. They are anchored on concrete abutments and have a center height of 42 feet. Class-

rooms and offices are provided in the ends of the building. Lean-to's on the drill halls house showers, lockers and armories.

Eleven recreation buildings were constructed, each with more than an acre of floor space. Eight were completed with 40' x 90' swimming pools. All have auditoriums.

Five 82' x 203' indoor rifle ranges were installed, with roofs of bow string truss construction. Each building has a 50-foot clear range and can accommodate 40 men and targets at a time.

Walling Exposes High Wage Myth

All the hullabaloo about high wages sounds pretty hollow alongside a shocking report issued recently by L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Wage and Hour Act.

Unbelievable as the figures seem, about 12,500,000 workers are employed in industries for which a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour was established during the year, or for which applications for wage hikes are pending, Walling said.

Even after the 12,500,000 workers are given a guaranteed 40-cents minimum, Walling asserted, there will still be many workers in other fields being paid less.

"Despite a public impression that wartime wages are high," Walling emphasized, "the War Labor Board has deemed it necessary to allow employers, without specific permission, to raise rates to 40 cents an hour. This was done because the board was flooded with requests from employers and employees who had previously not been paying or receiving this much."

Some Employer Members Against Increase

Walling recalled that employer members on committees named to consider wages in two large industries voted almost solidly against establishing rates "as high as 40 cents an hour." This would indicate, Walling said, that lower rates were still being paid and that labor could still be obtained for less than 40 cents an hour.

The principal reason employers are fighting the 40-cent minimum, it was indicated, is that they know when once established the rate will "stand as a bulwark for both employers and workers against competitive wage slashing in the period of readjustment after the war when our soldiers come home." Widespread chiseling on wage rates was declared to be due to the inability of the administration to undertake proper enforcement because Congress had cut its inspection staff between a fourth and a fifth.

The Employment Outlook



Prospects appear encouraging for steady work not only during war but for a good many years afterward as well.



WHERE DO the construction trades go from here?"

That is the question uppermost in the mind of virtually every member of a building trades union. By now it is no secret that the vast job of retooling this nation for war is about completed. The big production jobs lies ahead, but the job of building the factories, arsenals, and mills to make that production possible is about caught up. The big cantonment jobs are already turning out thousands upon thousands of well-trained men who are making their presence felt in Italy and the South Pacific. The big airplane plants and shipyards are already grinding out the weapons of war that will inevitably smash the Axis. The big ordnance plants, powder plants, and hundred and one other types of plants necessary to wage modern warfare are swinging into high gear. Some new construction remains, but the big job has already been done—thanks to the efficiency and patriotism of American labor—ahead of schedule.

By early Spring months of this year, there was a slackening off in building volume. Best estimates are that construction for 1943 will not exceed \$8,200,000,000, an approximate 40% drop from last year's high figure of \$13,588,000,000. Inevitably, this will mean 40 fewer jobs in the construction industry this year than last. Consequently it is no wonder that building tradesmen are asking themselves "Where do we go from here?"

For the immediate future, Joseph Keenan, a long time electrician and at present vice president of the War Production Board, visualizes forty-eight hours per week for all skilled construction men. In a recent speech over a nation-wide hook-up, he said:

"Where do the construction workers go from here? Many will still be needed at their trades because some important jobs are still under way.

"But the bulk of these skilled builders must now become skilled producers of weapons. It's not an easy change,

but as a man who grew up in the electrical workers, I know that a craftsman is a craftsman. He has a know-how which can be applied to a new job when a new job must be done.

"It is our hope and intention to see that the experience of all these construction workers and of the contractors they have worked for so long—can be harnessed to the war production effort without any slip-up.

"We need their skills. We need the aid of them all, because America needs the strength and skill of the vast army of construction workers. The soldiers of construction will join with the soldiers of production to turn out the stuff needed by the soldiers on the fighting fronts."

However, the interest of construction workers in job possibilities extends far beyond the immediate future. Each man naturally wants to know what is in store for him when the shooting is over and the hub-hub of war has subsided.

Somehow or other the idea has become pretty generally accepted that once the war is over virtually all industrial building will cease and that the only field of activity will be in home construction. Now, however, comes

Thomas S. Holden, president of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, undoubtedly the most reliable organization in the nation insofar as construction is concerned, to say that the theory is not in conformity with facts. While admitting that the amount of home building after the war will be terrific, Holden insists there will also be a very substantial amount of industrial construction as well. In fact, he predicts that the first ten years after the war will see at least 30% more industrial building gotten under way than the volume of such building during the 1930-1939 decade. Holden is making no wild guess. He is basing his prognostications on the hard and firm facts that his organization has always utilized for its amazingly accurate forecasts in the past.

The controlling factors, says Holden, are that many manufacturers of consumer goods who did not go into war production have had to struggle along with what plant facilities they had, since few if any strategic building materials were available to them during the hectic war years when war production got first call on everything. In addition, his organization finds that many of the highly specialized war plants built since Pearl Harbor will not be suitable for the manufacture of consumer goods. While it is true that the government has built some fifteen billion dollars worth of new construction since the start of the defense program—construction that ostensibly may be diverted to consumer production after the war—Holden is of the opinion that a good deal of it will never be utilized for consumer production because its highly specialized nature would make it unsuitable for the switch-over.

"Furthermore," says Mr. Holden, "since the demand for consumer goods, here and abroad, is more than likely to be greater in the post-war years than ever before in our history, it is safe to conclude that a very considerable deferred demand for additional plants for non-war industries is accumulating. There is also likely to be a need for plant capacity to fabricate products made of new synthetic materials, light metals and other new peacetime products.

"This demand will, of necessity, be met in large part by new construction.

Some surplus war plants will be convertible to the post-war needs of non-war industries, but many of these needs will be so specialized as to character and as to strategic locations that they will demand new designs and new buildings."

There's the industrial building picture.

On the residential side, John F. Scott, chairman of the United States Savings and Loan League's Home Building and Home Owning Committee, in a report to his nation-wide membership, asserts that when peace comes, the low-cost single family house will dominate building to a greater extent than this generation has ever known and advises savings and loan associations and co-operative banks whose specialty is loans on homes, to build up resources in preparation for unprecedented demands for funds.

"The pattern of the one-family home as the ideal place to live was catching the fancy of the American public in increasing degree in the years before Pearl Harbor," says Scott.

"In 1940 the number of newly built one-family homes was within 5,000 of the number added in the great home-building boom year of 1926. By 1941, the nonfarm areas saw more single-family dwellings being built than in any of the great expansionist years of the 1920's. That year 613,000 were put up, 7.1 per cent more than in the previous record year, 1925. What is more important, this great spree of building one-family units brought it about that they accounted for 85.7 per cent of all the new units of shelter provided that year. This percentage had been steadily mounting for three years.

"Add to this growing preference of the public for this type of shelter before we went to war the fact the war period has taught millions of families to do things for themselves in or around the home which they didn't do before.

"A large group of these will remain sold on the idea after the war and they will want one-family homes with ground enough to permit some gardening. Altogether the families on the home front today are finding numerous things that are needed in a home, and the needs they recognize are generally those which a one-family home can supply."

That Holden and Scott know where of they speak goes without saying. Both are in a position to know the facts and figures. When they say both industrial building and home building will spurt after the war, there is every reason to believe that they will.

If any moral can be drawn from the forecasts, it is that the building trades workers will need strong organization more than ever in the post-war period. With the slackening off of defense work will come a concerted drive on wages and conditions by profit-hungry employers who will seek to take advantage of the changing situation for their own

ends. If any substantial portion of the building trades is unorganized, they will use that unorganized portion as a wedge with which to try to chink the armor of wages and conditions the building trades unions have built up over a period of years.

Therefore, it behooves all local unions, district councils, and international bodies to strengthen their organizations as rapidly as possible during the war years in order that the onslaughts of the wage chisellers may be beaten off when the last shot is fired and world starts the long trek back to normalcy.

MANY STATES AMEND HOUR LAWS

UNDER THE stress of need for increased war production, many states during 1942 and 1943 amended their hour laws to permit longer work days and work weeks in all or certain industries. Some changes were made on a duration basis only, and some were made on a practically permanent basis. Laws affecting women and children workers as well as male workers were modified in some states.

Some of the hour changing laws enacted in 1942-43 left the matter of procedure to be determined by administrative action. Legislation in still other States gave the governor broad authority to set aside any laws on the grounds of war production needs. In several instances this authority, covering all matters of public safety in wartime, has been used with respect to labor legislation.

Twenty States made sweeping changes in laws relating to hours, night work, day of rest, and meal periods. In several States occupations previously covered were excluded from hours laws. In Vermont the 9-hour day, 50-hour week for women was amended to allow a 10-hour day, 60-hour week for a period not to exceed 10 consecutive weeks. Meal periods were shortened in two States. Six state laws lowered ages at which minors may work at night, or permitted minors to work at later hours than formerly.

Some laws include several types of changes. In Arkansas, for instance, where basic daily and weekly hours with an overtime rate of pay were substituted for fixed hours, the labor commissioner is further authorized to permit for a limited period a 7-day week with payment of an overtime rate on the seventh day. An Ohio law increased the maximum daily and weekly hours for women, reduced meal period standards, and allowed minors to work longer and later hours for the period of the war.

Many of the laws which the state legislatures changed since Pearl Harbor it took many years of hard labor to get written into the statute books. Consequently labor is on the alert to make sure that wartime pressure for increased production will not permanently break down the hour standards set up in the various states after years of crusading by labor organizations.

Miracle-working deeds of American construction workers
laid the groundwork for our current victories everywhere

Heroes In Overalls



IN EVERY theater of war American armed forces are rolling back the enemy and crushing the vaunted fighting machines the dictators long boasted were invincible. Sledge hammer blows in Europe and in the Pacific are rocking the enemy back on his heels and spelling his inevitable doom. Headlines announce victory after victory whenever and wherever American forces can catch up with the enemy.

Its a far cry from the days of 1941 when "too little and too late" was the cry of the pitifully small American forces that sought to stem, with little save courage and valor, the forward march of a better equipped, better trained, numerically superior enemy. Behind the enemy was a decade of careful and comprehensive preparation for war. To meet it, America had little save ingenuity, guts, and determination. Yet in the course of a few short months, America, with the full strength of a united people, caught up with and passed the enemy. "Plenty and on time" replaced "too little and too late." And it is this fact alone which turned the tide of battle; which transformed headlines from recitals of ignominious defeats to announcements of glorious triumphs.

Victories have been chalked up in North Africa, in Europe, and in the South Pacific, but the pattern for them was laid out in the plains of the middle west, the valleys of the Pacific Coast, and the cities of the Eastern Seaboard. Construction men—carpenters, and steel workers, and engineers, if you please—laid the foundations and paved the way for those victories. In an incredibly short time they built the factories to turn out the guns, planes, and tanks; they constructed the shipyards and turned out the ships to carry the guns, planes, and tanks to the spots where they were needed; they built the roads and laid the tracks to keep the necessary imple-

ments of war moving. Only when their job was well on its way toward completion did the headlines begin to assume a more heartening tone.

On the home front, the big job of the construction men is about completed. True, construction work still remains to be done; a hospital here, a synthetic rubber plants there, still must be put up to complete the war machine; but by and large the big job is done. The production facilities have been provided: now the major job rests on the shoulders of the production workers.

However, on the battle fronts, the job of the construction men is just now getting under way. Army Engineers and Navy Seabees must follow close on the heels of advancing American forces. Theirs is the task of keeping roads open so that supplies can move forward. Theirs is the job of building docks and storehouses to keep supplies where they are needed. Theirs, in many instances, is the task of providing

ways and means for the fighting men to move forward.

Writing in the July issue of *The Constructor*, Major General E. Reybold, chief of U.S. Army Engineers, paid eloquent tribute to the contribution toward victory construction men have already made on the home front and are now making on the battle fronts. Said General Reybold, in part:

"From the conclusion of the last war, men of military affairs have understood that the hinge upon which victory or defeat would swing in any subsequent war would be construction. The French spent millions of dollars and a great many years in the erection of the Maginot Line—hoping to overcome with a headstart any superiorities in methods, men, or equipment the enemy might bring against them. The Germans too entered the race. Under Goering, a gigantic construction program of war industries was undertaken and the West Wall started. The failure of the Maginot Line to halt the Nazis didn't necessarily mean that construction was not the key to victory or that the original principle was invalidated. Rather, it meant that the French construction engineers had lost their adaptability, the plastic ability to fit themselves into unlooked-for situations. The German West Wall has not yet been tested, but when teeth are stripped from the smooth-meshing German gears, it will be interesting to see how adaptable their pioneers are to the unforeseen.

"The error that the warmakers fell into in assessing American potentialities was a failure to credit American construction men with such a plasticity. They must have known that here in this country we possessed the finest construction equip-

ment in the world and workers the equal of any in measure of their skill and ingenuity. What they failed to foresee was how aptly and quickly this equipment and these skills could be shifted by far-sighted freemen determined to remain free. I'd like to give you a few examples of what I mean.

"When Col. A. G. Matthews, of the Corps of Engineers, arrived at Port Moresby to command American engineers there with the Australians, he was immediately be-seiged by the garrison commander to do something about a dangerous situation. Three small docks occupied the only offshore area deep enough for large cargo-carrying vessels. Plenty of supplies were available on ships in the harbor, but they could not be landed for lack of dockage—and the supplies were badly needed for strengthening fortifications under the almost daily air raids of the Japs.

"There seemed one one alternative—to dredge out a larger area and build new docks. But this, too, seemed impossible for there were no large dredges capable of doing such a job within a thousand miles. In the face of such an assignment, the American engineer showed his ability to adapt peacetime equipment to wartime needs.

"In Moresby Bay, a half mile from the mainland, lay a small, flat island in fairly deep water. Col. Matthews ordered a merchant ship loaded with dump trucks and earth moving equipment to be immediately unloaded at the existing docks. With this equipment—which included three large bulldozers—they started shoving dirt out into the bay. Within four days—and under frequent aerial attacks from the enemy—a causeway connecting Port

Moresby with the island was completed. The effect of this causeway was to make a circular dock of this island, for ships could land all around it. The causeway permitted supplies landed on the island to be trucked ashore.

"This causeway had been in operation several days when troops in Moresby heard Radio Tokio proclaiming 'That is a beautiful causeway you boys have built, and we'll not bomb it because when we take Port Moresby, we'll want to use it ourselves.'

"It is easy to understand why the Japs with their primitive equipment, might hate to undertake construction of such a causeway. On Attu, the Japs worked for 11 months to scratch out a landing strip American engineers (with their first-rate equipment) would have completed in 11 days; and when Attu was taken the strip was still not complete.

"But the Japs have tried to bomb this causeway out of the water, at regular intervals and with little success. For the very supplies landed at Moresby by that causeway have made capture of that strategic port virtually impossible and Radio Tokio is simply trying to cover up the repeated Jap failures to undo what American constructors have done.

"In the same theatre of operations, we have an even more graphic example of how armies are victorious largely in the ratio with which they can move dirt. As the Jap invaders advanced up one side of the Owen Stanley mountains, they were supplied by pack mules traversing primitive jungle paths. The Japs—for whom time was running out—had neither the equipment nor the manpower available for the build-

ing of a road over which supply trucks might travel within the time-space they had to operate.

"On the other side of the mountains, however, our engineers were building roads behind our advancing forces so that, except temporarily, there was no possibility of our men being cut off from their source of supply. A death blow to Jap ambitions was struck on that night when an American airman bombed and machine-gunned the Jap mule corrals, destroying not only his mule train, but whatever hope of conquest he might have entertained up to that time.

"In North Africa, it is no longer a military secret—at least to the Axis forces . . .—that the Coastline of Africa is ringed with airfields which, a few short weeks ago, did not exist. . . .

"One of the outstanding construction jobs of that campaign was at the Port of Bone. For 15 years, French engineers have been striving to put a usable airfield at Bone . . . but Bone lies on a mud flat 18 inches deep. Although port facilities were badly needed in unloading supplies for our advancing troops, Admiral Cunningham said that he would be forced to close the port unless adequate airpower were provided for protection; and he gave the engineers 14 days in which to build an airfield.

"Brig. Gen. Donald Davison, commanding aviation engineers in that area, found some coastal sand dunes nearby from which could be taken ample pure dune sand. Before work could even commence on the field itself, half a mile of road over fair terrain, a half mile over mud flats had to be constructed. Concentrating most of the heavy earth-moving

equipment in North Africa in this area, the causeway was built across in four days and within the prescribed 14 days, a runway was finished. About 70,000 yards of sand was moved in the job.

"These are a few of the overseas war jobs the engineers are called upon to do. There are many others all vital to the business of fighting and winning a war for which all that has yet been done is only a prelude. Docks and port facilities must be erected for the unloading of supplies and the embarkation of troops; warehouses, hospitals, cantonments, depots, airfields, fortifications are all engineer functions—all assignments in which the construction-trained worker excels....

"Since those dark days of three years ago, America's construction men have completed a \$10,000,000,000 program. More than a billion square feet of building, a half billion of water mains, sewer mains, and parking, enough railroad to span the continent from Boston to San Francisco, and thousands of miles of water mains, sewer mains, and electric lines have been laid down in this gigantic job. The job that the construction industry did here in the United States would make the Ptolemies turn over in their graves with envy. It goes without arguing that the construction industry, by such performance, has caused the warmakers many a sleepless night."

Nelson Credits Italy's Collapse to U. S. War Workers' Productivity

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, last month issued the following statement:

Every American man and woman engaged in war production, either directly or indirectly, is entitled to take genuine pride in the surrender of the Italian Armies. The overwhelming weight of American war production was a decisive factor in enabling the fighting men of the United Nations to win this tremendous victory.

American workers and managers have proved that they are playing a major part in shaping the democratic destiny of the entire world.

But we can expect desperate resistance from the Nazis and the Japs as we come to close grips with them. Fierce battles loom ahead for our fighting men—battles that are bound to take a heavy toll of our troops and of the tools of war.

We cannot let the march toward victory falter now. Today we need more war production, not less. Like a champion going in for the kill we need to tap all our reserves of productive energy for the final attack. We need to produce on so vast a scale that in the months ahead our fighting men will be able to deal the enemy swift smashing blows again and again until Germany and Japan follow the Italian example and surrender unconditionally.

For us who share the responsibility for war production, the way to celebrate this great preliminary victory is by harder work and better work, by relentless self-discipline until the final victory is won.

To all who are engaged in war production, I would like to say: "Let's finish the job by getting more production now!"

PENNY-WISE, POUND-FOOLISH

Production, not conservation is lumber problem answer

WHILE LUMBER production continues to lag due to the inadequate scales being paid in the industry, the War Production Board undertakes a lumber conservation campaign as a stop-gap measure aimed at narrowing the spread between estimated demands for 1943 and estimated production. Repeatedly the Brotherhood has pointed out to the government that adequate supplies of lumber could be produced only by raising wages in the industry to a par with shipyard wages. To date the various government agencies have tried everything but raising wages, and the result has been that lumber production continues to fall behind.

Now WPB comes forth with a "conservation" program. Under the date of September 25th, WPB issues the following statement:

"Approximately one billion board feet of lumber can be saved in 1943 for essential war use if contractors, carpenters, and farmers avoid wasteful practices.

"Many users of wood do not fully realize the important position of lumber in the war program," said J. Philip Boyd, Director of the Lumber and Lumber Products Division of the War Production Board. The output for 1943 may fall short of requirements because of manpower losses and other factors adversely affecting lumber production. Hence, every board kept from the scrap pile or bon-fire and used for purposes not directly connected with the prosecution of the war makes an equal amount of new material available for war uses and lessens the drain on the lumber supply.

"Carpenters and builders can help reduce waste by using short pieces and slightly split pieces wherever possible, and contractors can recover much material by carefully removing the bracing from concrete forms and using it elsewhere.

"Farmers can contribute to the saving of lumber by using salvaged supplies and thus avoid any shortage of the 2½ billion board feet of lumber needed to meet minimum essential farm needs. Particularly in construction and repair of hog houses, poultry houses, grain bins, and similar farm structures, secondhand lumber will serve the purpose as well as new lumber."

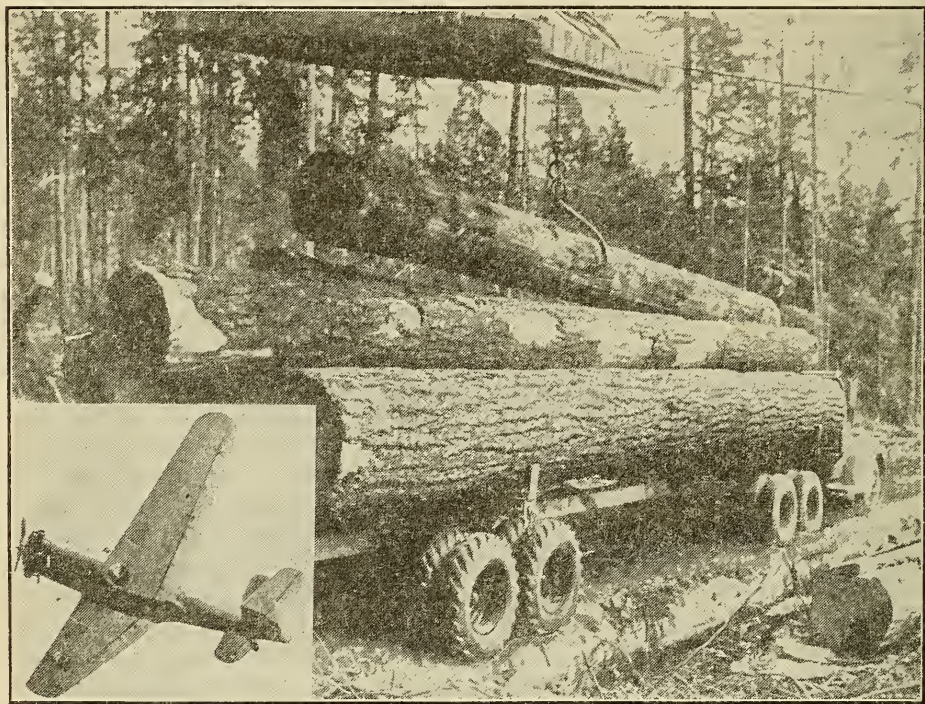
Four lumber-saving hints are offered by WPB's Lumber and Lumber Products Division:

1. Select several kinds of wood and grades of lumber suitable for a particular job and use the most available and least expensive.
2. Buy lengths and widths which require the least reworking.
3. Save cut-off pieces for later use.
4. Salvage and re-use concrete forms, braces and similar non-permanent construction items.

Berlin Bombings Start In N. W. Woods

It is hard to believe that the massive, heavy logs shown on this big Fruehauf trailer will take to the air! Yet, the logs are converted into plastic plywood in modern mills and, shortly afterwards, into planes such as this Timm trainer made of plastic plywood materials from the very logs shown on the trailer.

And the bombings of Berlin actually start in the logging camps of the Northwest. The lightning-fast Mosquito bombers which the RAF has



used almost exclusively in plastering the German Capital are also made of wood, wood produced and processed by Brotherhood members in the logging camps and mills of the great Northwest. Every ear-splitting blast of a bomb in Berlin is preceded by the thud of an axe and the whine of a saw manned by a Brotherhood member in some mill or camp.

It is thus that the soldiers in kahki and the soldiers in overalls are, through unbeatable teamwork, forging an unmistakable pattern for Victory.

What is reputed to be the earliest speed law in the United States was enacted in Boston, in 1757. It read as follows:

“Coaches, sleighs, chairs and other carriages shall not be driven through the streets faster than a walking pace, or interfere with Sabbath worship. A fine of 10 shillings will be exacted from the master of the slave or servant so driving.”

FOOD—*The Key to Victory In War and Peace*

Cooperation of labor in food program vital necessity

By DR. MARK GRAUBARD

FOOD IS of such immediate concern to every working man and woman that its broader implications are often overlooked. It goes without saying that food means life and welfare. It means getting along and managing. When food problems are solved in the home one experiences highly appreciated relief.

It is also true that in wartime food is one of the first commodities to suffer displacement; and it is on the food front, no matter how far we are from the fighting front, that the effects of war are first felt. For this reason, labor's awareness of the food situation is of course, only natural. It is also easy to understand labor's recent interest in nutrition education, which aims at improving the food habits and even at raising the health of American working people in spite of wartime rationing and shortages.

Together with other groups of the population, labor has been called upon to cooperate in the nutrition movement. This movement, which was begun by the recent Nutrition Conference in May, 1941, is indeed a people's movement, an attempt on the part of all people to change their eating habits in harmony with scientific findings so as to achieve better individual and national health.

It is common knowledge that food habits cannot be changed by decree or compulsion. Changes in taste and dietary customs are brought about by intelligent understanding of the problem by the people concerned and by exercising of strong will on their part. Hence, without the people's enlightened cooperation it will be impossible for science to introduce those changes into our diets. Our present practices are merely the heritage of traditions and customs evolved at random and rooted in fancy rather than science, and many of them must be changed if we wish to have a healthier nation.

Labor's cooperation in the nutrition movement holds great promise. To begin with, nutrition committees exist in every city, county and state in the Union. By cooperating in the nutrition movement labor cooperates in a civic function in an intimate community problem, thereby coming in close contact with the entire population and gaining greater communal perspective. It also has an opportunity of proving to the community that it is not selfish but caters to the interest of the bulk of the population. Such cooperation should be particularly welcome to labor at the present time.

The old arguments that labor organizations should be exclusively economic in nature are no longer relevant. Labor fights, of course, on the home fronts in the factories and in shops, but that need not exclude the participation of unions, and even their assumption of leadership, in such a significant home front activity as food and nutrition education.

It is also worth bearing in mind that unless people's organizations, such as labor unions, take an active leadership in the nutrition movement, that movement is likely to be left entirely to professionals and government agencies. This is undesirable, because these groups are not in a position to change food habits. The people must be in on it, must want to do it and must understand why they want to do it.

There are further implications of the nutrition movement which require some thought by enlightened labor leaders. The first step in the postwar reconstruction efforts will deal with food. The success of such action may determine the success of further cooperation in rehabilitation and reconstruction of stricken countries in Europe, Asia and elsewhere.

After this war the people must not be lulled into indifference in international matters as they were after the last war. If there is to be a new League of Nations or some similar organization to take its place, it must be a true League of Peoples as well as of nations and governments.

Hence, if side by side with governments and diplomats we will also have a people's movement, co-operating in such a vital thing as food distribution and allocation, the security of the future peace among nations will rest on firmer ground.

There is also the program of the United Nations' Conference on Food and Agriculture, which after the war will involve all nations. This far-sighted program is based on sound cooperation of the common man. It can be a success if labor cooperates and makes the program its own. The experience labor gains on the home front in the nutrition movement now will help its effective participation in that program later on.

Food will not only win the war and build the peace, but it can also, if the people so will it, free men from many evils and guarantee to every man everywhere a sound and adequate daily diet. Should that be realized, and it is a goal well worth striving towards, mankind will indeed have made considerable progress.

Junk Pile Gets 4,000 Cars Daily

In the 12 months ending last June nearly 1,500,000 old cars were scrapped. This is somewhat below the pre-war average of 2,350,000 junked each year, but considerably greater than many industry authorities expected in the face of a nation-wide drive for car conservation.

Contributing to the deterioration removing more than 4,000 cars a day from service is the increasing difficulty in obtaining replacement parts. Many thousands of cars, however, are approaching the stage where replacements required are prohibitive in cost. Thus, while month-to-month percentages of scrapping may show some variation, there is little likelihood that the number of vehicles to be junked in 1944 will fall below 1,500,000.

The 536,000 new cars available when production for civilian use was halted in February, 1942, have dwindled to 100,000 and, at the present rate of distribution, will be exhausted by January 1.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps!

* * * Common Objectives * * *

The church espouses the cause of Organized Labor

RECOGNIZING that organized labor, in the interests of maximum possible production, has voluntarily given up for the duration many of its most cherished social gains, the Federal Council of Churches has spoken up vigorously for a full restoration of all suspended rights and privileges after victory.

The council's stand was made plain in its Labor Sunday message, which made the forthright statement that Labor's gains of the past decade "should be welcomed by all Christian people." Then the council said:

"The curtailment, under the necessity of the national war effort, of important social standards and freedoms should be tolerated only as a temporary expedient.

"Over-long hours, night work, employment of mothers with young children, child labor, poor housing, inadequate health and accident safeguards, lack of rest periods and vacations, the freezing of employment—these conditions should be corrected as soon as the war emergency is over."

In the September 4th issue of its "Information Service" the Federal Council of Churches also decried the failure of some employers associations to accept unionism as a constitutionally legal entity. The account cited many examples of organized anti-union activities in various parts of the nation. Bluntly the Church Council asks "Has the nation really accepted the new status of labor?"

Answering its own question—partially, at least—in the negative, the church bulletin said:

"First of all, we need to guard against the assumption that labor has throughout the country wholly achieved a new status in terms of basic rights. It will be a sobering experience to thoughtful people to read the conclusions of the recent

report of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor made pursuant to Senate Resolution 266. The report concerns California, and analyzes the practices of 'belligerent employers' associations' directed toward defeating the aims of the National Labor Relations Act.

"Lest it should seem invidious to concentrate attention on one state we may note the following comment in the Committee's Report: 'It may well be that collective bargaining as a national policy is accepted in some areas of the country and that organized anti-unionism in those areas no longer exists. But we do not know and dare not conjecture that California, in the years 1935 through 1939, does not and will not have its counterparts in other areas of the nation.'

"It should be noted that the period covered, 1935-1939, does not extend into the era of defense activities. Hence it cannot be inferred that the conditions reported exist today. But this gives a special importance to the data, since the war-time controls exercised through the

War Labor Board and executive orders are of an emergency character and do not represent permanent peacetime policy. The 'new charter' of labor refers to such gains in labor status as were achieved through the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act (1935), the Anti-Injunction (Norris-LaGuardia) Act (1932), and the Fair Labor Standards (Wages and Hours) Act (1938). These were prewar measures and were in force during part or all of the period covered by the Senate Committee's report. The major concern of labor at present is the effect of the coming transition to a peacetime regime. Labor remembers what happened after World War I.

"The Committee finds that 'since the adoption in 1935 of a national labor policy favoring collective bargaining, California employers have pooled millions of dollars to finance organized and systematic interference with the civil liberties of labor.' Here was a massing of power on the old lines. 'Time and again the unions have had to resort to the self-help of strikes and other economic action in order to secure collective bargaining or protect their members. The language of such action appears to have been more readily understood by these belligerent employers' associations than the mandate of a federal statute.' Such organized anti-unionism, says the Report, 'is a challenge now to our government and our free society which cannot be ignored. These organizations cannot be indulged by the gentle measures and limited procedures of that legislation. A deliberate conspiracy to violate the law of the land in wholesale fashion must be stamped out

for the subversive attitude which it represents.'

"The Committee notes that a proposed 'Oppressive Labor Practices Act,' directed against 'labor espionage, professional strikebreaking, and the use of industrial munitions and certain abuses of private police systems,' passed the Senate in 1940 but died in the House. It now holds (July 8, 1943) that even that defeated measure would be inadequate, and urges legislation proscribing 'vigilantism, blacklisting, employer agreements to refrain from collective bargaining, so-called yellow-dog practices, and coercion of employers or employees to prevent them from practicing collective bargaining.' Furthermore, it declares that the essence of the employers' practices which are denounced was 'the highly organized way in which they carried on mass assaults on the exercise of labor's rights. To such action the law of criminal conspiracy is properly applicable, when the practices conducted by such organized groups are criminal in character, according to the law of the land.'"

No one can dispute the close relationship between poverty and immorality. Numerous treatises have been published showing juvenile delinquency and crime in general flourishing most where poverty exists most. Consequently there is little doubt but that the objectives of both organized labor and the church are closely correlated. The aim of both is to elevate living standards to the point where workers and their families can live in decent, healthy, sanitary conditions. Labor welcomes the support of the church in its traditional struggle.

Let's Stamp Out VD

By PERCY SHOSTAC

Compulsory blood tests for all future American Federation of Labor members in California have been recommended by the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor.

Continuing to make history in the control of venereal diseases among wage-earners, the Board further resolved to acquaint each union with the free blood test services available through local health departments and to secure the cooperation of public health facilities and the California Social Hygiene Association in conducting a thorough educational program among the entire union membership.

The Board pointed out that results of the tests would be a matter of strictest confidence between the examining physician and the applicant, and under no circumstances would the results be revealed to the union or to the employer, nor would they have any bearing on the applicant's admission into the union.

Ground Prepared Over Long Period

This action climaxed months of groundwork by the San Francisco Health Department's Division of Venereal Disease, working with Edward Vandeleur, State Federation secretary. C. J. Haggerty of Los Angeles, president of the State Federation, is cooperating with health authorities in an effort to enlist all local unions in the state in the program. The San Francisco News had this to say:

"In the ranks of organized labor throughout the country is the largest number of citizens bound together for their common good. Their organization is close-knit and efficient. If this program, launched by California's Federation, is adopted broadly all over the United States, the results cannot fail to be astounding.

"Too much praise cannot be given the Federation's Executive Board for pioneering a move with so much ultimate promise. Intelligent cooperation

California Federation leads the way in the fight to rid the nation of venereal diseases, the greatest scourge of modern times.

with the state and local health authorities and the California Social Hygiene Association led to the final decision of the labor group.

"Labor has thrown down the challenge to other large organizations. Will they follow suit?"

California labor has indeed issued its challenge. It is hoped that other state bodies as well as city councils, international unions and locals, will follow the inspiring example. Here is a problem affecting the wartime efficiency and health of our citizens. If its past record is any criterion, labor can be counted on to throw false modesty out of the window and get into action.

The union leaders of our United States are beginning to know that venereal diseases have wrecked millions of lives. They are learning that syphilis is the last of the great epidemic killers not yet under control and that gonorrhea is our most prevalent serious disease. Diphtheria, typhoid, scarlet fever, smallpox have been brought to bay by modern medicine and are no longer epidemic problems. Syphilis and gonorrhea are the only remaining epidemic diseases not yet under control.

The insidious nature of syphilis, more than any other factor, influenced the California Federation to take its forthright stand. As health authorities have demonstrated, a person can harbor syphilis for years without knowing he has it. Yet the final blow may be as deadly as that of a cumulative poison.

Most union men have seen accidents on their jobs for which there was apparently no explanation. A few years ago a locomotive engineer disregarded

the red light signal and wrecked his train with a tragic loss of life. He claimed that he did not see the stop signal. On examination, it was found that he was not suffering from color blindness, but that the deadly syphilis germ, the spirochete, had reached his optic nerve.

Men fall off scaffolds, inexplicably lose control of giant cranes, sustain injuries from whirling saws—the spirochete has affected their muscles of locomotion.

If syphilis is not treated and cured, it often damages the blood vessels, brain, nerves, liver, bones, eyes or

other parts of the body. Because syphilis in its late stages is what Sir William Osler, the father of modern medicine, called the "great imitator"—and also because physicians hesitate to record it on the death certificates of their private patients—it is not possible to state accurately the number who die of various diseases originally caused by syphilis. For heart disease alone, conservative doctors estimate that the total is 40,000 annually—25 per cent more for this single by-product of the disease than the total of deaths caused by automobile accidents about which we are so gravely concerned.

Plastic Dishes for Post-War Homes

Dishes American workers will be buying for their post-war homes will probably be plastic like the new non-breakable tableware the Navy gives its sailors and flyers.

Savings of millions of pounds in critical materials as well as thousands of valuable man-hours and machine-hours have been effected by the Navy Department through the conversion to war work of smaller plants in the field of plastics.

Plastic dishes are one of the developments of the steadily increasing use of plastics in the manufacture of scores of items purchased and used by the Navy. Strictly Navy specifications today, they are not yet available for civilians.

For a long time, the dish question bothered the Navy and made a big dent in the Navy pocketbook. Firing of guns, just like storms, made smaller vessels lurch and took a heavy toll of the tableware.

The tableware troubles of the Navy flyers was different. Their former dishes, of paper, took up too much space and added too much weight.

The bounceable plastic dishes solved both problems, and added some unique features which will appeal to ocean travelers of the future.

Thus, Navy put a non-slip and non-drip feature into the coffee service. A depression in the saucer into which the coffee cup is nested, "locks" the cup so it remains secure and saves precious coffee even when tipped to as much as a 30-degree angle.

To increase the chow capacity, the streamlined dinner plates have a narrow flange, and as a safeguard against spilling (which someday will help harrassed parents of toddlers) soup plates have an extra-wide edge.

The plastic dishes weigh 80% less than crockery, and save as much as 75% of storage space.

The new dishes have greater resistance to boiling water and staining than any other plastics. They are ultra-sanitary, too. Because they do not crack, there are no crevices or crannies where bacteria might breed, thus safeguarding the health of users.

Sturdy mess trays, drinking mugs and deep soup bowls of the new plastic are provided the enlisted men, Navy added.

OPA Recognizes Need for Price Roll-back

Promises to bring prices into line with wages



ACTING Price Administrator Chester Bowles declared late last month that the War Labor Board's recently published analysis of the movement of hourly wage rates since last fall confirms the need to carry through the promised OPA program for reducing the cost of living.

"Wage rates," he said, "that is, the basic rate paid to a worker for each hour of work or units of output, have been effectively stabilized by the War Labor Board at the levels of September, 1942. On the other hand, the cost of living rose by 6.2 per cent between September 15, 1942, and May 15, 1943."

"For the last three months the cost of living trend has been reversed," Mr. Bowles said. "The cost of living was reduced in June and July, and we expect another decrease to show in the BLS cost of living index for August. But there is still some way to go. We still have to bring about a reduction of 4.5 per cent before prices are brought into line with stabilized wage rates."

You have to remember," Mr. Bowles said, "that under the stabilization agreement we are dealing with the relation between the cost of living and hourly wage rates—not weekly earnings. Hourly wage rates have been effectively stabilized, as directed by Congress, at the levels of September 15, 1942. The only thing that can and should be stabilized is hourly wage rates. To attempt to freeze total weekly earnings would be both unfair and disastrous. It would be unfair because men cannot be expected to work harder, at higher skills and more hours per week for the same weekly pay. It would be disastrous because it would wreck the policy of getting maximum production from our limited manpower. Businessmen would rightly object if, in the field of price control, their total earnings were frozen regardless of how many units of goods they produced and sold."

Mr. Bowles said he felt it necessary to make this statement because "some people had drawn erroneous interpretations from OPA data on hourly and weekly earnings that had no direct bearing on the program for reducing the cost of living." According to Mr. Bowles, these people had "jumped to the conclusion that the OPA saw no necessity for reducing prices because average weekly and hourly earnings had increased more rapidly than the cost of living."

"Of course, that is wrong," Mr. Bowles continued. "So far as this agency is concerned, we intend to do everything possible to continue and speed up the reduction in the cost of living. We want to see the cost of

living figures reduced to the point at which wage rates were stabilized. We know the large percentage of the American people agree with us.

Organized labor is supporting this program to cut the cost of living. They work for this program, rather than press for higher wage rates, and I think their position is a credit to the statesmanship of their responsible representatives."

The recently published WLB analysis of wage rates shows that increases in rates of pay approved by the War Labor Board in manufacturing occupations totaled only 0.8 per cent between September 15, 1942, and May 15, 1943. Increases in pay rates approved by the War Labor Board in other private non-farm employment averaged only 0.4 per cent during the same period.

75,000 Lumber Workers Raised to 40c

At a meeting held in New York Monday, August 30th, the establishment of a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour was recommended without a dissenting vote by the Industry Committee for the Logging, Lumber, Timber and Related Products Industry, convened under the Fair Labor Standards Act. In this war industry, employing over 1,000,000 workers, more than 75,000 are now receiving less than a 40-cent wage. The sub-standard wages prevailing in the industry have persisted in the logging and lumber operations in the Southern states. The unfair competitive advantage enjoyed by the southern lumber manufacturers at the expense of labor will be diminished and greater stability of employment assured in the entire industry.

Although the War Labor Board had a few weeks previously granted southern operators permission to increase wages up to 50c per hour without seeking approval from the Board, the aforementioned industry committee was not empowered to increase the legal minimum beyond 40c, inasmuch as the Wages and Hours Act, under which it was operating, cannot legally set minimum wages above that amount in any industry. If the administrator approves the committee's recommendations, however, a minimum wage below 40c per hour will become illegal for any worker engaged in logging, lumbering or related products.

Representing the American Federation of Labor on the committee were: Albert E. Fischer, research director, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Peter Terzick, assistant editor, Carpenters' Journal, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Charles F. Mendenhall, international representative, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Boris Shishkin, economist, AFL; and James J. Doyle, president, Coopers' International of North America.

Poor Housing Chief Cause of Absenteeism

Four out of five employes who quit at one of the Henry J. Kaiser shipyards left because of inadequate housing, the National Association of Real Estate Boards says. The report confirms Organized Labor's charge that poor housing results in illness, absenteeism and rapid labor turnover in war production centers.

UNION MEN MAKE THE BEST SOLDIERS

"They know the value of teamwork," says famous Marine officer

★ ★ ★

EXPERIENCED trade unionists make fine fighting men "because they understand what they are fighting for, show initiative and are trained to work with other men as a unit." They take care of themselves and they never give up." This is the view of Lt. Col. Evans Carlson, U. S. Marine Corps Guerrilla Warfare Expert, expressed recently in an interview with Allied Labor Press. It was Lt. Col. Carlson who with Maj. James Roosevelt led the successful raid on Makim Island, northernmost of the Japanese-held Gilbert Islands, and it was Carlson's raiders who later wiped out a Japanese stronghold on Guadalcanal after four-weeks' push through sniper-infested jungles and swamps previously regarded as impenetrable. For these and other exploits as leader of Marine raiding parties against Japanese-held islands in the Pacific, the 47-year old colonel, who joined the Marines in 1922 after serving in France as a field artillery captain, was awarded the Navy Cross.

It was through such arduous experiences as these that Lt. Col. Carlson learned to appreciate his union soldiers. "The success of an operation depends not merely upon machines and planning, but on execution—on the human element," Carlson said. "It depends upon men working together, obeying orders willingly, and using their own initiative. Trade unionism trains a man to do these things.

"Soldiers who think intelligently about economic and social problems are quicker to grasp new ideas and more rapidly come up to the standard of modern military requirements. When men have discipline based upon knowledge and reason, when they fight because their hearts and souls are in it—rather than because they are ordered to fight—victory is certain."

Pointing out that it requires more than a mere knowledge of military tactics to make a good soldier, Carlson said: "Unless men understand the meaning of the war and the real character of the enemy, they tend to give up easily, fall out or go back to the base hospital. The trade unionists are among the finest men in our unit. They have this quality: They never give up."

Lt. Col. Carlson promotes thorough understanding of the issues involved by means of frequent soldier forums. Here

again the colonel was impressed by the value of a union background for fighting men. "I was deeply impressed by the knowledge of these men and their ability to express themselves clearly. They showed themselves convinced that Nazism and Japanese militarism must be destroyed. They gave proof of the power and efficiency of democracy."

During campaigns one of the most effective methods of education was to conduct a post-mortem discussion after each engagement.

"These post-mortems increase the knowledge not only of the men but also the commanders." In modern warfare, a commander who seeks to hide his errors by isolating himself from his troops increases his risk of failure.

Another asset of experienced unionists, according to this Marine Officer, is that they "know how to look after themselves. For instance, on Guadalcanal, for days on end we were moving through swamps, with our clothes wet all the time.

"In such conditions a type of fungus grows on the feet. The only remedy against this dangerous growth is personal cleanliness. You have to wash yourself and your clothes thoroughly every night. When you are dog-tired, have to cook your food and cut down boughs to provide shelter (we carried no tents or blankets), the temptation is to skip this washing—and then the trouble starts. I noticed that the trade unionists were among those who never failed to look after themselves, setting an example to the whole unit."

Free Enterprise Must Mean Free Labor, Too

EQUALITY of freedom—freedom of enterprise for labor as well as for business—was demanded by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, speaking to the United States Chamber of Commerce annual meeting in New York City.

"Freedom of enterprise is not the sole prerogative of the owners and managers of industry," President Green said. "It is an economic freedom shared and jealously guarded by every American worker and farmer."

The challenge, Green said, comes from our enemies in the war. Our answer now, he said, is an endless stream of war commodities. But, he asked, can this stream be turned into a flow of peace-time commodities when the war ends; and will we be able to sell them? "Will we be able to do this," he asked, "or will our entire economy collapse?"

"You, the representatives of American industry, cannot solve these problems alone, nor can labor, nor can the farmers, nor the Government. But it is my profound conviction that we can solve them together. And it is my unshakeable purpose to press for such united action until it is achieved.

"Obviously, unity of purpose and unity of action for the charting of our post-war economy cannot be attained in the spirit of fear or in an atmosphere of misunderstanding. So let me present a few plain facts to you in behalf of the six million members of the American Federation of Labor.

"We believe sincerely in free enterprise. We recognize the right to own and manage private property. We concede that the owners and managers of private industry and farms are entitled to a fair profit. We, of the American Federation of Labor, have no intention or desire to abridge, appropriate or interfere with the functions or prerogatives of management.

"At the same time, we ask that private industry acknowledge labor's equal right to free enterprise. We ask that management recognize the right of workers to organize into free and democratic trade unions of their own choosing. We ask that the owners and managers of private industry agree to bar-

gain collectively with these trade unions.

"We ask that management disavow any intention or desire to control, destroy or dominate the trade unions of their workers. And, finally, we ask that the right of workers to secure for themselves wages and conditions commensurate with American standards of living be assured.

"If we can reach a national understanding on these principles—a clear-cut, honest and sincere agreement to make these principles the rules of the game and to abide by them—then we can tackle the difficulties and responsibilities of post-war reconstruction with every assurance of success.

"Just as industry resists undue Government interference with the operation of its everyday affairs, organized labor likewise resents undue Government intervention in the free enterprise of the trade union movement. To my way of thinking, the sooner we can return the operations of Government to their normal and necessary sphere, the better for our American democracy. We can hasten this process once cat-and-dog conflicts between management and labor are banished and harmonious, co-operative relationships become the rule."

KEEP 'EM SMOKING

*Brotherhood solicits cooperation
of Locals and District Councils
to keep our fighting boys happy.*



Through the generosity of the Brotherhood and its many locals and councils, another one million, one hundred thousand union-made cigarettes went to the boys in the armed forces during September. The entire lot was consigned to the boys serving in the U.S. Navy. Consequently Blue-jackets riding the icy swells of the North Atlantic or sweltering on a sizzling deck in the Mediterranean or South Pacific will find war-time duties a little less arduous and life a little more bearable. The smokes will give them comfort during trying hours, but even more heartening will be the knowledge that their friends and fellow workers at home have not forgotten them or the heroic work they are doing in keeping the war from our shores.

During the past month, many local unions and district councils sent

in contributions to the Brotherhood cigarette fund. In fact, some of them sent in more than one contribution. Other locals and councils, however, have not as yet contributed anything toward the worthy cause.

As pointed out in last month's Journal, there are many advantages in the Brotherhood's program of channeling cigarette donations through the General Treasurer. When purchases are made in quantity lots, the cigarette companies not only add 10% to the order, but they also imprint on each package the name of the organization donating the cigarettes.

For example, the boys in the Navy received one million, one hundred thousand cigarettes last month from the Brotherhood. Had the local unions and district councils spent the same amount of money in

\$10 and \$25 dribbles, the boys would have received only one million cigarettes. The extra hundred thousand smokes represent the companies' bonus for quantity lot purchase. In addition, each package carried a sticker bearing the name of the Brotherhood as donor, something that would not have been possible had the purchases been made in small amounts.

Army and Navy officials, war correspondents, and others returning from the various fighting fronts all agree that American cigarettes are the most appreciated gift that our boys on the fighting fronts can receive. Nothing rejuvenates the morale of soldiers and sailors faster than a fresh shipment of cigarettes from home when supplies are running low.

It is the hope of the General

Office that one to two million cigarettes per month can be sent to the armed forces in the name of the Brotherhood and its local unions and district councils for the duration. Two million, two hundred thousand were sent in August, and one million, one hundred thousand were sent last month. An occasional contribution from each local and council will enable our organization to keep up the good work until the last shot is fired.

All checks or Money Orders should be made payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows. The number of cigarettes purchased and shipped monthly will be published in the journal each month and a complete financial statement will be furnished to each contributing local union regarding the amount received and disbursed.



From August 27th to September 23rd, the following contributions to the cigarette fund campaign had been received by the General Treasurer's office. Contributions received before August 27th were reported in last month's issue of the Journal.

| L. U. City and State | Amt. | L. U. City and State | Amt. | L. U. City and State | Amt. |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| 1 Chicago, Ill. . . . | 50 00 | 314 Madison, Wis. . . | 250 00 | 643 Chicago, Ill. . . . | 10 00 |
| 9 Buffalo, N. Y. . . | 25 00 | 317 Aberdeen, Wash. | 10 00 | 657 Sheboygan, Wis.. | 25 00 |
| 10 Chicago, Ill. . . . | 25 00 | 353 New Kensington, | | 669 Harrisburg, Ill.. | 50 00 |
| 13 Chicago, Ill. . . . | 50 00 | Pa. | 25 00 | 699 Sewickley, Pa. . . | 25 00 |
| 16 Springfield, Ill. . . | 100 00 | 351 Northampton, | | 716 Zanesville, O. . . | 10 00 |
| 21 Chicago, Ill. . . . | 10 00 | Mass. | 25 00 | 724 Houston, Tex. . . | 25 00 |
| 22 San Francisco, | | 377 Alton, Ill. | 25 00 | 750 Junction City, | |
| Cal. | 125 00 | 399 Phillipsburg, N.J. | 25 00 | Kan. | 25 00 |
| 25 Los Angeles, Cal. | 25 00 | 405 Miami, Fla. . . . | 25 00 | 756 Bellingham, | |
| 29 Cincinnati, O. . . | 25 00 | 421 Ellwood City, Pa. | 10 00 | Wash. | 10 00 |
| 40 Boston, Mass. . . | 25 00 | 422 Rochester, Pa. . . | 25 00 | 769 Pasadena, Cal. . . | 10 00 |
| 50 Knoxville, Tenn. . | 250 00 | 462 Greensburg, Pa. . | 10 00 | 782 Fond du Lac, | |
| 74 Chattanooga, | | 483 San Francisco, | | Wis. | 25 00 |
| Tenn. | 50 00 | Cal. | 50 00 | 788 Rock Island, Ill. | 10 00 |
| 96 Springfield, Mass. | 5 00 | 499 Leavenworth, | | 795 St. Louis, Mo. . . | 125 00 |
| 132 Terre Haute Ind. | 25 00 | Kan. | 5 00 | 807 Paden City, W. | |
| 142 Pittsburgh, Pa. . . | 50 00 | 507 Nashville, Tenn. . | 250 00 | Va. | 25 00 |
| 160 Philadelphia, Pa. | 25 00 | 517 Portland, Me. . . | 25 00 | 819 West Palm Beach, | |
| 192 San Mateo, Cal. . | 50 00 | 519 East Rutherford, | | Fla. | 25 00 |
| 192 Cleveland, O. . . | 50 00 | N. J. | 10 00 | 820 Wisconsin Rapids, | |
| 207 Chester, Pa. . . . | 25 00 | 528 Washington, | | Wis. | 15 00 |
| 216 Torrington, | | D. C. | 25 00 | 842 Pleasantville, | |
| Conn. | 5 00 | 537 Rahway, N. J. . . | 25 00 | N. J. | 10 00 |
| 228 Pottsville, Pa. . . | 25 00 | 538 Concord, N. H. . . | 10 00 | 868 Cheviot, O. . . . | 25 00 |
| 235 Riverside, Cal. . . | 50 00 | 545 Kane, Pa. | 5 00 | 875 Panama City, | |
| 240 East Rochester, | | 557 Bozeman, Mont. . | 10 00 | Fla. | 250 00 |
| N. Y. | 10 00 | 558 Elmhurst, Ill. . . | 25 00 | 925 Salinas, Cal. . . . | 25 00 |
| 245 Cambridge, O. . . | 25 00 | 563 Glendale, Cal. . . | 8 00 | 940 Sandusky, O. . . | 10 00 |
| 251 Kingston, N. Y. . | 10 00 | 603 Ithaca, N. Y. . . | 100 00 | 954 Mt. Vernon, | |
| 266 Stockton, Cal. . . | 100 00 | 607 Hannibal, Mo. . . | 10 00 | Wash. | 25 00 |
| 254 Jamaica, N. Y. . . | 20 00 | 616 Chambersburg, | | 976 Marion, O. | 95 00 |
| 302 Huntington, W. | | Pa. | 25 00 | 980 Chicago, Ill. . . . | 25 00 |
| Va. | 25 00 | 623 Danielson, Conn. | 10 00 | 984 Greenville, Miss.. | 25 00 |

| L. U. City and State | Amt. | L. U. City and State | Amt. | L. U. City and State | Amt. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1004 Selma, Cal. | 5 00 | 1800 Shelton, Wash. | 25 00 | 2735 New Meadows, Ida. | 25 00 |
| 1017 Jacksonville, Fla. | 50 00 | 1808 Wood River, Ill. | 50 00 | 2739 Yakima, Wash. | 125 00 |
| 1024 Cumberland, Md. | 10 00 | 1816 Plymouth, Ind. | 5 00 | 2749 Camino, Cal. | 25 00 |
| 1027 Hudson Falls, N. Y. | 5 00 | 1829 Ravenna, O. | 25 00 | 2752 St. Helens, Ore. | 25 00 |
| 1038 Ellenville, N. Y. | 25 00 | 1845 Snoqualmie, Wash. | 10 00 | 2760 Diamond Springs, Calif. | 50 00 |
| 1042 Plattsburg, N. Y. | 25 00 | 1868 Mitchell, S. Dak. | 5 00 | 2764 Humboldt, Tenn. | 25 00 |
| 1043 Hanford, Cal. | 50 00 | 1874 Hinton, W. Va. | 5 00 | 2766 Poflatch, Ida. | 75 00 |
| 1049 Poplar Bluff, Mo. | 25 00 | 1919 Stevens Point, Wis. | 5 00 | 2781 Everett, Wash. | 25 00 |
| 1077 Owosso, Mich. | 5 00 | 1927 Delray Beach, Fla. | 10 00 | 2798 Park Falls, Wis. | 15 00 |
| 1080 South Haven, Mich. | 5 00 | 1941 Hartford, Conn. | 10 00 | 2809 Stirling City, Cal. | 25 00 |
| 1094 Mahanoy City, Pa. | 5 00 | 1945 Westport, Conn. | 25 00 | 2816 Emmett, Ida. | 25 00 |
| 1113 Springfield, N. J. | 5 00 | 1953 Warrensburg, Mo. | 25 00 | 2829 Forest Grove, Ore. | 10 00 |
| 1136 Tacoma, Wash. | 31 00 | 1960 Savannah, Ga. | 25 00 | 2843 Everett, Wash. | 50 00 |
| 1146 Green Bay, Wis. | 10 00 | 1968 Oberlin, O. | 10 00 | 2845 Forest Grove, Ore. | 10 00 |
| 1149 Oakland, Cal. | 100 00 | 1976 Los Angeles, Cal. | 10 00 | 2856 Baker, Ore. | 50 00 |
| 1167 Smithtown Branch, N. Y. | 25 00 | 1991 Bedford, O. | 10 00 | 2872 Marysville, Wash. | 25 00 |
| 1199 Union City, Ind. | 25 00 | 2007 Orange, Tex. | 125 00 | 2890 New London, Wis. | 10 00 |
| 1204 Brooklyn, N. Y. | 25 00 | 2057 Kirksville, Mo. | 25 00 | 2892 Feather Falls, Cal. | 25 00 |
| 1216 Mesa, Ariz. | 50 00 | 2059 Bismarek, N. D. | 5 00 | 2917 Black Butte, Ore. | 10 00 |
| 1257 Waynesburg, Pa. | 10 00 | 2067 Medford, Ore. | 25 00 | 2934 Union, Ore. | 5 00 |
| 1278 Gainesville, Fla. | 25 00 | 2078 Vista, Calif. | 125 00 | 2938 Drain, Ore. | 25 00 |
| 1313 Mason City, Ia. | 10 00 | 2100 Amityville, N. Y. | 5 00 | 2962 Marysville, Wash. | 5 00 |
| 1324 Rochester, N. H. | 125 00 | 2122 Vandalia, Ill. | 25 00 | 2987 Ludington, Mich. | 21 85 |
| 1332 Grand Coulee, Wash. | 25 00 | 2125 Whitefish, Mont. | 10 00 | 3028 Council, Ida. | 10 00 |
| 1366 Quincy, Ill. | 5 00 | 2137 Fulton, Mo. | 10 00 | 3065 Alturas, Cal. | 25 00 |
| 1383 Sarasota, Fla. | 10 00 | 2163 New York, N. Y. | 25 00 | 3070 Liberty, Wash. | 25 00 |
| 1414 Bergenfield, N. J. | 5 00 | 2194 Philadelphia, Pa. | 25 00 | 3076 Cairo, Ill. | 25 00 |
| 1418 Lodi, Cal. | 25 00 | 2205 Wenatchee, Wash. | 25 00 | 3077 Eureka, Cal. | 25 00 |
| 1444 Gallup, N. M. | 30 00 | 2207 Enumclaw, Wash. | 10 00 | 3089 Eureka, Cal. | 25 00 |
| 1466 Camas, Wash. | 25 00 | 2245 Fallon, Nev. | 10 00 | 3098 Camp 5, Kinzua, Ore. | 50 00 |
| 1486 Auburn, Cal. | 25 00 | 2264 Pittsburgh, Pa. | 125 00 | 3103 San Mateo, Cal. | 5 00 |
| 1496 Fresno, Cal. | 25 00 | 2275 McMinville, Ore. | 25 00 | 3112 Wilmington, Vt. | 25 00 |
| 1499 Kent, O. | 25 00 | 2285 McComb, Miss. | 25 00 | 3142 Chattanooga, Tenn. | 50 00 |
| 1517 Johnson City, Tenn. | 25 00 | 2309 Shenandoah, Ia. | 5 00 | 3157 Wausau, Wis. | 10 00 |
| 1521 Algoma, Wis. | 25 00 | 2317 Bremerton, Wash. | 25 00 | | |
| 1524 Miles City, Mont. | 5 00 | 2321 Benton, Ark. | 500 00 | | |
| 1527 Wheaton, Ill. | 25 00 | 2324 Ervin, Tenn. | 15 00 | | |
| 1528 Albany, Ore. | 25 00 | 2381 Alexandria, La. | 25 00 | | |
| 1534 Petersburg, Va. | 125 00 | 2389 Leavenworth, Kan. | 5 00 | | |
| 1563 Monessen, Pa. | 10 00 | 2408 Xenia, O. | 25 00 | | |
| 1572 McGill, Nev. | 25 00 | 2425 Glendive, Mont. | 10 00 | | |
| 1594 Wausau, Wis. | 25 00 | 2477 Santa Maria, Cal. | 31 00 | | |
| 1601 Morgan City, La. | 125 00 | 2510 Nallen, W. Va. | 50 00 | | |
| 1609 Hibbing, Minn. | 10 00 | 2511 Klamath Falls, Ore. | 5 00 | | |
| 1622 Hayward, Cal. | 50 00 | 2526 Mineral, Wash. | 45 50 | | |
| 1624 Lander, Wyo. | 10 00 | 2589 Seneca, Ore. | 25 00 | | |
| 1636 Whiting, Ind. | 10 00 | 2592 Eureka, Cal. | 15 00 | | |
| 1644 Minneapolis, Minn. | 25 00 | 2593 Baker, Ore. | 50 00 | | |
| 1649 New York, N. Y. | 25 00 | 2599 Monroe, Ore. | 25 00 | | |
| 1655 Sapulpa, Okla. | 25 00 | 2631 Snohomish, Wash. | 25 00 | | |
| 1727 Childress, Tex. | 5 00 | 2652 Standard, Cal. | 50 00 | | |
| 1729 Charlottesville, Va. | 25 00 | 2636 Valsetz, Ore. | 50 00 | | |
| 1750 Cleveland, O. | 10 00 | 2700 Astoria, Ore. | 25 00 | | |
| 1780 Las Vegas, Nev. | 50 00 | 2712 Corvallis, Ore. | 25 00 | | |
| 1788 Indianapolis, Ind. | 25 00 | | | | |
| 1793 Milford, Ill. | 5 00 | | | | |

DISTRICT COUNCILS

| | |
|--|--------|
| Miami Valley, D. C., O. \$ | 50 00 |
| Redwood, D. C., Cal. | 5 00 |
| Mobile & Vicinity D. C., Ala. | 25 00 |
| St. Louis D. C., Mo. | 500 00 |
| Cuyahoga County & Vicinity, O. | 50 00 |
| Wayne & Oakland and Vicinity D. C., Detroit, Mich. | 250 00 |
| Bergen County D. C., N. J. | 25 00 |

STATE COUNCIL

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Massachusetts State Council | 125 00 |
|-----------------------------|--------|

Available Funds August 26, 1943-----\$ 6,807 00

Receipts from L. U. and D. C.-----8,482 35

Total -----\$15,289 35

September Cigarettes sent to men in U.S. Navy----- 1,250 00

Total Available Funds on Deposit September 23, 1943--\$14,039 35

Editorial



Let's Keep Realistic

With the over-all complexion of the war taking on a decidedly more rosy aspect, post-war planning is becoming as widespread an indoor sport in America as bridge or pinochle. From the lowest groups to the highest, peace problems are usurping as much conversational attention as the progress of the war itself.

In some circles at least, damning business and industry seems to constitute the sum-total of post-war planning. Some individuals seem more concerned with inventing ways and means of ham-stringing private enterprise after the war than with devising ways and means of getting soldiers and defense workers back into civilian jobs. They somehow or other seem to think it axiomatic that whatever hurts industry helps the common man.

If any sort of post-war planning is going to be successful, it must be realistic. The plain facts in the case are that we live in a capitalistic system. Under the system we have gained more of the good things of life than any other peoples in the world. We're not perfect: far from it in fact, but man for man and job for job, we have done infinitely better than any other nation in the history of the world. If we can improve things, well and good; but let's not be like the dog with the bone who saw his reflection in the water.

In our post-war planning we must assume that we are going to continue living under our capitalistic system for some time to come. Any other sort of reasoning is ephemeral. With that premise established, the logical thing to do is to look toward industry as the fountainhead from which our brave new post-war world is going to have to spring.

If there are abuses in industry which must be corrected, let us look toward the correction of them as rapidly as possible. But let's never lose sight of the fact that our real hope for post-war jobs for all lies in industry. Not even the Communists can conjure up a logical sounding substitute.

If industry is going to have to be the backbone of our post-war world, blindly damning business is solving none of our problems. What we must have is not less industry but more. Industry must be expanded and broadened until every individual has an opportunity to have and hold a job paying a decent living wage.

A recent McGraw-Hill advertisement put it this way:

"The life of industry is improvement.

"When products are constantly improved (either in appearance, service, or price) more and more people buy them. That makes jobs.

"When there is no industrial improvement, you have a country with living standards like those in China or India.

"When there is slow industrial improvement, you have a country like, say, one of the Balkan states.

"When there is rapid industrial improvement, you have a country like ours, with the highest living standards in the world."

In view of these facts, it behooves all of us not to blindly damn business but rather to see how all of us can combine our talents to make the greatest possible industrial expansion a post-war reality.



We Have Had Enough Promises

In no uncertain terms, acting OPA director Bowles has promised the American people a roll-back in living costs to September 1942 levels. However, price roll-back promises are nothing new. Month after month the people have been told that prices would be reduced to conform with hourly wages. So far all they have gotten is promises. Wages have remained static while prices have still floated around in the stratosphere.

However, indications are that Bowles really means business. He has already ordered a slight roll-back in certain lines of meat as well as in many fruit and vegetable items. On paper at least he is finally doing something about the scandalous price situation.

By and large, Bowles' efforts to bring prices to within shouting distance of hourly wages will be watched with keen interest by all consumer groups. Certainly all will wish him success in his venture, but considering the bungling and blundering that have preceded him in OPA, his program cannot help but meet a tongue-in-cheek attitude.

In the first place, there is the matter of profits in the wholesale industry. Organized labor has repeatedly charged that a large percentage of the increase in prices was due to profiteering. Recently the OPA itself proved this charge to be correct. Experts of the department made a survey of the wholesale industry and found that wholesale food dealers had increased their profits as high as 500% from 1939 to 1942. This information is to be found in Vol. 6 of OPA's series of "War Profits Studies." For reasons best known to itself, OPA has never made these findings public.

Here are a few things OPA discovered:

Three out of ten wholesalers reported profits for 1942 more than 300% higher than in 1939, and for half of these concerns profits rose 500% or more.

Seven out of ten wholesalers in foodstuffs more than doubled their profits in the same period—four out of the seven having at least a 200% rise.

Can Bowles beat down the greed of the wholesalers,—something that must be done before any worthwhile price reductions can be inaugurated?

A second obstacle standing in the way of Bowles' avowed determination to deflate prices is the black market situation. So long as the black market continues to operate as extensively as it has in the past, price control will continue to be a farce. A recent survey by a well-known

trade paper showed that in virtually all cities scarce goods of all kinds could be bought on the black market, without ration stamps, provided the purchaser was willing to pay the price. Even new cars were supposedly available in some cities without priority certificates, according to the findings of the survey.

Can Bowles effectively cope with black markets, which must be eliminated before a price roll-back will mean anything?

Certainly the good wishes of labor will go with Bowles in his campaign. Labor has borne the brunt of the various war agencies' failure to integrate their efforts. Wages have remained rigidly frozen while prices (which were to be frozen as rigidly) climbed out of sight. Maybe Bowles can do the necessary job; but until he has shown the necessary results, American consumers are bound to be skeptical.



Civilization at its Worst

According to a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal, the financial load that Hitler has saddled on the backs of his enemies now amounts to the staggering total of three hundred and fifty billion dollars. The Journal sums the situation up as follows:

Russia leads the list, with an estimated \$136 billion poured into planes, tanks, guns since 1931 (her spending was heavy even before the war). The United States, in a little more than two years, has piled up \$125 billion into arms; we'll pass Russia shortly, for our war expenditures are now almost triple those of the Soviet (85 billion a year, against 30 billion). Britain has contributed \$66 billion; Canada \$7 billion; Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa another \$3 billion. Conquered European countries (France, Poland, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Yugoslavia, Greece) spent \$17 billion before they collapsed. The grand total: \$354 billion. And each additional day of war means \$400 million more for the United Nations."

How much the Axis has already spent on the war, no one seems to know. If it is a third of what the United Nations spent, the cost of the war to date would amount to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$600 billion. And the end is yet nowhere near in sight.

Best estimates seem to be that there are not more than a billion and a half human beings in the world, including the aborigines of the south Pacific and the teeming masses of India and China. So the war, to date, has cost the equivalent of \$400 for every man, woman, and child in the world, not excluding the semi-savages whose life income never amounts to that much.

Yet a few short years ago, when unemployment, privation, and depression were rife in the world, the same nations were "financially unable" to offer millions of their citizenship anything more substantial than a subsistence pittance in the form of a dole or a leaf-raking job.

Deep indeed are the ways of national and international finance; but the thought occurs to us that a few billion dollars more spent to alleviate human suffering in the dreary days of '32 and '33 might have obviated the expenditure of the billions of dollars the civilized nations are now spending to destroy each other.



The Lumber Industry

ITS HISTORY and PROBLEMS

The Shortlog Country

THE SHORTLOG country east of the Cascades is a huge, vague sort of place. According to an old legend, that is where the moon changes.

Of course, it is dry. That is what makes it a ponderosa pine country.

The stand averages 10 or 12 M per acre on most of the commercial forest in the region, and fades out into sagebrush, mountain mahogany, and juniper along the edges of the desert. Up the hill, along the streams, and on the north slopes where the water supply is better, Douglas fir, tamarack, and the balsam firs show up.

The typical pine forest is all ages—shaky old spike tops, robust young bull pines, and seedlings barely showing above the squaw carpet may all be found on the same acre. It is a good arrangement. When all the merchantable trees are taken, a certain amount of young stuff is almost bound to be left. If the slash fire, or some other fire, does not get it, the stand can keep right on growing.

In the Sierras

In the California Sierras where the forty-niners cleared a lot of pine land, young (even aged) stands have grown up. In some areas under the best conditions, they run 55,000 feet to the acre. Pine land up here in the north is not like that. An occasional acre like those on the flats along the Metolius might carry 85 M per acre. Once in awhile a section cruises 36 M per acre, but that is something to get excited about.

Six site qualities are used for pine. Number 1 is the best, as usual, but no site 1 and 2 is listed in Eastern Washington and Oregon.

On the thirteen million acres of ponderosa pine land, about 10 per cent is in class 3, 50 per cent in class 4, 25 per cent in class 5. We expect a yearly growth of 40 to 60 board feet under heavy selection or clear cutting; perhaps as much as 90 to 100 feet with light selection. There must be something in this talk about the California climate.

East of Cascades

The Douglas fir type east of the Cascades takes up 5.3 million acres; 4

million acres of it are in site class 5. The yearly growth on fully stocked acres is around 100 board feet per acre, compared to six or eight times that average in the west side Douglas fir belt.

Small lodgepole pine, juniper, mountain mahogany, and other non-commercial forest occupies six million acres—total, about 25 million acres of forest land, such as it is, more or less mingled with 44 million acres of non-forest land.

The stand is estimated to be 132 billion feet—two-thirds of it in Oregon. Ponderosa pine, with a little dab of white and sugar pine, makes up 85 billion feet of it. Over three-quarters of the pine is in Oregon. Washington has well over half the 27 billion feet of Douglas fir and western larch. Western hemlock, mountain hemlock, and the true firs make up the other 15 billion feet.

Oregon Leads Pine Cut

These are rather liberal over-all figures. Taking the estimates that are based on current market and logging practice, the total in the pine country is cut down to about 86 billion feet, with

only 18 billion feet in Washington. Current market and logging practice means taking the reasonably accessible pine and not much else.

In the years 1925 to 1933, the average cut in Washington was 359 million feet; in Oregon, 880 million feet. The industry has grown since then, especially in Oregon. The cut around Klamath Falls alone is nearly 800 million feet now.

The sustained yield capacity is estimated to be 238 million feet in Eastern Washington, 908 million feet in Eastern Oregon. That again assumes current logging and market practice.

Pines Are Tough

That the trees in the pine belt are tough and persistent is shown by the rate that deforested land restocks. Well over three and one-half million acres of old burns and logged areas carry a stand less than 12 inches in diameter; about 200,000 acres and 300,000 acres of old burns are not restocked.

Bark beetles have been running wild in the pine country. During the last 20 years they have killed about 17 billion feet of good pine, which is nearly as much as went to the mills. In some areas the mortality is considerably more than the growth. Control measures, costing rather important sums, have kept the damage down in some areas, but the epidemic keeps right on going.

Light Selection Logging

Right now, as a remedy, light selection logging is in use by most government and some private owners. Not more than half the stand is taken. The over-mature trees and those in poor health are cut. These are the ones that the bugs prefer to work on. When they have been run through the mill, the beetles will not get them, and when only half the volume is logged, salvage goes twice as fast. The residual stand is young and sound, and will hold off the bugs better than the cripples that have been logged. The net annual growth is not very spectacular—say 75 feet per acre—but at the end of a 60-year rotation it builds up the volume of the reserve stand to nearly 12 M per

acre, which is what the original stand had to begin with.

The pine type has two big advantages. Most of it will bring enough from grazing to pay taxes and protection costs. When light selection logging is practiced, the volume of slash is small enough to be manageable, and protection from fire is fairly inexpensive.

Fast Cutting in Klamath

The pine type is being over cut. This is particularly true of localities like Klamath Falls. In 1929, the population of Klamath County was 4,800; in 1930, 16,000; in 1940, close to 40,000. Part of the increase was on account of the irrigated land, part from railroad activity—three roads came in from the North, and better connections to the East were provided—and part of it came from the stepped up lumber industry. Production was 400 million feet in 1925, 507 million in 1929. It hit a low of 200 million in 1932, rose to 700 million in 1939, and was still going up when last heard from. In 1940, 15 mills of more than 10 million feet capacity each were operating in the county. Great stuff while it lasts, but the sustained yield of the district is between 200 and 300 million feet.

Caution Suggested

Ten of these mills have less than a ten year cut; only one has any assurance of more than 25 years' life. According to the production curve, the output in 1945 will be about 500 million; in 1950, about 300 million. Using the familiar figures, one million feet of lumber equals eight year long jobs, the industry will support 3,200 less men around the Falls in 1950 than it supports today.

Not a great deal can be done about it now. Bring in manufacturing plants, work up new uses for wood, increase agriculture on land which can be reclaimed, to replace the lost jobs. Don't urge public agencies to over cut public timber; promote light selection cutting, which gets the most from the forest; support land exchange and regulation to prevent clear cutting and step up forest protection. These measures will not prevent a severe bump, but they may kind of taper it off.

Publishers prosper on the best sellers. Best buyers prosper on the Union Label.

PLANE GOSSIP

NOT BEING FOOLED

Week after week and month after month, American workers continue to meet production schedules; a feat that is enabling Allied armies to deal the enemy crushing defeats on all fronts. However, the carpers and critics are still blasting away at labor. Everything that goes wrong is blamed on labor and everything that goes right is credited to industry or management or somebody besides labor.

To hear them tell it, labor is holding back the war effort. They make a great to-do about the few absentees but they mention nothing of the millions of men and women who are on the job day in and day out month after month. They froth at the mouth over the occasional unauthorized strike but they ignore the thousands upon thousands of union workers who stick to the job week after week despite sub-standard wages and abominable working conditions.

The whole thing is a little bit nauseating. These self-appointed patriots want to place American labor in the same kind of straight-jacket that the enemy nations adopted years ago. However, American labor is not being fooled; it knows that it is carrying a big share of the load. The efforts of the anti-laborites to prove otherwise remind us of the Georgia farmer who had a fine young mule.

A city slicker was one day driving by this particular farmer's holdings. There in the field was the farmer plowing with his one mule. The slicker noticed that every time the farmer wanted the mule to start he would yell "Giddap Prince, giddap Buck, giddap Charley, giddap Jerry!"

His curiosity aroused, the city slicker finally asked the farmer, "Why do you keep calling out all those names when you have only one mule?"

"Well, its like this," replied the farmer, "he's a fine strapping young mule and he doesn't know his own strength. I put blinders on him then

yell four or five names and he doesn't know but what he has plenty of help with the plow."

* * *

GENUINE JUSTICE

While it may be counting chickens before the eggs are hatched, some intellectuals in America nevertheless are actually worrying about what should be done with Hitler when the victory is finally won. A proposal has already been made that an international court be set up to try Hitler on war guilt charges.

As far as we can see, there is no objection to the idea—provided the jury is composed of buck privates who have just had thirty-day furloughs cancelled.

* * *

NATURAL REASONING

With the capitulation of Italy, the handwriting on the wall for Germany looms larger. For Hitler and his stooges, the handwriting first went on the wall when America entered the war; the downfall of Italy merely changes it from small letters to capital letters.

Millions of enslaved people now await more impatiently than ever the lifting of the Nazi yoke from their necks by the invincible Allied armies. They see the day of the deliverance drawing closer and waiting becomes more irksome than ever. How jittery the enslaved people are becoming can be gleaned from the following supposedly true story:

A German officer emerging from a Paris building accidentally tramped down hard on the foot of a Frenchman. Without thinking, the Frenchman drew back and socked the Nazi a good one. Immediately another Frenchman standing nearby rushed up and booted the German right heartily in the seat of the britches. Naturally both of the Frenchmen were arrested.

The next day their trial came. Said the judge to the first Frenchman, "What made you hit the officer?"

"Well, it happened like this," replied the man, "he accidentally stepped on my foot real hard and the pain was such that I swung out before I could stop myself."

Turning to the second Frenchman, the judge asked, "What excuses have you to offer for kicking the officer?"

"Your Honor," replied the fellow, "I was just standing there when I saw this Frenchman sock the officer. The first thing that popped into my mind was that the war must be over."

* * *

NOT ALL BAD

At the recently-held midwestern conference to study child delinquency problems, a noted pastor blamed much of the alarming irresponsibility of modern youth on the existence of the automobile.

Perhaps the automobile has increased juvenile delinquency, but its effect hasn't all been bad. Hasn't it almost totally eliminated horse-stealing?

* * *

SAFETY LAST

"Injury," said the workman
 "Inattention," said the foreman
 "Inflammation," said the physician
 "Incurable," said the hospital
 "Incredible," said the mourners
 "Interred," said the undertaker
 "In Peace," said the tombstone.

* * *

UNDISPUTED CHAMP

To England must go the credit for dropping the biggest bombs in the world—the 8,000 pound block-busters. To our way of thinking, Italy gets credit for dropping the biggest bum in the world—Old Mussolini.

* * *

THAT'S WHAT COUNTS

We note that one of the fair-haired columnists recently took a rap at the labor papers of America. He branded them as being "lacking in thoroughness, and, therefore, in reliability."

Maybe the average labor paper is lacking in thoroughness. It doesn't have big corporations buying thousand dollar ads which try to sell nothing. Consequently it may not be able to have large staffs to send all over the nation to check minor details. But the very fact that it doesn't have the big "good-

will' ads rolling in makes it reliable. It has to truckle to no one. It calls its shots without fear or favor.

In reply to the criticism, we can best illustrate our attitude by telling the story of the six foot eight inch lad who applied for a job as life-guard.

"Can you swim?" asked the interviewer.

"No," replied the youth, "but I sure can wade to beat the devil."

We may not be good on the swimming around in minor details, but we sure as the devil can wade through the facts.

* * *

ONE WAY OF DOING IT

At long last the government has decided to give us some war news straight from the shoulder. Ever since Pearl Harbor the news from the battle fronts has been withheld, censored and propagandized until most of it just plain smelled. Let's hope we get some honest news from now on.

The way government kept news gagged needlessly sort of reminds us of the man whose wife fainted. Immediately he phoned his doctor who said he would be right over. When the doctor arrived, he exclaimed: "Good Heavens! Who stuffed that towel in her mouth?"

"I did," replied the husband, "you told me to keep her quiet didn't you?"

* * *

AN EASY WAY TO HELP

"Morale," says a colored veteran of the Tunisian campaign, "is what makes yo' laigs do what yo' haid says ain't possible."

That's the kind of morale our boys have been showing on all battle fronts. And the best way we can help them maintain that morale is by seeing that they are supplied with plenty of smokes through our Brotherhood's cigarette campaign.

* * *

HIPPTY-HOP

A press association story tells of a victory gardener who applied to his state civilian defense director for a gun permit to eliminate a rabbit bothering his vegetables. By the time his petition made the rounds and he filled in all the forms, he had 165 rabbits in his garden, which made it necessary for him to re-apply; this time for a machine gun.

6,500,000 Post-War Housing Jobs Visualized by AFL Experts

Launching a nationwide job hunt on its own "Labor For Victory" radio program, the American Federation of Labor discovered that with proper planning there can be created 6,500,000 new jobs through a sound, post-war housing program and millions more in other construction.

Vice President Harry C. Bates, chairman of the AFL Housing Committee, proposed a ten-year home building program to proceed at a rate of a million and a half dwelling units per year in order to provide decent housing for the American people.

This program, he said, would give jobs to two and half million workers directly in construction and four million others in related industries.

"The important thing," he said, "is that the home is the source in which the consumer demand for service is generated. By building new homes, we will create new demand not only for such equipment as refrigerators, kitchen ranges and vacuum cleaners, but also for furniture, furnishings and even textiles. Thus, revival of the construction industry will stimulate the whole range of industrial activity which must be geared up to provide real jobs for demobilized soldiers and war workers."

Speaking for construction industry, Peter W. Eller, vice president of the Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc., indicated that millions of additional jobs would be created by post-war construction of bridges, dams, tunnels, roads, airports and new factories. He urged City, State and Federal authorities to line up such projects for quick start when the war ends.

Asked what the Government's policy should be with respect to such a program, Eller insisted that steps be taken to avoid "another WPA or something like it after the war is over."

"The Government should decide at once," he said, "that post-war construction of public works projects should be carried on by private construction firms now in the field and by trained and experienced union labor under established working conditions. They built the airports and shipyards for the war effort. They did a good job there and they can repeat in the post-war program."

Asked whether labor and industry in the construction field could cooperate on an efficient basis to handle the many big jobs that will come along with peace, Eller said:

"The answer to that is an emphatic 'yes.' Labor and industry in the construction field understand each other and are more than willing to cooperate on the best terms. All we're looking for is a chance to work and we are confident that such an opportunity will present itself when the war ends and America begins building for a better and more prosperous future."

Another job hunt program will be presented in November with AFL President William Green and Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce participating.

American Workers Are Generous

Unions spearhead all fund drives for worthy causes

WHEN THE American worker has money, he is the most generous individual in the world. Indications are that donations to the Red Cross, War Relief, and other various charitable organizations in 1943 will exceed two billion dollars, a new all-time high. The bulk of this money will come from the common wage earners, who, because they have steadier work and are making better wages, will increase their contributions considerably this year.

Philanthropy has become the prerogative of the common man. Virtually gone are the old-time philanthropists who amassed great fortunes (often at the expense of the people working for them) and spent their declining years giving away their money (as often to avoid taxes as to benefit humanity.) However, the amount of money flowing into worthwhile charitable cases is increasing each year because the common man is assuming an increasingly larger share of the obligation for keeping hunger, privation, and disease from the unfortunates of the world. For example, the two billion dollars that will be raised in fund seeking drives this year will virtually double the donations for the year 1929.

Various Community Chests throughout the nation are finding their receipts increasing with the intensity of the war. In 1939 the Community Chests of the nation took in something like 83 million dollars. Last year their total take exceeded 104 million dollars, some 8 million dollars of which went to war relief. Agencies outside of the Community Chests are finding similar increases in the generosity of people. For example, The Animal Rescue League of Boston has been agreeably surprised lately to find a flood of quarters, half-dollars, and dollars coming from what had in previous years been considered an extremely poor section of town. Chicago's Cradle Society which looks after illegitimate children noted a substantial increase in small gifts since the start of the war.

World-reform organization particularly have been finding their receipts increasing although pacifist organizations have not been faring as well as before the war. Symphony orchestras, hospitals, and institutions for the physically

handicapped have all found their funds growing greater, thanks primarily to the generosity of the ordinary workers. Where certain symphony organizations used to number their subscribers and supporters in the hundreds, they now number them in the thousands.

Much of the credit for the better response to patriotic appeals goes to the unions which have been doing an extraordinary job of soliciting members for worthy causes. There is hardly a shipyard or arms plant that does not have a collection box for buying cigarettes and comforts for the boys overseas. Although the results of these collection boxes are not publicized or included in any totals of employees' donations, they must bring in hundreds of thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of the boys in the foxholes and trenches. Furthermore, union auxiliaries have made millions of comfort kits and knit millions of garments, all without fanfare or publicity.

Unions are proving they can underwrite tremendous sums for any kind of worthwhile cause. One of the largest contributions to charity in Southern California comes from the union employees of an AFL aircraft plant. A Buck-of-the-Month club was organized in the plant a year and a half ago and since that time has produced better than half a million dollars for various kinds of relief. Its voluntary payroll deductions have already furnished \$60,000 to the Red Cross; \$60,000 to the

Community Fund; \$35,000 to United Nations Relief; and \$55,000 to various hospitals in the region.

However, money is not the only thing in which union members have shown themselves to be most generous. Per capita blood donations from union members are well above the average for the rest of the nation. Similarly the average bond purchases made by union

members are well above purchases made by the citizens as a whole, according to a recent national survey.

These things are seldom pointed out by the daily papers, but the fact remains that ordinary working people, particularly those in labor unions, are among the most generous in the world when they have something above a mere subsistence wage.

Annual Pilgrimage Honors Peter J. McGuire

In humble reverence, a small group of people assembled at the grave of Peter J. McGuire on Labor Day to pay tribute to his memory. Recognized as the "Father of Labor Day," Peter J. McGuire occupies an honored niche in the annals of organized labor. Since his death in 1906, labor has made an annual pilgrimage to his last resting place on the holiday he helped to found.

Compared to other years, only a handful of union representatives made the pilgrimage this Labor Day. The hundreds of others who would normally be present were busy on the production lines turning out the materials of war needed to defend the America Peter J. McGuire loved so unselfishly and well.

"The status attained today by the workers of America is part of the fulfillment of Peter J. McGuire's dreams and actions," said Michael J. McDermott, in eulogizing the work of the pioneer labor leader. "An all-out America for Victory which today finds members of Organized Labor foregoing their holiday to work for the maintenance of our freedom is also concrete furtherance of his dreams."

McGuire was the motivating force behind the committee which in 1886 prevailed upon Congress to set aside the first Monday in September as a nation-wide holiday in honor of those who toil with their hands. However, his contributions to the labor movement were not confined to the establishment of an annual holiday for labor. He was one of the founders of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and one of the pioneer builders of the labor movement as we know it today.

Present at the Labor Day ceremonies were members of McGuire's family and several old friends with whom he worked. Vernon Fletcher, 78, former secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters and old time friend of McGuire's was on hand to pay his respects. Mark Jacoby, 82, who was also a contemporary of McGuire's, was unable to attend but sent a letter to his "friend" which was read during the ceremonies. Among those placing wreaths on the tomb of McGuire was Barbara Ann Caya, 20-month old great-grand-daughter of the beloved labor leader.

The last resting place of Peter J. McGuire is in Arlington cemetery, Pennsauken township, New Jersey.

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The Function of Labor in the War

By ANDREW J. BIEMILLER

Special Assistant to Vice Chairman, Labor Production Office, WPB

WHEN ANYONE ASKS, "What has labor done in this war?" he deserves to get a quick, a clear and a concise answer: labor's contribution has been probably the most significant and the most constructive made by any group in this country.

War gave the workers of America one all-encompassing job to do—the job of production,—and they have done that job remarkably well. They have operated the machines that changed raw materials into the tools of war, and they have made the machines that transport those tools of war, and the men to use them, to the fighting fronts. American labor, working with its hands, has been using its head, too. So far in this war, nearly 750,000 ideas and suggestions for improving and speeding up production have come from the workers themselves, expressed through their labor organizations and through labor-management committees; and if the labor-management movement continues to spread, the workers may come through with 750,000 more.

Almost as impressive as the production records that have been made since the war's outbreak are the teamwork, the cooperation, which has been developed between labor, management and the government, and which has resulted in a speed and efficiency of output never before dreamed of, even in this country where efficiency and speed have long been glorified.

ORGANIZED LABOR DESERVES THE CREDIT

Organized labor deserves major credit for the accomplishments achieved by American workers in the war production program. The records show that contractual relationships between labor and management exist in plants employing 85% of the total number of war workers. In other words, most war production workers are employed in plants where the union and management have established

agreements controlling wages, hours and conditions of work.

So much for the work in the plants. But it lies in labor's power to achieve still greater results, and to reach this goal, still more complete labor-management-government cooperation will be necessary. For a long time, labor has been asking for a greater opportunity to participate in the policy making and in the administration of the war program. Labor has believed that the practical experience of labor leaders fitted them to fill places of as much responsibility in the war program as those held by industrial leaders.

INFLUENCE OF LABOR PAPERS IS NEEDED

Among the contributions which labor can make in these days of struggle, the stimulating voice and influence of papers, published by and for union men and women, can arouse and maintain the workers' awareness of the unremitting and ever-increasing need for production—for more and more production until the final great day of the Axis' unconditional surrender. It seems only fair to add that the labor press has long been doing a fine job in that direction.

But the labor press and the organizations for which it speaks must be even more zealous in order that our country may be able to meet the increasing demands for munitions, materiel and equipment which the quickening tempo and the expanding scope of the fight against our enemies make more vital every day.

These demands are not being met as fully as they could be. Our production is great, but not as great as we could make it; our output is high, but not as high as our engineering plants, equipment and genius should make possible; we have been working hard but not as hard as we can.

If all it takes to beat Hitler and the Japs is cockiness, we've got them whipped today. But if it takes work and sweat and near-exhaustion, day after day and month after month, behind the machines as well as behind the guns, where do we stand?

THIS WAR IS STILL TO BE WON

American labor has always insisted that free men could out-

produce slave workers. Our record up to now proves that American production can—and will—defeat the Axis. Our record in the future can—and must—be even greater. American workers can no more afford to relax their efforts now than can American soldiers.

Organized labor has helped tremendously to make the record as good as it is. It must now help even more; it must cope with and defeat the many problems that face it—bad living conditions, inadequate facilities, poor transportation; it must join with management in finding a way to short-cut the production road to victory; it must join with government in surmounting home-front problems. Labor, the nation believes, is equal to its task.

Paper Shortage Threatens Publications

Publishers will be confronted with a serious print paper shortage in 1944, when considerably less newsprint will be available than in 1943, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, has advised representative Lyle H. Boren, Chairman of the House Subcommittee investigating the newsprint situation.

Even when publishers accomplish the additional five per cent saving they agreed to recently through their Industry Advisory Committee, consumption will still be about 94,000 tons in excess of production for the fourth quarter of 1943. Receipts of newsprint for the fourth quarter of 1943 will be approximately the same as in the third, or 870,000 tons, comprising 630,000 from Canada, 200,000 from the United States and 40,000 from Newfoundland.

The newest 5% cut in newsprint is not expected to affect The Carpenter inasmuch as voluntary reductions in excess of those asked for by the government have already been put into effect. (For some time The Carpenter has been publishing a 32-page magazine instead of the usual 64-page magazine every third month.)

Unless efforts of the WPB and the industries to increase the cutting of pulpwood in the United States and Canada bring unanticipated favorable results, present reserves of newsprint will be exhausted shortly and a further, perhaps far deeper, cut will be required in 1944, Mr. Nelson pointed out.

At the same time, it was announced that Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trades Board, has agreed to continue deliveries of newsprint by Canadian Mills to U.S. consumers at the rate of 210,000 tons per month during the fourth quarter, in accordance with Mr. Nelson's request.

Headhunting savages of Formosa are separated from Chinese and Japanese colonists by two hundred and sixty miles of electric wire fence.



IN MY OPINION...

What Our Readers Have to Say ... On Topics of the Day!

(This Journal is not responsible for the views expressed by the writers.)

Just as labor predicted and pointed out, the Smith-Connally Bill is increasing rather than decreasing labor troubles. Now that it is law, the smart boys who drew it up and backed it are finding out that they weren't so smart after all.

One thing that the Smith-Connally Bill has done is show up the self-elected labor critics and columnists who set themselves up as experts on labor. Year after year they have pictured the labor movement as being dominated by czars who inflicted their will on the rank and file membership. Whenever a strike occurred, they always blamed the leaders for the action. According to their version, the men were always forced on strike against their will by a few top flight officials.

Now they are finding out different. They are finding out that American workers want to be treated like Americans. They are willing to take so much pushing around but sooner or later their patience becomes exhausted when they are made the goat month after month and all their efforts to get some sort of justice meet with no consideration.

Do you know what I think? I think the backers of the Smith-Connally Bill were so anxious to take a crack at labor that they forgot to take anything else into consideration. They figured they had something that would hurt the unions and they didn't take the time to consider whether or not the bill would contribute anything constructive to labor relations. All they wanted was to throw the hooks into labor. They forgot everything else and consequently they have made a fine mess of a situation that was working itself out nicely.

Labor should get rid of the Congressmen who voted for the Bill. First, they have showed themselves to be

enemies of labor and second, they have showed themselves to be lacking in common sense.

THEO. WRIGHT, New York.

★ ★ ★

I guess America will have to become a nation of Certified Public Accountants. This new income tax situation is so complicated that anybody less than a CPA can't even find the dotted line on which to sign his name. If the brains in Washington tried to see how confusing they could make the tax program, they couldn't have done a better job. Maybe Einstein can figure out his taxes but I doubt if anyone else in the country can.

For a guy that only got to the seventh grade, I may have a lot of nerve talking about taxation but it seems to me the problem isn't very hard. So much money has to be raised, and there are so many people to get it from. By taxing each according to his ability to pay it shouldn't be too hard to work out a simple program. But the boys in Washington don't figure it that way. They have to subtract here and multiply there until Morgenthau himself must be confused.

Why do they do it that way? I don't know, but I have my suspicions. I suspect they do it that way for a reason. So that the big guys can find loopholes to keep from paying their share. A simple statement of fact wouldn't give them anything to argue about, but lots of subtracting and multiplying and deducting and adding gives them a chance to get their high-powered attorneys smelling out technicalities and loopholes. And believe me they use the loopholes when the attorneys find them. We all have to help pay for the war but for Gosh sakes let's have a simple tax program so everybody pays their share.

WALT ZUBIK, Los Angeles, Cal.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS MADE POSSIBLE SUCCESS OF WAR EFFORT

EMPHASIZING the important part which construction workers are playing in the great task of arming the nation, Joseph Keenan, newly-appointed vice president of WLB, paid a glowing tribute to the members of the Building Trades Unions in a recent radio broadcast.

"When the history of this war is written," Keenan said, "a big chapter should be devoted to the engineers and carpenters, electricians and plumbers, iron workers, bricklayers, roofers and laborers, and all the other tradesmen who built America's war plant in record-breaking time.

"They built training camps and airports, shipyards and highways, factories and ammunition plants in which the men and equipment could be prepared for the fighting services.

"On some projects there were 30 or 40 thousand workers who had come from all points of the compass. Some travelled several hundreds of miles to the job and had to live in rough camps or their own cars under the most primitive conditions.

"They worked through storm and heat and cold, faced great hazards of accident or illness, labored long hours at top speed.

"Interruptions for any cause were rare. The construction trades unions of the American Federation of Labor signed a stabilization agreement with the Government agencies concerned on July 22, 1941. By that voluntary agreement they pledged there would be no stoppage of work. That pledge was made and kept in good faith—contractors and workers both carried their jobs through to completion.

"The figures show what's been done.

"Federal funds were authorized to build about 26 billion dollars worth of urgent military projects, war housing, community and war industry facilities. By April 30 of this year 80 per cent had been completed. As fast as the building and construction workers got the walls and floors ready the machinists, patternmakers, tool and diemakers had any necessary machinery and machine tools ready to be put into operation.

"Today the plan is almost complete. Out of the camps they built, millions of troops have been trained. Out of the factories they built, tens of thousands of planes and tanks and guns have been manufactured for our troops."

To Inaugurate Drive for Housing

An appeal to home owners to help in the housing of war workers will be made by the government in "Share Your Home" campaigns to be conducted in some 160 key war production centers by the National Housing Agency during the fall and winter months.

These campaigns, which are to start October, will center around a "War Housing Week," approximately October 3 to 9, continuing until the need in each area is met.

No Freezing of Corporation Profits

Industrial profits for the first half of this year were 11 per cent higher than for the same period last year, the National Industrial Conference Board, employers' group, reported recently.

Figures are based on a study of financial reports from 322 industrial corporations, the board said, and show a combined net income after taxes of \$654,000,000 for January to June, 1943, inclusive. Profit of the same companies for the same period last year was \$585,000,000.

Included were reports of 35 public utility corporations with profits of \$216,000,000 this year against \$212,000,000 last year. Railroads went to town: 50 companies showed net profit of \$343,000,000 this year as against \$213,000,000 in 1942.

These figures all are net. Enormous reserves (close to \$200,000,000) were first set aside for taxes. It is also interesting to note that earnings for the second quarter of this year were \$335,000,000 compared with \$319,000,000 for the first quarter.

Auto companies led the pack, the board reported. Nine companies had increases over last year of 33 per cent. Six concerns which listed tax reserves separately averaged 38 per cent over last year—even after reserving two-thirds of their incomes for taxes.

Machinery manufacturers didn't land in the poorhouse either. For the 18 large companies in this field the increase was almost 30 per cent and this was after they set aside 81 per cent of their income for possible taxes. Incidentally, it doesn't mean that all this money goes to Uncle Sam. Tax reserves are one thing; taxes actually paid are something else.

There were some meager declines in the profit rate. Some 25 mining companies reported \$65,000,000 for the first six months of this year as against \$67,000,000 in the same period last year. The steel industry fell off minutely. So did retail trade.

Peace to Bring Greatest Inflation Threat

As the danger of devastating inflation after this war will be even greater than during the war, international policies to fight against it must be devised in due time, an article in the Manchester Guardian warns.

We now know, the author says, how to check inflation through high and quick acting taxation, rationing and price control, but only strong governments can enforce the restraints. Such governments may not at once exist even in Allied countries after the war, and much less in the defeated countries. Realistic plans must therefore be prepared for the rapid restoration of financial and economic authorities. In their absence, the currency collapse which would follow the runaway inflation might foil all efforts to obtain international collaboration for monetary and trade policies.

Texas has the best lighted city in the U. S.—Austin, the Capital, with 31 tower lights with 1200 to 2000 candle power in each—giving perpetual "moonlight."

Real Estate Profiteering Dangerous, Says Expert

Inflated real estate prices, caused by wartime conditions in many industrial areas, represent a dangerous trend and should be guarded against in the interest of property owners, home-financing institutions and communities, National Housing Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr., declared recently.

He urged that prospective home buyers, especially in congested war industry centers, pay only fair market prices, for properties now on the market. He added that while the situation is "spotty" and prices are still realistic in many communities, reports on current real estate transactions and observations by real estate brokers and lending institutions leave no doubt that an incipient real estate boom is in the making in some sections.

"Rising prices for residential real estate run directly counter to the government's anti-inflationary policies and contain the seeds of future sharp deflation, with the threat of many foreclosures, loss of homes by the home-owning public, loss of investments by lending institutions and heavier obligations for the Federal Government," Blandford declared.

"Since no one stands to gain permanently by inflation in real estate prices, the situation calls for close cooperation by the home-buying-public, lending institutions, real estate brokers, and the government to prevent uncontrolled bidding-up of prices for existing housing.

Blandford was joined in his statement by Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson, Federal Housing Administration; and Commissioner John H. Fahey, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the two operating units of the NHA which are directly concerned with the home financing field.

U.S. Casualties Top 100,000

Announced casualties of the United States Armed Forces from the outbreak of the war to Sept. 17, 1943 (whose next of kin have been notified) total 105,205, the Office of War Information reported Sept. 17th. This total, based on War and Navy Department reports, includes: Dead, 20,104; wounded, 28,226; missing 32,905; prisoners of war 23,790.

The War Department report (as of Sept. 17) shows Army casualties totaling 75,714. Of this number 9,899 were killed, 23,026 wounded. There were 22,971 missing, 19,818 prisoners of war. Of the wounded, 9,946 have returned to active duty or have been released from hospitals. The casualties include 12,506 Philippine Scouts; of these, 481 were killed, 743 wounded and the remainder are assumed to be prisoners of war.

The Navy Department report (as of Sept. 17) shows casualties totaling 29,491, made up of 10,205 dead; 5,200 wounded; 9,934 missing, 4,152 prisoners of war. These were divided as follows:

| | Dead | Wounded | Missing | Prisoners of War | Total |
|------------------|-------|---------|---------|------------------|--------|
| Navy ----- | 8,002 | 2,652 | 9,116 | 2,226 | 21,996 |
| Marine Corps --- | 2,021 | 2,526 | 660 | 1,925 | 7,132 |
| Coast Guard ---- | 182 | 22 | 158 | 1 | 363 |

England to Train 200,000 Builders

IMPORTANT, because we too will have an enormous building program when peace comes and a possible demand for more mechanics than may be available, is the program being worked out by the English government, employers and employes organizations, to handle their problems to meet the post-war need for building, and an orderly and rapid expansion of the industry. Two ministers have been in close consultation with both sides of the building trades, and plans for recruiting and training the necessary personnel have been formulated.

There is already in the building trades a well-planned system of apprenticeship, but the ministry of works and planning and the ministry of labor, in consultation with the representatives of the industry, have come to the conclusion that normal methods of recruitment for the industry by means of apprenticeship training, technical education, and training for management must be supplemented by a system of special training for adult workers.

Careful estimates point to the conclusion that a post-war construction program, covering a decade at least, must be undertaken. It will mean that a labor force must be built up in industry to a total of about 1,750,000 men. The training scheme now projected aims at meeting these needs, and at stabilizing employment in the industry for the whole period of the construction program.

Accordingly, the British government is undertaking a training scheme for adults at state expense, and it provides for some 200,000 men to be trained during the first three or four years of the construction program.

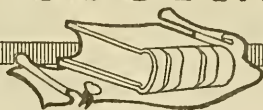
To direct these the government proposes to set up a central building industry advisory panel of which the minister of labor will be chairman. Under the panel there will be a special training committee to deal with technical matters, including the number of trainees in a given period, the proportion of trainees between different occupations in the industry, methods of selecting people for training, the curriculum, trade tests and standards of proficiency. There will be local advisory committees attached to the employment exchanges to assist in selecting applicants for training, and to help in carrying on the training centers, the costs of which and the maintenance of trainees under carefully considered guarantees, will be borne by the state. The government proposes to leave to the negotiating machinery of the industry, itself, the question of wage standards, in the industry.

The government, however, has made it clear that it would favor the adoption by the building industry of measures for a guaranteed period of employment, and is prepared to consider the application of the fair wages clause in building trade contracts to enforce the terms and conditions of employment agreed upon by the industry.

Before the Civil War the consumption of tobacco in the United States was less than four pounds per person during a year. Now it is more than eight and a half pounds.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps!

Official Information



**General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348 1/2 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December 1943, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1930 Slidel, La.
1934 Bemidji, Minn.
1936 Oshawa, Ont., Can.
2663 Bogalusa, La.
1950 Maitland, N. S., Can.
1954 Brookfield, Ill.

2665 Merlin, Ore.
1961 Roseburg, Ore.
1962 Las Cruces, N. Mex.
1965 Marrenette, Wis.
2671 Roseburg, Ore.

NO LEATHER BOUND LEDGERS

Owing to Government orders prohibiting the use of cowhide in binding, No Leather Bound Ledgers can be supplied until further notice.

See Price List of cloth bound ledgers in Quarterly Circular.

Oklahoma State Council Meets

With some seventy delegates—representing seventeen local unions—present, the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters held its thirty-fourth annual convention in Blackwell September 6 and 7th, 1943. Being a war convention, a note of seriousness prevailed throughout the sessions. "Horse-play" was conspicuous by its absence. All business on the agenda was disposed of with efficiency and dispatch.

Father Stephen A. Leven delivered the invocation. Mayor W. W. Rodgers tendered the delegates a hearty welcome and wished them a pleasant stay in the city and a harmonious and constructive convention. The Ladies Auxiliary convention met in joint meeting with the Council at the first session and the ladies were on hand to hear the Mayor's address. Brother J. Q. Maloney made the response to the Mayor's address of welcome, and, as usual, he did himself proud with his masterly oratory.

Special guests at the convention were R. E. Roberts, Brotherhood Executive Board member, and G. Ed. Warren, General Representative. Brother Roberts called attention to the fact that the convention was in session during Labor Day and he eulogized Peter J. McGuire, early Brotherhood pioneer and founder of Labor Day. He also explained the dispute between the General President and Local 14 of San Antonio, Texas, emphasizing the unreasonableness of the local in the matter and pointing out the policy of the General President is to suspend locals only in the most extreme cases.

Monday night a fine banquet was served in the American Legion Hall. Fried chicken, speech making, and story telling made it a large evening which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

During the convention, Brother Maloney, whom we believe to be solely responsible for the defeat of the anti-labor legislation at the nineteenth Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, made a written and comprehensive report of his work with this legislature. He was commended by many of the delegates for his fine job.

The out-going President L. S. Croman, was presented with a nice ring by J. Q. Maloney in behalf of the delegates for his fine job as President of the Council for the past 17 months.

The new officers are; Alvin Walkup, President, Oklahoma City; Orley Jackson, Vice President, Stillwater; F. R. Hanks, Secretary-Treasurer, Tulsa; Executive Committee Members, T. A. Bird, Chickasha; John Doonan, Tulsa and Wm. B. Hollingsworth, Muskogee.

The next convention is to be held in the City of Ada the second Monday in September 1944.

Fraternally yours,

F. R. Hanks, Secretary-Treasurer.

Local 2605 Gives Away Bonds at Meetings

Local Union 2605, Tacoma, has made a practice of giving away one or two Defense Bonds at each meeting. The Bonds are bought from the fine money taken in by the union. Since Pearl Harbor, the local has given away at meetings approximately \$850.00 in Bonds and Stamps.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

Brother Wm. H. Ames, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Wolle Anderson, Local No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
Brother Clemens Baier, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Arthur H. Berndtson, Local No. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Paul Carroll, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother Martin L. Croup, Local No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brother Elwood Davis, Local No. 393, Camden, N. J.
Brother George Dettling, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Alex Duncan, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Fred Dunstone, Local No. 756, Bellingham, Wash.
Brother Walter Everheart, Local No. 1687, Montgomery, Ala.
Brother S. M. Foust, Local No. 200, Columbus, O.
Brother Angus Frazer, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Harry Grant, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Clarence Hanna, Local No. 143, Canton, O.
Brother Henry Hanselman, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother August Hanttu, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother Arthur R. Hartman, Local No. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Charles Hoepfner, Local No. 252, Oshkosh, Wis.
Brother Henry Hoppe, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother W. D. Humes, Local No. 347, Mattoon, Ill.
Brother Major Jenkins, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother R. A. Karnahan, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Hugh King, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Joseph Luesche, Local No. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brother Roy Mathias, Local No. 200, Columbus, O.
Brother R. J. McDonald, Local No. 56, Boston, Mass.
Brother James McKin, Local No. 616, Chambersburg, Pa.
Brother Albert Medlin, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother John Mog, Local No. 11, Cleveland, O.
Brother Ernest M. Mullican, Local No. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Brother William Padgett, Local No. 219, Peterboro, Ont., Can.
Brother A. J. Penfield, Local No. 556, Meadville, Pa.
Brother Melville Pethick, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Edward Reinhardt, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Luther Smith, Local No. 2639, Bruce, Miss.
Brother Charles Stevens, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

From the South Pacific Battlefront

The Editor:

I wish to thank you for sending me The Carpenter which I received on August 10th (June issue). I have read it through and I have let several others read it already. We are all proud of the AFL and the wonderful work the members are doing in the states.

On page 21 of the June issue, I read where a large proportion of Seabees are former union men. I fully believe 85% of the men in this battalion were union men when they came into the service.

I am proud of the compliment that Brigadier General R. J. Mitchell, U.S. Marine Corps, paid the Seabees. I think we are doing a good job. We not only build runways, roads, docks, etc., but also comfortable quarters for our fighting forces to live in. They are doing a grand job here and making ultimate victory certain.

We like to read about what the men are doing on the home front. If possible, I would like to have you send me The Carpenter via Air Mail so I could get it quicker.

Fraternally yours,

Howard Crosby, CCM,

Somewhere in the South Pacific.

L. U. 64 has many Members in Service

The Editor:

Local No. 64, Louisville, Ky., to date, has a total of two hundred and eighty-two members serving in the various branches of the armed forces. Needless to say, the local is proud of each and every one of them.

The members of Local 64 have sent our boys in the service, 90,000 cigarettes through voluntary contributions of various members. In addition, the local has also purchased 100,000 cigarettes and had them sent to members in the service.

In the purchase of bonds, support to the Red Cross, USO, and blood bank Local 64 is doing its share also.

Fraternally yours,

G. R. Ralston, Recording Secretary.

La Jolla Local Celebrates 20th Anniversary

The Editor:

Local 1358, La Jolla, California, recently celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its organization. The occasion was marked by a special program which everyone found extremely interesting. Special guests at the program were C. H. Haggerty, President of the California State

Federation of Labor, and Brother John Murray, International Representative. Brothers Haggerty and Murray both gave fine inspirational speeches that were thoroughly enjoyed. Following the program, first rate refreshments were served as the prelude to a fine social evening.

Seven charter members of the local were present at the twentieth anniversary celebration. They were, H. C. Weber, Andrew Stenseth, Ole Sneve, M. Ansell, Theo. Ulbrikson, Trevor Morgan, and John Mularkey.

Fraternally yours,

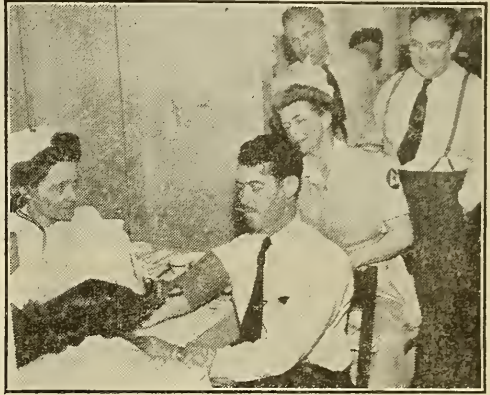
P. R. Hill, Recording Secretary.

Los Angeles Locals Swell Blood Banks

The Editor:

I am sending you a picture, showing Brother L. H. Pattisson of Local No. 634, Brother Harry Sweet of Local No. 2288 and Brother Chas. Burge of Local No. 721, at the Red Cross Blood Bank recently. They led a group of about 100 members of these different Locals who attended the Blood Bank and donated their pint. Other members made arrangements for later dates.

These Locals all located in South Los Angeles, have made splendid records in their donations to the Blood Bank, to the U.S.O. and other groups and in their purchase of War Bonds.



Fraternally yours,

Charles E. Wallis, Recording Secretary,
Local 634.

Local 1244 Aids Bombed-Out Orphans

The Editor:

Bombed-out widows and orphans in London, Plymouth, and Coventry are finding life a little more bearable because of the generosity and patriotism of the members of Local Union 1244, Montreal. At each of our meetings we take up a voluntary collection to help the 20,000 little English children rendered homeless by enemy action.

Up to the month of August, we have donated \$202.90 towards the Queen's Canadian Fund for the alleviation of suffering among those bombed out by heartless enemy action against innocent women and children. In this way we help as best we can those on whom the hand of war has fallen the hardest.

Fraternally yours,

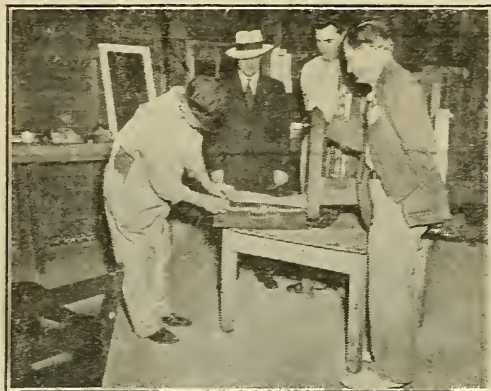
H. R. Salter, Recording Secretary,
Local 1244, Montreal.

Watertown Unions Improve Camp Life

The Editor:

Thanks to the patriotism of AFL unions in and around Watertown, N. Y., day rooms in the army camps located in this vicinity are being furnished quickly and comfortably. At Watertown, the AFL unions maintain a furniture repair shop where a skilled carpenter rebuilds old furniture donated by citizens. This furniture, after being completely over-

hauled, is sent to the various army camps to make life a little more comfortable for the boys stationed therein.



The accompanying picture shows the union-sponsored furniture repair shop in action. Charles Casler, member of Local 278, renovates a chair while (left to right) George Hawley, Business Manager of the Building Trades, Mr. Bollen, field director of the Red Cross, and A. Fatula, head, Jefferson County Chapter Red Cross, look on.

The furniture repairing project is truly a community project. Mr. Bollen, Red Cross Field Director, and our Business Manager jointly share the responsibility for keeping the furniture donations rolling into the shop. Our members are responsible for putting it into first class condition, and the Junior Chamber of Commerce sees that it reaches the various camps after it is rebuilt.

Our shop is now ready to start working on a 6'x16" shelf desk which when completed will be placed in all Day Rooms where our boys will be able to sit down and write their letters in comfort. Also we are building enough 8' magazine racks to furnish each day room with one so that papers and magazines will not be scattered around haphazardly. Titles will be visible for convenience. Our project has been functioning since early in July and Chas. Casler, member of Local 278 is doing all the work in the shop. He has been doing a fine job.

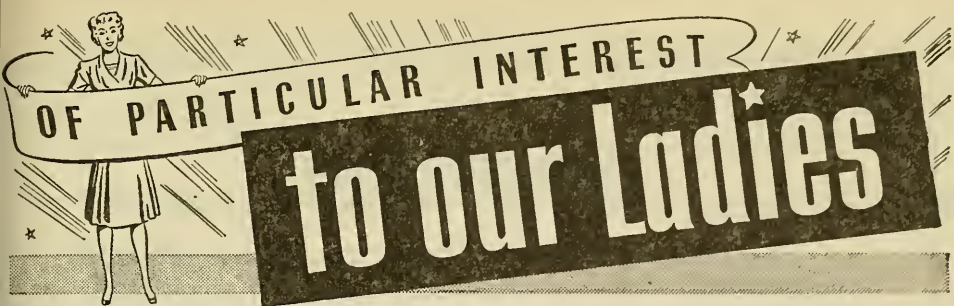
Checks have been received from Local 1249, Syracuse, and Local 554, Central New York Power Local. Sincere thanks are extended to both locals for their contributions to this worthy project.

The whole project is under the direction of the Red Cross Field and Hospital committee. Mrs. Hazel Gulick and Stanley Bronson, co-chairmen of the committee, have been busy looking after the many details in the collection of radios and record-playing machines for the day rooms.

We wonder if any other such project has been undertaken by our locals and, if so, if they would write us telling of their success.

Fraternally yours,

Russel A. Olsen, Recording Secretary,
Local 278, Watertown, N. Y.



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Auxiliary 627 Reports

The Editor:

Greetings from Auxiliary 297, of Local 627, Jacksonville, Florida. We are happy to report some of our activities.

We meet the first and third Friday nights of each month. We keep our Kitchen open every Friday night. We average about five dollars each night. We sell coffee, sandwiches and pie. We are planning to serve one sea food dinner a month. On the fourth Thursday noon of each month we have a covered dish luncheon. Every month that has five Fridays we have a social. We play bunco and other games. We serve refreshments.

We send lovely potted plants to our sick sisters. Our members who are blessed with a new baby are always remembered with a lovely shawl.

Our auxiliary work for the past year was a fair example of what energetic, successful women can do. What do we want out of our work for 1943? Success—whether or not we are a success depends upon how much of ourselves we apply to our work.

We are open to suggestions and would appreciate letters from our sister Auxiliaries and we feel sure that we would benefit from such contacts.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Aline Bryan Haake, Pres.,
Mrs. Virginia Alford, Rec. Sec.

Ringless Weddings Face 1944 Brides

Many of next year's brides will wear wedding rings from dime stores or dispense with the traditional evidence that the marital knot has been tightly tied.

The War Production Board has restricted the use of gold to half of 1941 consumption. The forecast is for an output of not more than 750,000 rings, while marriages are expected to top 2,000,000.

Victory Gardeners Get Last Laugh

A great deal of ridicule was heaped upon Victory gardeners by thoughtless persons, but they brought home the vegetables.

According to the Department of Agriculture, the sweat of 50 million Americans, working in their spare time, produced a billion dollar crop this summer. A bigger yield is expected in 1944.

Not only did the city farmers supply themselves with precious vitamins, but they forced down prices of produce, benefiting those who did not garden.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

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Honorary members are required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegle

LESSON 181

There isn't anything difficult about the stepping-off method for obtaining the length of rafter patterns. And as to the amount of time it takes—that is negligible. Any other method must be studied to be understood so that it can be applied without error. Our contention is that the carpenter who solves all of his roof framing problems with the steel square, soon becomes so familiar with its application that he can solve, not only roof framing problems, but other problems that might come

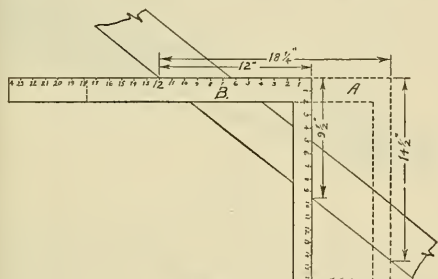


Fig. 1

up in carpentry relative to bevels, inclines or angles. Whenever a piece of material must be cut so it will fit in some angular position, the cuts can be obtained with the steel square. Such miscellaneous cuts can never be found in roof framing tables.

Fig. 1 illustrates a little problem that often must be solved. Suppose we have to install a rafter or a brace with a run of 18 feet 3 inches and a rise of 14 feet 6 inches—how can we simplify the figures to be used on the square in making the cuts and how can the stepping-off be done by using the base figure, 12? The square marked A, shown by dotted lines, has been applied to a piece of timber (inches representing feet) to obtain the length of the rafter by measuring diagonally between the two figures. But to use $18\frac{3}{4}$ and $14\frac{1}{2}$

to mark the cuts is rather clumsy. So we mark along the edge of the blade and, keeping the square on this mark, slide it back until the figure 12 intersects with the edge of the timber, as shown by the square marked B. The figure on the tongue that intersects with the edge of the timber is the other figure to be used, in this case it is $9\frac{1}{2}$. Then 12 on the blade of the square and $9\frac{1}{2}$ on the tongue will give the cuts for the rafter—the blade giving the foot cut and the tongue the plumb cut. With these figures on the square, the length of the rafter can be obtained by taking 18 full steps, then mark along the blade of the square of the last step and slide the square forward 3 inches and mark the plumb cut along the edge of the tongue. This, if carefully done, is just a little more accurate than the diagonal measurement, with inches representing feet.

A problem in reverse order from the one just given is shown by Fig. 2. Here we have a run of 6 feet 6 inches, and a rise of 4 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Letting the inches represent feet we apply the square as shown at A, using $6\frac{1}{2}$ on the body and $4\frac{7}{8}$ on the tongue. (Because the figures are small we are using the edge of the timber opposite from what we used in Fig. 1.) Now we mark along

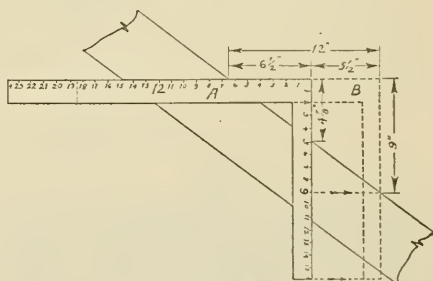


Fig. 2

the edge of the blade and slide the square forward until the figure 12 intersects with the edge of the timber, in this case $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, leaving the square in the position marked B and

shown by dotted lines. This, it will be seen, will give us 9 on the tongue. To obtain the cuts, use 12 on the blade of the square and 9 on the tongue. The blade gives the foot cut and the tongue the plumb cut. The length of the rafter or brace can be obtained by making 6

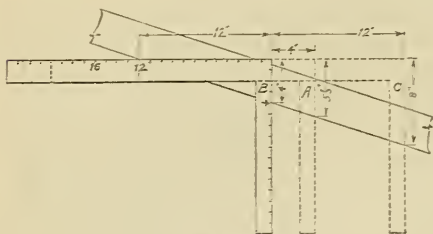


Fig. 3

full steps and sliding the square forward 6 inches beyond the last step, then marking the plumb cut along the edge of the tongue.

The problem in Fig. 3 comes up on flat single-pitch roofs, such as porch roofs. Let us say we have a run of 16 feet and the best we can do with the rise is 5 feet 4 inches. So we apply the square as shown by the dotted lines, marked A, mark along the blade, and slide the square back, in this case 4 inches, or until the figure 12 intersects with the edge of the timber. Now the figures will read, 12 on the body and 4

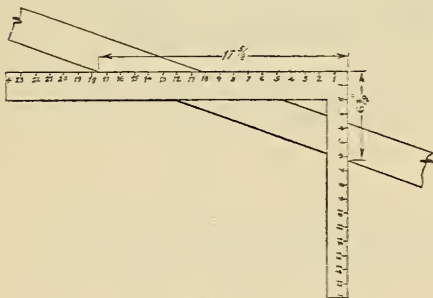


Fig. 4

on the tongue. This would require 16 steps to obtain the length of the rafter, however, this can be simplified by slipping the square forward to the position shown at C, which would give us 24 on the body of the square and 8 on the tongue. (The same results can be obtained by multiplying both 12 and 4 by 2.) With these figures we would take only 8 double steps in order to obtain the length of the rafter.

Fig. 4 shows a very simple method of obtaining the length of rafters with odd runs and rises—in fact this method works on any kind of run and rise. It is called the 12-step method. For example, we have a run of 17 feet 7½ inches and a rise of 6 feet 4½ inches. Letting the inches on the square represent feet, which would give us 17½ inches on the body of the square, and 6¾ inches on the tongue. With these figures we make 12 steps with the square in order to obtain the length of the rafter. The figures used for stepping-off will give the foot and plumb cuts.

The 12-step method is perhaps the simplest method of stepping off rafter patterns that can be used, but it is just a little harder to remember than the

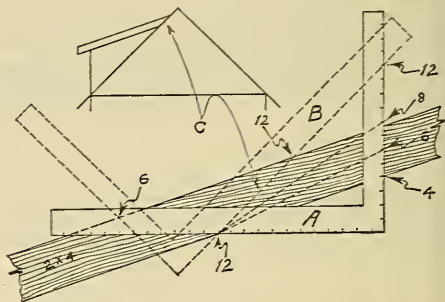


Fig. 5

method where 12 is used as a base figure, or the base-figure method. It should be noticed that in using this method there is no need of sliding the square forward in order to get the fractions of a foot in the run—the fractions are all taken care of in the 12 steps. We are giving this method here as a short-cut method of stepping-off rafter patterns, but when the roof involves hips and valleys it is better to stick to the old reliable base-figure method.

Fig. 5 illustrates a problem that often comes up in roof framing, which is to obtain the cut for rafters of a "dutch" dormer that joins a main roof—in this instance it is a half-pitch roof. The dormer rafters, let us say, are cut on a 12 and 4 pitch, or one-sixth pitch. The square marked A is shown in position to make either the foot or the plumb cuts of the dormer rafter. Now, because the dormer must join a half-pitch roof, the cut would be the diagonal line between 12 on the body of the square and

12 on the tongue, as we are showing by the square marked B. It will be noticed that the figures to be used on the square, if applied directly to the timber, would be 12 on the body of the square

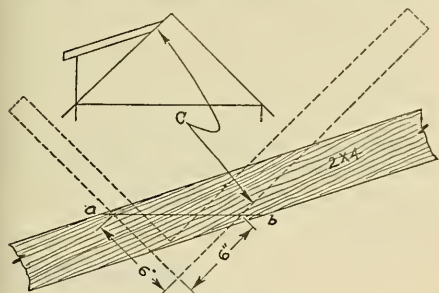


Fig. 6

and 6 on the tongue, as shown by the dotted outline of a square. The arrows, C, point out the cut both on the timber and on the diagram, to the upper left. The dotted lines running from the figure 12, square A, to figures 6 and 8 show the cut for the dormer rafter in case it would join a one-fourth or a one-third pitch roof, respectively. The square marked B would run from 12 to 6 or

ply mark the foot or horizontal cut on the timber, as shown from a to b, and apply the square, using figures that would give the cuts for half pitch roof, which in this case would be 12 and 12, but because the line isn't long enough to use these figures, we divided them by 2, which gives us 6 and 6, as shown. The cut that would fit a one-half pitch roof is pointed out at C, both on the timber and in the diagram to the upper left. Cuts for other pitches can be obtained on the same basis.

Fig. 7 shows how to proceed to obtain the cut of a rafter in a roof when the pitch is not known. The first operation is shown at A, where with a level we obtain the horizontal line, a-b. Then we mark off 12 inches, as shown. Now we mark the plumb line c-d, in B, in such a manner that it will cross the 12-inch point marked off in A, which gives us the figures to use on the tongue of the square, or as shown, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. So we see that the figures to use on the square are 12 on the body and $7\frac{1}{2}$ on the tongue, the body giving the horizontal cut and the tongue the plumb cut.

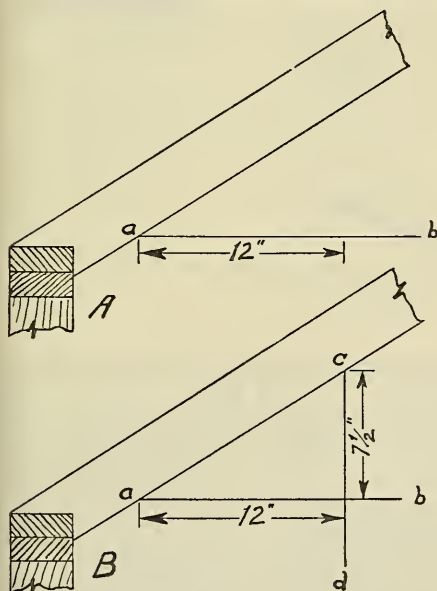


Fig. 7

8, instead as shown, from 12 to 12. This principle holds good in all pitches.

The same problem is shown solved in a different way by Fig. 6. Here we sim-

An Old Timer and His Edge Tools

By Charles A. King

BEVEL A . . . For roughing off or "Scrubbing." Thick, stiff edge, without cap iron. For cutting down badly worn floors and similar work. Keep the entire bevel resting on the oilstone. This edge demands frequent grinding to keep the heel (1) from "riding" before the cutting edge can do its work. The bevel shown is about 5 degrees less than that of the frog upon which the ordinary plane iron rests and is too short for any plane iron or chisel but those used on the roughest work.

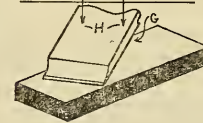
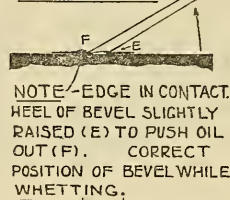
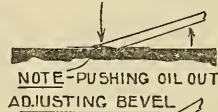
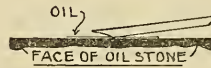
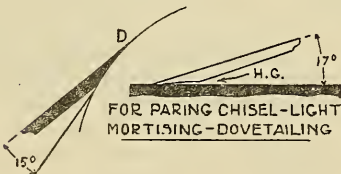
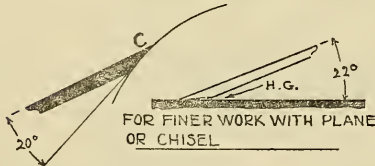
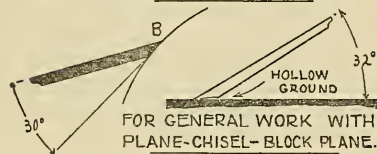
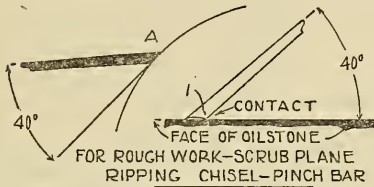
BEVEL B . . . For general work in hard or soft wood. The "Hollow Ground" principle may be applied here for the edge may be a little heavier. This bevel will be practically free from "chatter" resulting from striking a hard knot or curl. Chatter will allow shavings to enter between the cap and the face of the cutter which will ruin cutting efficiency. This bevel will be suitable for medium or heavy mortising chisels for it resists heavy cutting across

hard end wood or striking a hard knot. It may be used for paring but is rather thick; it is a good bevel for a block plane for general work.

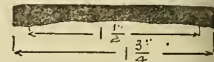
BEVEL C . . . For fine planing of clear hard or soft wood but the cutter may chatter or break if it forcibly strikes a hard knot. The hollow ground principle gives a thicker edge and helps to resist knots. Suitable for block plane for light work.

BEVEL D . . . Too thin for smoothing hard or knotty wood for it easily chat-

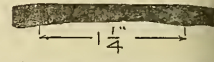
or knotty soft wood demanding a somewhat thicker edge than does clear or straight grained wood. The Old Timer used a wet, slow-turning grindstone perhaps 20" or more in diameter which gave a practically straight bevel; usually a modern 6" or 8" India stone is used today but a larger stone will give a less concave bevel. It will have more metal back of the edge and therefore be stiffer and better able to resist the tendency to "chatter." In oilstoning, the oldsters habitually kept the bevel in perfect contact with a straight faced stone



ALWAYS—PERFECT CONTACT WITH STONE AT G.



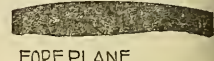
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ters. It is too thin for a block plane cutter to be used upon hard end wood. Suitable for light dovetailing or mortising in hard or soft wood where only light cuts are to be made. A good bevel for fine paring with light cuts.

The sharpening of the cutter begins with grinding and the most important part of that process is the maintenance of a true bevel and the accurate contour of the cutting edge. Usually the edge is square with the side edges of the cutter but parts of it may be straight or lightly curved as suggested. The angle of the bevel depends upon the nature of the work to be done, a stubborn curly grain

for a hollow faced stone quickly destroyed it. The hollow bevel resulting from grinding on a small stone was lifted not more than two or three degrees from the face of the oilstone which gave a "Hollow-Ground" edge. Cutting efficiency is reduced by lifting the face of the cutter from the stone which slightly rounds the face at the edge. This makes a rounded face which the cap iron can not be made to fit and changes the cutting angle of the edge. It is of extreme importance that perfect contact with the oilstone should always be maintained as at G, and that the firm downward pressure of fingers should be

continuous as suggested by the arrows at H. If the cutting edge contours of the different plane cutters, a keen cutting edge, a straight face and a well fitted cap iron are maintained, planes may be kept in order with the minimum of effort.

Marking

By H. H. Siegele

The basis of accuracy in carpentry, is knowing how to mark and then putting it into practice.

Fig. 1, shows three samples of bad marking and three samples of good marking. At 1 we have a mark that

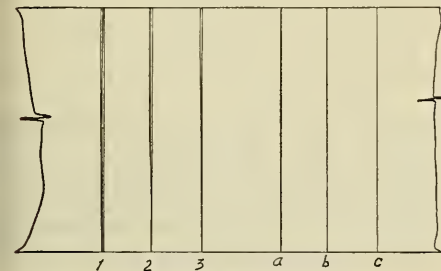


Fig. 1

was made by striking with a pencil several times. To know which line to cut to, on such a mark, is just impossible. At 2 is shown a similar mark, which was made with only three strokes with a pencil, and at 3 is a two-stroke mark. At a, b and c we have three marks that are relatively good. The one shown at a is a heavy mark, such as one would use for rough work, at b we have a good mark for outside finish, while at c is represented a mark that is right for inside finish. These marks are much re-

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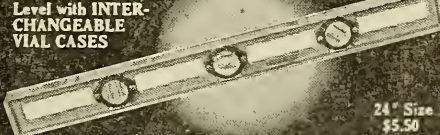
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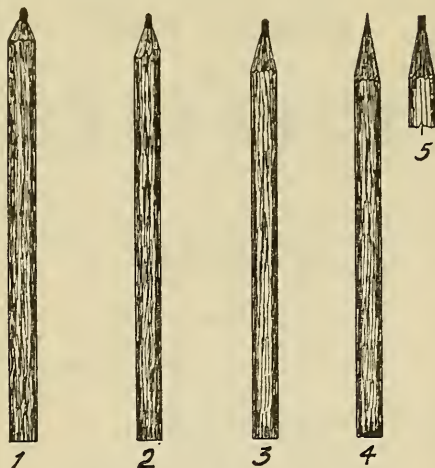


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows two bad pencil points and three good ones. The point shown at 1 and all of its possible modifications, could easily be responsible for making

marks such as are shown in Fig. 1, at 1. The point shown at 2 is somewhat better, but it reveals carelessness in sharpening. At 3 is shown a good point for rough work, where the lead is not brought to a needle point, but is left blunt. At 4 is shown a needle point, suitable for finishing work. At 5 we have a side view of a chisel point, the edge view of which would be like what is shown in 4.

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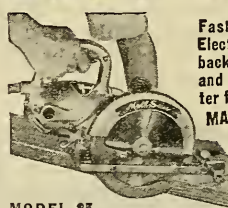
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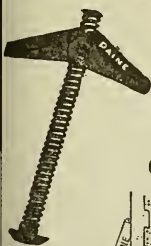
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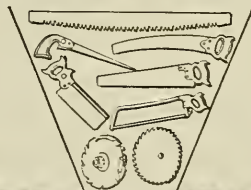
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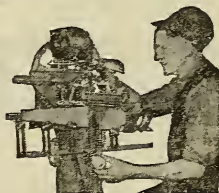
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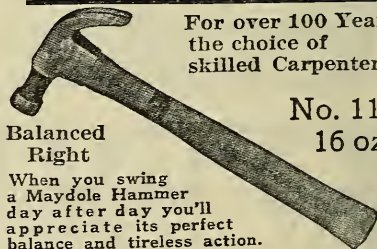
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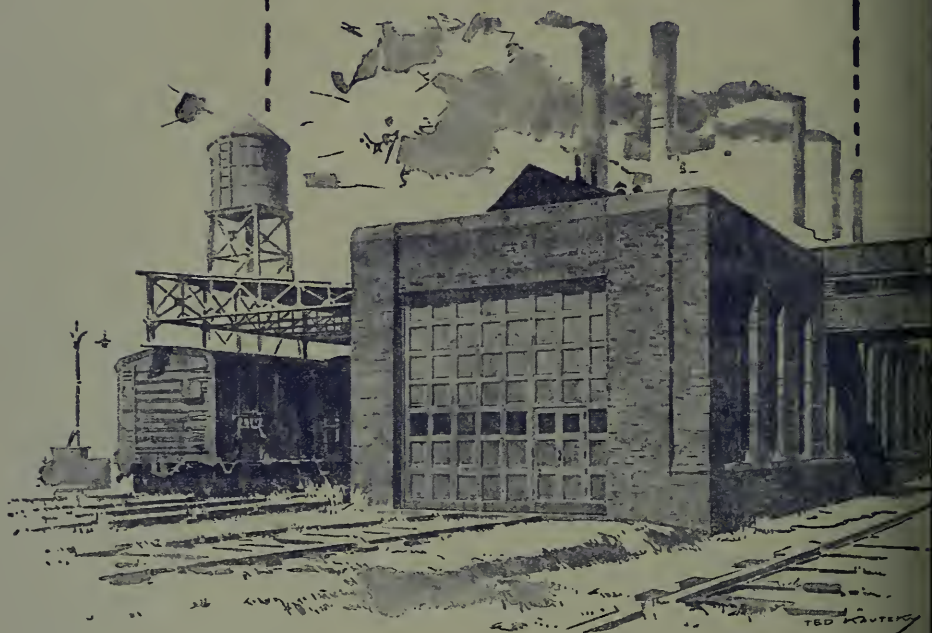


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THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Founded 1881



NOVEMBER, 1943



U. S. Aleutian outpost
—on the road to Tokio

THANKSGIVING, 1943



THIS war-weary year when millions of our loved ones are scattered throughout the world defending the ramparts of Liberty, Thanksgiving assumes a special significance. The load has been heavy and we have travelled but a short distance along the road to Victory. However, the courage and loyalty of our men in the armed forces and the determination of our citizens at home have combined to bring within sight our eventual goal.

As we pause this Thanksgiving Day, let us be thankful that on all fronts our boys are acquitting themselves with honor and valor; let us give thanks that the heavy-fisted hand of war has not laid waste our cities and ravaged our fields; let us give thanks that Decency, Liberty, and Freedom, whose defenders we are, still flourish in this world.

But above and beyond all else, let us be thankful that individually each of us can still say "I AM AN AMERICAN."

In giving thanks, let us also resolve to give our last full ounce of effort to our country. Let us pledge without reservation all the muscle and money each of us can muster. Let us resolve to produce more work and buy more bonds than ever before that the day of victory may be hastened and the greatest Thanksgiving Day of all—the day our boys come home—can be celebrated as soon as possible.



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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIII—No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1943

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



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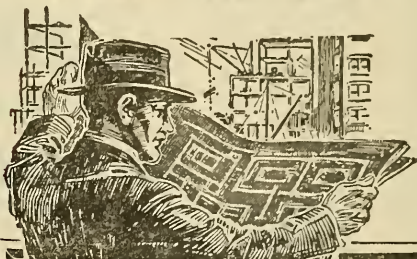
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Find out now,—by this Free Trial Lesson,—how easy it is to learn the technical side of Building, right in your own home, in your spare time. No charge for this Lesson either now or later!

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If you have had practical experience as a carpenter or builder,—so much the better. The most competent builders,—foremen, estimators, superintendents, master builders and contractors,—must understand blue prints and specifications. Here is your chance to become a trained builder. Send the coupon or a post card for details.

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Learn how to lay out and run a building job. How to read blue prints. How to understand specifications. How to estimate costs. No books—no classes! Just use the blue prints, specifications and easy lessons we furnish. Same as the contractor uses. Fits in with your daily experience. This practical plan is the result of our 40 years of experience in training practical builders.

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To prove to you how easy it is for a practical man to learn this "headwork" side of Building we will send you,—(if you are a carpenter, builder or apprentice),—our Free Trial Lesson or Booklet: "How To Read Blue Prints," and a set of blue print plans,—all Free of cost. They are valuable and instructive.

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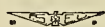
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Blood for the Armed Forces



**Enlist through Your Union
As a Red Cross Blood Donor**



Victory IN WAR IN PEACE

Keynote of A. F. of L. Boston Convention

MEETING in the midst of a crisis of unparalleled magnitude in the history of the nation, the sixty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor wound up its sessions with a sound program designed to help win the war in the shortest possible time and create a lasting peace after the last shot is fired. Re-affirming its determination to utilize its resources to the utmost in behalf of speedy victory, the convention, by word and deed, again pledged unqualified and unflagging support of the war effort.

In a voice ringing with sincerity, President William Green brought the delegates to their feet with roars of applause as he told off the labor-baiters of America as they had never been answered before.

His challenging address dramatically followed a speech by National Commander Warren Atherton, of the American Legion, who praised the patriotic policies of the American Federation of Labor but punctured his otherwise mild remarks with the charge that workers who strike in wartime are guilty of treason.

Realizing that this intemperate statement would be capitalized upon by the hostile press as an excuse for anti-labor smear headlines, Mr. Green replied immediately.

His address made such a profound impression upon the delegates that a motion to print it in full and publish it as widely as possible was introduced from the floor and adopted unanimously. The text of his address follows:

"First of all may I extend to Commander Atherton in your name and in your behalf, our sincere thanks for his visit to this convention and for the address which he delivered. He was right in his conclusion when he stated that

we welcome a frank discussion of all subjects and all questions affecting the American way of life and affecting our economic, social and industrial interests. In fact, the American Federation of Labor conventions are open forums of discussion. We speak with frankness. We act in the same way. We face all issues courageously. We

New Membership High

Membership in the American Federation climbed above the six and a half million mark during the fiscal year ending August 31st, 1943, according to a report handed to the Boston convention by secretary George Meany. The exact membership reported by secretary Meany was 6,564,141. Predictions were freely made that the membership would be crowding the eight million mark by the time the 1944 convention convened.

proclaim our virtues and we admit our faults.

"It appears to me that I can with perfect propriety point out to the commander that those who seek perfection in an imperfect world are doomed to disappointment, but he who follows the pathway of logic and reason, looking above and beyond the inconsequential faults of a small minority, will realize that after all we are making a fine record in a most imperfect world.

"The American Federation of Labor did not hesitate or wait a moment. Immediately after receiving over the radio, through the press and otherwise, information that Japanese had treacherously attacked America at Pearl Harbor we stepped out and acted at once. A conference of the representatives of this great movement was assembled to meet in the city of Washington. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor met at the same time and there, after solemnly, seriously and carefully considering the whole situation, we announced our pledge to the President of the United States of co-operation and support. That came from the honest hearts, the frank consciences of those men, representing as they did the heart and conscience of American labor. And then, in conformity with the program there developed, we pledged to the President of the United States a no-strike policy for the duration of this cruel war. That was made voluntarily, and you must understand the real value of the use of the strike weapon in order to understand the pledge that American labor made to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. In other words, the mobilization of our economic strength and its use, after all, is the last resort, the protection of labor, the means that it uses to lift its standard of life and living and to protect its own interests. It is the weapon it uses in defense of its interests, and when it agreed to place that behind the door and leave it there until the war was over it honestly pledged itself to support the government to the bitter end.

"Now, Mr. Commander, what has been the record? Examine it, will you please. The President of the United States, who keeps the record and studies it carefully day by day and month by month, has spoken to us in a con-

vincing and eloquent way and said, 'Men, you have kept that pledge 99.9 per cent in the United States of America.'

"And that pledge was kept by imperfect men. I maintain that it is an amazing record made good in an imperfect world.

"We hold business management and those connected with business, Mr. Commander, in high regard. We feel that business as a whole has made a good record during the war—and in referring to business I mean the owners and managers of industry. We do not denounce industry as a whole at any time because of the sins committed by some manager or some directors of a corporation or the owners of some industry or a minority of industry. Consequently, we do not denounce industry as a whole because some steel corporation in America supplied our Government during this emergency with defective armorplate. Nor do we denounce industry as a whole because some wire corporation supplied the government with inferior wire. Nor do we denounce industry as a whole because some greedy employers of labor have sought to make profits that are unreasonable out of this war emergency. We say, 'You have sinned against the Government,' but industry as a whole does not approve of it and we hold them in high regard.

"Is this a world without sin? Do the members of the church always live up to the high standards set for them? Do the fraternal organizations maintain their standards of righteousness always? Do you find perfection in family life, the most sacred organization in America? I will venture to say that there are sinners in the American Legion.

"The American Federation of Labor has never officially ordered or approved a strike of one, five, or ten men, or a hundred men since the dastardly attack was made upon us at Pearl Harbor. We have kept the faith and we are keeping the faith. We are producing the planes, the guns, the tanks, the ships, the war material so necessary in order that our brave men on the battlefields of Africa, in the Southern Pacific, in Italy, and wherever the war is being fought may be adequately supplied.

"And, Mr. Commander, it might be of interest to tell you that since Pearl

Harbor—while the soldiers of production represented here in this convention have been giving their skill, their lives, their training, their genius, and their American service in the production of materials in order to make this war a success, 80,000 of them have been killed and we have buried them, many of them in unknown graves. Seven million have been injured. Does that mean that we have measured up, or have we not? I have repeatedly referred to that fact—we buried them—80,000—killed—killed while serving as soldiers of production in the mills, the mines and the factories of these United States. Does that count for anything or does it mean anything? No workers in the world have ever made such a record as American workers have made in the United States of America since Pearl Harbor.

"I ask you, Mr. Commander, to look high above the petty things, look above the human imperfections, the incidental things of life, and behold portrayed like the new day's sun before your eyes the virtues of American workers. They are the best in the entire world. We are proud of them. They have done wonders and they will do more!

"Now, may I say that we are in accord with many of the objectives you outlined here this morning—the protection of the children, the return of those who have temporarily been permitted to leave the schoolrooms and the homes to work in the mills and the factories. We have supported the regimentation of workers during this war in a very large way, because the winning of the war stands over and above every other consideration. But we intend to work with all like-minded people in bringing about a reconversion and a readjustment when the war ends. The children must go back to the homes and to the schools. The wife and the mother must take her place in the home as a wife and mother. We are opposed to the exploitation of women workers and children during normal times. We will stand with you in carrying out that program.

"Then, Mr. Commander, there are 1,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor in the armed services of the nation. We have planned and are planning for their return, as well as for the return of others who are serving on the battlefields. It is our firm deter-

mination to see that the seniority rights of all these members of our great union are protected when they come back to America, and if necessary we will compel employers to give them their places back where they were before they went away.

"Then we shall serve in a like capacity in trying to find the way by which every man who enlisted in the service of the nation may find an opportunity to resume his normal life, to live in the American way, working and serving his family and society and the nation as well.

"I have spoken in response to your address, Mr. Commander, in a sincere and honest way. I have spoken to you in the kindest manner. I want you to get our point of view. It is my wish that we may all see this situation as it is. Perhaps when Gabriel blows his trumpet in the morning and the dead shall rise from the earth, and those who are living shall be assembled, as Holy Writ tells us, for the purpose of ascending into Heaven we may then construct a perfect world out of imperfect material. But until then, Mr. Commander, we must deal with the imperfections of human nature and serve as best we can."

By unanimous action, the convention re-affirmed its no-strike pledge for the duration. In no uncertain terms the meeting decried the continued growth of government by edict rather than by statute. Strong opposition was voiced against the trend toward labor conscription and the use of compulsion instead of co-operation. Proposals for a National Service Act were roundly rapped. The convention asked instead that manpower bottlenecks be eliminated by creation of a labor commission to safeguard working and living conditions of workers imported into war centers; retention of voluntary, decentralized administration; elimination of manpower waste through the vehicle of labor-management committees.

On the post-war question, the convention called for establishment

of an inter-Departmental Government Council to correlate all post-war planning; establishment of a Federal agency to clear cancellation of war contracts and to speed conversion of industry to a peace-time footing; creation of another agency to dispose of surplus plant facilities, materials and lands acquired for war purposes; expansion of AFL's own post-war planning program; return to 40-hour week after war without reduction of pay scales; initiation of a huge post-war housing program to provide jobs and decent homes; extension and enrichment of "good neighbor" policy to Latin America; immedi-

ate declaration of a basic foreign policy by Congress; creation of a world organization to keep the peace, buttressed by "understandings" among democratic nations; full support for self-rehabilitation and self-reeducation in conquered countries.

If the actions of the 63rd annual convention of the American Federation can be summarized in a single phrase, that phrase is "Victory in the war and the peace that follows." Labor's record in the war to date has been a magnificent one, and the Boston convention laid the groundwork for an even greater contribution in the trying months to come.

Keep Your Own Job Record

SINCE monthly payments under Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance system of the Social Security Act are based on average wages, it is important that workers keep a record of the name and address of each employer for whom he works and the amount of wages received from each.

This is particularly important for wage earners such as carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, plasterers, electricians and musicians who usually work for several employers a year.

Many widows of deceased workers are delayed in obtaining the monthly benefits for themselves and children because they don't know the identities and exact location of their husbands' employers.

Keep your Social Security information in a safe place with your insurance and other valuable papers, and **TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT CARD!**

Woodwork Still Is Tops



WOODWORK, a No. 1 pre-war building material, will retain a major place in the plans of those who will build or remodel after the war. This fact is strongly and factually indicated in a recent survey, made by an independent research organization for Ponderosa Pine Woodwork.

According to authorities in the building field, the survey strikes a refreshing note of realism at a time when speculation—much of it fanciful—is rife concerning “home building materials of the future.”

In addition, the survey contains valuable information for architects, builders, and others on those features and conveniences which post-war home builders will desire most.

For example, as demonstrated by the survey, 83.78% of those interviewed want more storage space. Existing closets will have built-in drawers and shelves with cupboard doors to keep out dust. Shoe racks built just above the level of the floor will prove helpful. Double-duty closets, made by installing a full-length mirror on the inside of the closet door, will prove particularly convenient in bedrooms or front hallways. And the use of louvered doors — available in stock sizes and attractive designs—will help provide both light and ventilation for closets, adding much to the discomfort of Mr. and Mrs. Moth.

Windows a Primary Desire

Windows, too, are a primary desire. 52.21% of those interviewed

Independent survey shows woodwork overwhelming choice of potential post-war home builders despite fanciful predictions of architectural dreamers.

definitely want more windows in their tomorrow's home. Correct use and spacing of windows will make the home of tomorrow sunnier, more cheerful, more healthful. Use of windows will also make small rooms seem larger. Enclosure of porches for year 'round living accommodations, as well as the conversion of previously unused areas in attics, basements, and passageways between house and garage into additional sleeping quarters or playrooms is also possible with windows.

Crowded housing conditions today have stimulated a desire for more bedrooms. As shown by the survey, 47.2% of those interviewed want more bedrooms in postwar homes. In small homes particularly, this desire for more bedrooms will place greater emphasis on architectural design—particularly on the placing and grouping of windows and doors. Bedrooms being smaller, correct selection of doors is important as doors can make a room look smaller, larger, longer or wider. Mirrored or louvered doors can immensely improve the “smartness” of the bedroom.

Driving and travel restrictions are opening the eyes of American home owners to the possibilities of

the home as a place of entertainment and recreation. 60% of those interviewed prove that statement by declaring a recreation room as a "must" in their postwar home. That recreation room of tomorrow will be a light, airy room full of cheery sunshine. Groups of strategically placed windows will let in a maximum of health-giving sunshine—will create an atmosphere of beauty and livability.

Sturdy, attractive doors and colorful built-in shelves and cupboards will add immeasurably to appearance and increase utility as well. Dutch doors, for a bedroom—unusual, yes—but they permit a maximum of light and air, yet protect small children by keeping them within the room when the lower half of the door is closed.

Step-Saving Cabinets Desired

With maids and laundry help scarce, Mrs. America has really learned to appreciate the value of step-saving, built-in cabinets. Of the people interviewed, 89% insisted on built-in cabinets for their postwar homes. By planning in advance, the cabinets can be fitted to the "work-flow" plan. Using stock wood cabinets, which are delivered unpainted, the housewife can work out any color or combination of colors she desires. Use of "decals" can add immeasurably to their appearance. Wood can be redecorated frequently for, unlike metals, paint on wood does not chip nor does it become lumpy with frequent painting as do most metals.

Stock cabinets will prove equally versatile for other rooms. Linen closets right in the bedroom or cabinets built into the head or foot of the bed will eliminate the need for large dressers or bureaus in small bedrooms. Fitted trays installed in

combination with mirror doors in bedroom closets will make a dressing closet deluxe.

Built-in cabinets in the dining room can be both useful and decorative. Corner cabinets are especially appropriate for the display of fine china or knickknacks.

Voice Need for Dining Rooms

Many of today's families are "eating in the kitchen" for convenience and quickness. But they aren't planning to do it tomorrow. According to the survey, 46.48% are listing a separate dining room in their homes of tomorrow. Tomorrow's dining room will differ considerably from the gloomy "cave" of the past. New arrangements and grouping of windows combined with bright decorations will create a bright, cheery atmosphere and an illusion of large space.

Doors, too, will play an important part in this postwar dining room. Flush doors may be used to create an appearance of spaciousness in small rooms. Wood partitions extending partially across the room will be used in some cases to separate the dining room from the balance of the home where space is limited.

On larger sized homes, windows and doors will enhance equally the beauty and utility of the dining room. Modern doors and windows—casement windows in particular—French doors and corner cabinets will make the dining room truly beautiful and livable.

Weather-Tightness a "Must"

Fuel shortages and restrictions have brought home the need for efficient weather stripping and storm sash and doors. The survey shows that of those interviewed, 62.7%

"must," while 59.4% want weather stripping. The natural insulating qualities of wood will play a big part here. For wood is a warm material—does not get cold enough in winter to cause condensation with consequent damages to walls, cur-

tains and drapes. Combination doors also will have a widespread use. Usable both summer and winter, they have a removable section so that a screen can be inserted in summer and a glazed section in winter.

★ ANOTHER FURNITURE CUT PREDICTED ★

Shortage of lumber may force further curtailment



Another ten to fifteen per cent cut in the already drastically curtailed production of furniture is predicted by Henry A. Dinegar, director of durable goods and products division of the War Production Board. Speaking before the annual meeting of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, Dinegar told the furniture men that shortages of lumber stocks were going to compel further decreases in the manufacture of furniture items.

"Many unfavorable factors in available lumber resources have converged to move the W.P.B. to a conclusion that civilian use of lumber must be curtailed. Unfortunately your industry, as the largest present civilian consumer of lumber, will feel the impact of that conclusion more severely than any other industry," Mr. Dinegar said.

"Of course the essential nature of furniture is such that production must be enough for consumers actually in need of it. Likewise the exigencies of the moment are not so drastic as to require a curtailment to the low level which would make rationing necessary," the W.P.B. official added.

He continued that the Office of Civilian Requirements has taken the position that furniture production need not now be curtailed beyond the point of restricting wood to approximately 60% of that used in 1941 or 1942. "It is the opinion of many that such a limitation would mean the production of 10% to 15% fewer furniture units than currently are being made," he said.

The reasons for the W.P.B.'s impending action were cited by Mr. Dinegar as a decrease in over-all lumber production plus an increasing diversion to war uses. In 1941, he said, lumber production amounted to 35,957 million board feet while this year production is estimated at 32 billion board feet. Packaging for war has taken about 40% of lumber output this year against a normal 15% for boxes and dunnage, he said.

Ever since the start of the national emergency, the Brotherhood has pointed out to all government agencies that insufficient lumber production seriously jeopardizes the war effort. The Brotherhood further pointed out that unsatisfactory wage scales adversely affect lumber production more than any other one thing. To date, however, the question of lumber wages has never been satisfactorily settled. Instead of attacking the lumber production problem logically by eliminating bottlenecks to production, government agencies have been ordering deeper and deeper cuts in civilian consumption and organizing conservation drives.

GIVE YOUR SCRAP TO WIN THE SCRAP!

SWITZERLAND POINTS THE WAY

Switzerland today is facing the same employment problems that will confront America at the conclusion of hostilities. Since the outbreak of the war in 1939, Switzerland has faced serious employment disruptions. As a non-belligerent, no armament program developed to create jobs.

In the summer of 1941, the Federal Council appointed an Employment Commission to study measures for providing employment and coordinating the efforts of private enterprise and government in the task of putting men to work. Some months ago the Committee handed in its report. The following article is an ILO summary of that report. Since peace will create in America a need for the promotion of employment, it is interesting to note what Switzerland is doing along these lines.



ON JULY 29, 1942 the Swiss Federal Council issued a Decree for the regulation of the provision of employment in wartime. These regulations are based on the principle that the Confederation, in cooperation with the cantons and private enterprise, shall take steps to prevent unemployment in so far as private enterprise is not in a position unaided to offer adequate employment opportunities. A general plan is to be drawn up, integrating the regular and emergency works and orders for supplies of public authorities, and, so far as possible, also of private enterprise. The plan is to be drawn up on a long-term basis, to be constantly adapted to changing conditions, and to be extended when necessary. Thus the Federal Council has now embarked on a policy, based on a long-term, carefully prepared plan, not, as hitherto, to combat unemployment that has already occurred, but to prevent the spread of unemployment.

The report notes the existence of a widespread popular opinion that it is the duty of the State to see that everybody has work and income, but points out in this connection that it is the citizens who form the State, and that the monetary resources for any public provision of employment must be obtained from the taxpayers. A policy of subsidy is suitable for certain purposes, but in the long run it does not lead to a real increase in the volume of work. Furthermore, the State will not be in a

position to assist industries which are in difficulties over a long period without intervention in their organization, and this involves the danger of the spreading of State power to more fields, and of the increasing restriction of that individual freedom which continues to be the Swiss ideal.

Finally, it is pointed out that the provision of employment by the State has only been fully successful in countries in which the State has taken the whole economic machine under central control and has itself carried out those measures which seemed necessary for the achievement of full employment. If that were done in Switzerland, it would be contrary to the most elementary principles of the Swiss Constitution, namely, the federal structure of the country and the sovereignty of the cantons. In other words, the

main task of providing employment must rest with the cantons and with private enterprise.

The first fact to be noted is that in the ten pre-war years unemployment was most serious in the export industries and in the building industry. Within the building industry the fluctuations were most marked in house building, which varied not merely in accordance with demand, but also in accordance with rents and building costs. It is therefore necessary to keep building costs low if the construction of dwellings is to be encouraged.

In the effort to achieve full employment the Government may decide to undertake public works when private building is at a low level; but as this measure could not lead to a revival of private building, it would tend to become permanent, and the increased taxes needed to finance such permanent action would seriously diminish the power of the export industries to compete on foreign markets. A second possibility is to continue the policy of autarky necessitated by the war; but this would mean that Switzerland would have to produce goods which it would be cheaper to obtain from abroad, and would in this case too suffer a decline in the capacity to compete with other countries. The Employment Commissioner comes to the conclusion that the solution of the problem must be sought in the first place in increased exports. But export trade is bound up with import trade, and such a policy may therefore have to be supplemented by a suitable public works policy, in addition to which a certain degree of autarky, at least in agriculture, will probably have to be maintained.

The Commissioner then groups

the practical steps that must be taken under four heads:

(1) Co-ordination of all measures taken to provide employment;

(2) Planned financing of employment measures;

(3) Advance planning of all public works and orders for supplies;

(4) Fuller economic statistics and more detailed observation of the business cycle.

It is most desirable that public works and orders for supplies should be planned in such a way as to restrict them in periods of high employment and expand them in periods of low employment. The measures for their co-ordination should apply not only to works and orders for which public bodies are responsible, but also, in so far as this is technically possible, to those for which private enterprise is responsible. Apart from construction works, the immediate preparation of orders for railway rolling stock, other railway and post office equipment and machinery, and the like, to be given between the end of the war and the revival of export trade, has been requested so as to prevent too sharp a decline in the metal working and engineering industries. Steps are also being taken to insure that orders for war material shall not cease immediately on the cessation of hostilities.

So far as financial measures are concerned, the Commissioner supports the view of those economists who urge that in periods of high employment public works should be financed by means of taxes, whereas in periods of low employment they should be financed by loans because only in that way will employment be really increased. Economically, the same result can be achieved if a

reserve fund can be accumulated in good times and expended in bad times. Steps have already been taken in Switzerland to achieve this end.

As a result of these preliminary observations the Commissioner outlines two types of practical measures: measures for the encouragement of industry, including agriculture; a plan of public works.

Encouragement of Industry and Agriculture

The principal measures suggested in this part of the program are intended: (1) to increase exports; (2) to revive the tourist industry; and (3) to promote agricultural production and land settlement.

With regard to export trade, it is urged that there should be increased research by private undertakings, with financial assistance from the State if necessary; renewal and adaptation of plant and equipment; improved organization and publicity; and the adoption by the Government of a suitable trade and financial policy.

Various detailed measures are proposed for the encouragement of tourist traffic, and more especially for the rationalization of the hotel industry, necessitated by the years of crisis through which that industry has passed.

Agriculture is suffering from a shortage of labor and attention is drawn to the importance of finding some solution for the problem of the remuneration of married land workers and for the housing shortage which prevails in rural areas. Finally, proposals are made for increased land settlement and for the provision of small holdings for industrial workers.

Public Works

Previous employment programs have frequently been criticized on the ground that they were largely confined to reviving building activity, in reply to which it has been urged that such a revival is in general the best method of insuring a maximum increase in employment opportunities. But an examination of the present Federal and cantonal programs shows that the criticism is no longer justified.

So far as public works under the control of the Confederation are concerned, a long-term program has been elaborated covering road and railway construction, works to facilitate air travel, the improvement of inland navigation, works required by the postal, telegraph, and telephone administration, the expansion of hydro-electric installations, agricultural land improvement works, forestry development, and defense works. No detailed information is yet available on the last of these items. Most of the plans are intended to be carried out over a period of about ten years. On the other hand, part of the work (which amounts, for example, to about two-thirds in the case of the Federal railway plans) can be deferred or accelerated according to the situation on the labor market at any particular time.

The estimated total expenditure on the various Federal plans is as follows:

| | Million francs |
|--|-------------------|
| Main roads | 540.4 |
| Mountain roads | 255.0 |
| Railways | 1,076.7 |
| Air travel facilities | 200.0 |
| Inland navigation | 252.6 |
| Postal, telegraph and telephone works | 424.4 |
| Hydro-electric installations | 405.2 |
| Lake and river works | 77.0 |
| Land improvement works | 800.0 |
| Reforestation | 12.0 |

In addition to the above, the cantons were also asked to draw up plans of public works to be carried out over a period of three to five years. Those plans are estimated to cost 1,683.6 million francs in all.

The total estimated cost of all the above plans is thus 5,726.9 million francs.

In September 1942, when employment was at a high level, fears were nevertheless expressed that there might soon be a shortage of materials, and, to meet this contingency, preparations were made for works which could be put in hand without delay at any time.

Federal Subsidies

A good deal of detailed information on methods of financing is given in the report. While it is not possible to deal with most of this information in the present brief summary, there is one point, however, which raises a question of principle, namely the general policy governing the payment of subsidies

by the Confederation to other public bodies and in certain cases to private enterprise.

Regular subsidies are paid by the Confederation with a view to a partial equalization of the financial burden as between different cantons or other bodies responsible for the works. It is now proposed, however, that regular works should as far as possible be paid for by the various bodies concerned, including private undertakings, and that the Federal subsidies should be restricted to extra work undertaken in periods when the labor market situation renders such extra work desirable. If this policy is carried out, the Federal subsidies will act as a stimulus to the bodies concerned to carry out work in periods of low employment. On the other hand, in periods of high employment, it is important to defer all work which is not immediately essential, and the withholding of the Federal subsidy would materially contribute to that result.

City Tax Reforms Needed—Dahlberg

Unless there is drastic reform of municipal taxation methods, city real estate taxes may hinder the establishment of a stable post-war economy and prevent re-employment of millions of workers, including returning war veterans, declared Bror Dahlberg, president of the The Celotex Corporation in a message recently delivered at a meeting of the Chicago Junior Association of Commerce.

Present real estate taxes may well strangle the expansion of the post-war building industry without which there can be no full recovery of peacetime business and no full employment, stated Dahlberg.

The building industry, he pointed out, is now bearing almost the entire burden of city operating costs. He recommended that the burden should be redistributed so that:

(1) Some of these costs which peculiarly benefit real estate by adding to its intrinsic value, such as fire protection, may be charged against the property.

(2) Other service charges of the city might well be collected as a charge against the tenant or occupant.

(3) The great bulk of the taxes should be spread around upon other energies of the cities' life—either through taxes on other industries as well as real estate or through excise or sales taxes.

"This is not just a matter of making it easier for the landlord," Dahlberg said. "The object is to arrange the city's taxes so that a great industry whose health is essential to the life of the city and nation may be released to go once again into production and expansion."

KEEP 'EM SMOKING

*Brotherhood solicits cooperation
of Locals and District Councils
to keep our fighting boys happy.*

From the extreme ends of the continent came donations to the Brotherhood's cigarette fund this month. Local 2304, Seward, Alaska, sent in a donation as did Local 913, Balboa, Canal Zone. These locals are eight thousand miles apart yet both of them are anxious to see that American boys on the far-flung battlefields of the world are not deprived of the comfort that only American cigarettes can bring.

Another 1,650,000 cigarettes were sent to the boys in the armed forces since last month's Carpenter went to press. One hundred and fifty thousand of these cigarettes represent the tobacco companies' bonus for quantity purchase—one of the big advantages of channeling cigarette donations through the Brotherhood fund. Had the various lo-

cal unions and district councils spent the same amount of money in smaller individual purchases, the boys in the armed forces would have received only a million and a half cigarettes for the same money.

Through the Red Cross, war correspondents, and many other sources, word of the keen satisfaction our soldiers and sailors are getting from receiving free American cigarettes is filtering back to America.

Many locals and district councils are voting a specific amount each month toward the fund.

All checks or Money Orders should be made payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows. Strict accounting of the fund will be furnished.

★ ★ ★

From September 24th to October 22nd, the following contributions to the cigarette fund campaign had been received by the General Treasurer's office. Contributions received before September 24th, were reported in last month's issue of the Journal.

| L. U. City and State | Amt. | L. U. City and State | Amt. | L. U. City and State | Amt. |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 62 Chicago, Ill..... | \$ 20 00 | 1024 Cumberland, Md.. | \$ 10 00 | 2088 Port Royal, S. C. | \$ 25 00 |
| 98 Spokane, Wash.. | 100 00 | 1047 Eau Claire, Wis. | 50 00 | 2142 Reno, Nev..... | 25 00 |
| 139 Jersey City, N. J..... | 10 00 | 1048 McKeesport, Pa. | 25 00 | 2167 Sturgeon Bay, Wis. | 25 00 |
| 157 Boston, Mass.... | 28 00 | 1075 Hudson, N. Y.... | 5 00 | 2274 Pittsburgh, Pa.. | 50 00 |
| 165 Pittsburgh, Pa... | 25 00 | 1079 Ridgefield Park, N. J. | 10 00 | 2298 Rolla, Mo..... | 25 00 |
| 193 North Adams, Mass. | 10 00 | 1124 Newton, N. J.... | 5 00 | 2304 Seward, Alaska. | 25 00 |
| 197 Sherman, Tex.... | 10 00 | 1195 Seattle, Wash.... | 55 00 | 2349 Rockland, Me.... | 25 00 |
| 218 Boston, Mass.... | 25 00 | 1292 Huntington, N. Y. | 40 50 | 2393 Orlando, Fla.... | 25 00 |
| 235 Riverside, Calif. | 100 00 | 1309 French Lick, Ind. | 10 00 | 2522 St. Helens, Ore.. | 25 00 |
| 241 Moline, Ill..... | 10 00 | 1242 Ilwaco, Wash.... | 25 00 | 2549 Chicago, Ill.... | 39 48 |
| 258 Kearney, N. J.... | 25 00 | 1353 Santa Fe, N. M.. | 50 00 | 2575 Bremerton, Wash. | 25 00 |
| 271 Chicago, Ill..... | 5 00 | 1397 Mineola, N. Y.. | 100 00 | 2603 Warrenton, Ore.. | 128 50 |
| 292 Shawnee, Okla.... | 25 00 | 1399 Okmulgee, Okla.. | 25 00 | 2611 Eugene, Ore..... | 5 00 |
| 412 Sayerville, N. Y. | 25 00 | 1441 Canonsburg, Pa.. | 25 00 | 2668 Tacoma, Wash.. | 10 00 |
| 526 Galveston, Tex.... | 125 00 | 1593 Concord, Mass.... | 25 00 | 2698 Bandon, Ore. ... | 25 00 |
| 550 Oakland, Cal..... | 25 00 | 1615 Grand Rapids, Mich. | 25 00 | 2708 Valley Springs, Calif. | 10 00 |
| 605 Golconda, Ill.... | 25 00 | 1700 Wilton, Conn.... | 7 00 | 2767 Morton, Wash.... | 25 00 |
| 620 Vineland, N. J.. | 5 00 | 1721 Lansford, Pa.... | 10 00 | 2894 Twisp, Wash.... | 70 28 |
| 687 Dailey, W. Va.... | 25 00 | 1739 Kirkwood, Mo.... | 100 00 | 2900 Carlton, Ore.... | 125 00 |
| 696 Tampa, Fla..... | 50 00 | 1756 Kendallville, Ind. | 10 00 | 2920 Pine Bluff, Ark.. | 5 00 |
| 778 Fitchburg, Mass. | 25 00 | 1796 Montgomery, Ala. | 33 25 | 2973 Norwood, Ohio.. | 10 00 |
| 811 New Bethlehem, Pa. | 5 00 | 1826 Wausau, Wis.... | 5 00 | 3163 Black River Falls, Wis. | 10 00 |
| 830 Oil City, Pa.... | 15 00 | 1845 Snoqualmie, Wash. | 16 35 | 3168 Escanaba, Mich.. | 50 00 |
| 834 Reynoldsville, Pa. | 25 00 | 1846 New Orleans, La. | 100 00 | 3169 Marion, Va..... | 125 00 |
| 860 Framingham, Mass. | 25 00 | 1854 Okanogan, Wash. | 163 20 | | |
| 878 Beverly, Mass.... | 10 00 | 2010 Anna, Ill..... | 25 00 | | |
| 901 Savannah, Ill.... | 25 00 | 2024 Coconut Grove, Fla. | 25 00 | | |
| 913 Balboa, C. Z.... | 25 00 | 2047 Hartford City, Ind. | 50 00 | | |
| 916 Aurora, Ill..... | 25 00 | | | | |

DISTRICT COUNCILS
Buffalo and Vicinity D.
C. N. Y.....\$100 00
Monongahela Valley
D. C., Pa..... 10 00

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Available Funds September 24, 1943----- | \$14,039 35 |
| Receipts from L. U's and D. C's----- | \$ 3,031 56 |
| Total ----- | \$17,070 91 |
| Expenditures for Cigarettes for month of October----- | \$ 3,732 00 |
| Total Available Funds October 22, 1943----- | \$13,338 91 |

For hundreds of years labor has had to
fight against restrictive legislation

The Legislative Battle

By GEORGE E. FAIRCHILD



IN ENGLAND about 1800 a series of laws were passed which prohibited a working man from making any effort to raise his wages, hold meetings to organize, interfere with any freedom of his employer to hire, or collect funds for the purpose of organizing. Penalty for violation of the above law was imprisonment. As late as 1818 workers were imprisoned under this law because they attempted to organize into Unions.

The above laws were repealed in 1824 yet in 1832 a group of miners were threatened with imprisonment because they wrote to their employer threatening to call a strike.

In 1871 a law was passed stating that it was not criminal conspiracy to enter into and join unions and in 1875 a law was passed making peaceful picketing legal.

In 1901 the English courts held that a certain railway union came under the civil conspiracy doctrine and assessed the union more than \$1,000,000.00. As unions in England were already exempt from rules of criminal conspiracy, they immediately took steps to free themselves from this civil conspiracy shackle which if allowed to stand would deter any man from joining a labor organization for fear of his being financially liable in any law-suits where fines were levied as in the above case; thus after a five year fight in 1906 English unions were ruled exempt from liability under the rules of civil conspiracy.

Yet another shackle had to be removed from labor as, by law, members of the English Parliament receiving no compensation from their government were not allowed to receive financial aid from their followers or constituents. This law made it impossible for anybody except a rich man to be elected to this office. This shackle was removed in 1913 when the passage of the Trade Union Act made it possible for labor unions to use their funds for political purposes and pay salaries to their representatives in the British Parliament.

Following the general strike of 1926, laws have been passed in England which reflect the tendency to fear the growing power of English unionism. In 1927 the Trade Disputes and Trade Union Act was passed by Parliament which makes

The complete failure of the Smith-Connally Act to do anything except aggravate the situation it was supposed to clear up has now focused national attention on labor legislation. For two hundred and fifty years, anti-labor forces have endeavored to halt the forward march of organized workers by injurious legislation. George E. Fairchild here recounts the highlights of labor's long struggle against oppressive legislation.

it compulsory for British Trade Unions to register with the government and furnish each year a statement of receipts and expenditures. The act also designates strikes of certain types as illegal and makes Union officials criminally liable for illegal strikes.

In 1937 there were in England 1,045 trade unions with 5,310,000 members representing about one-third of all eligible workers in the country, most of these unions being affiliated with the Trades Union Congress whose function is to settle jurisdictional differences which arise among the affiliated unions. The employers organizations established to bargain collectively with these unions number 266 employer's federations and 1,556 local employer groups. In England both the Employers Groups and the Trade Unions respect one another and generally work in harmony as in England collective bargaining is well established and is accepted without question as part of the national life of the nation. In England the trade unionists combining with the British Socialists have a large voice in the government through their Labor Party which actually formed the government in 1923 and 1929. The British labor party was a direct outgrowth of the British Labor Representation Committee, a group whose purpose was to create an independent group of Labor Members in Parliament so that labor could have a direct voice in government. The general British election of 1900 came just shortly after the formation of the Labor Representation Committee and although the Committee did not levy on the trades unionists for its support, it did contest 15 seats in Parliament winning two. After this the Labor Representa-

tion Committee grew rapidly winning a few seats in Parliament in by-elections until in 1906 it became a full fledged political party, adopting the name of the Labor Party. In every year since 1900 with the exception of 1924 and 1931 the Labor Party has consistently gained seats in Parliament as follows: 1900, 2; 1906, 29; 1910, 40; 1918, 57; 1922, 142; 1923, 191; 1924, 151; 1929, 287.

The Labor Party gets its revenue not only from the National Trade Unions but from the local unions as well.

It is a large factor in English government and is English Labor's Life Insurance against her enemies.

The American labor movement is in general patterned after the British. Here labor has had the same hard, long fight for recognition and the right to bargain collectively with employers.

In 1842 the United States Courts ruled that unions had the right to be in existence and to join a union was not a violation of law. In spite of this, however, the courts of the country were a haven for the employer who to combat the unions, made free use of the injunction or restraining order which is merely an order issued by a judge of either a state or federal court prohibiting unions from doing any act which *may* cause, *threaten* to cause irreparable damage to the person or property of others. This injunction weapon of the Employer came into general use after the passage of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 which was generally supposed to have been enacted to control the big trusts and monopolistic activities of big business at that time but instead this act became a powerful weapon in the hands of the Employer. In 1894,

the Federal Government, using this Act, broke the strike of the American Railway Union against the Pullman Company and the railroads by using Federal Troops.

The use of the injunction after 1894 was frequent. Judges issued them profusely without even giving the unions a hearing to state their side of the controversy. Workers found themselves tried, condemned, fined and imprisoned without even a hearing.

To correct this flagrant violation of personal rights it took the American Labor Movement 24 years to overcome this evil and in 1914 the Clayton Act was passed which held that unions were not liable under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890.

Through the passage of the Clayton Act the unions thought they had achieved a great victory but it was a hollow one in all respects.

Injunctions were still issued without restraint. Industry and employer organizations grew in size and strength and friendly judges were always on hand to issue the injunction. Unions were forbidden to issue notices of strikes, union members were fined and imprisoned, picketing was prohibited and strike after strike was broken by court action and as a consequence many unions were broken by the courts.

In 1932 the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act was adopted and made into law. Although this Act is a definite step in Labor's advancement it only requires federal judges to hear both sides of

the case before issuing an injunction. The Act applies to federal judges only and state judges may still issue the injunction upon hearing only the employers side of the case. It is a strange fact indeed that in America it required a law to compel federal judges to hear both sides of a case before taking action.

To be entirely free from the injunction every state in the Union must pass a little Norris-LaGuardia Act which to date has not happened, there only being 20 some states who so far have passed this legislation.

In 1933 the National Industrial Recovery Act was passed giving workers the right to organize into unions and bargain collectively. When this Act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in May of 1935 labor secured the passage in July of 1935 of the Wagner National Labor Relations Act which is known as Labor's "Magna Charta" outlawing Employer's "Yellow Dog" contracts and guaranteeing labor's right to organize and bargain collectively.

American Labor recently suffered a setback with the passage of the Smith-Connally Act and labor's enemies are today spending millions of dollars annually to stop the forward march of the American working men and women. But American Labor is on the march and the reactionaries and native fascists of America will fail to stem this forward step of humanity for it is based on equality, freedom and the inalienable rights of mankind.—
Chicago Federationist.

The nineteenth session of the All-India Trades Union Congress, held at Cawnpore, brought out 140 delegates, representing ninety unions all over India. Resolutions called for the recognition of trade unions and their factory committees, setting up of committees to investigate conditions of labor, enactment of war risk compensation and increases in basic wages.



The Lumber Industry

ITS HISTORY and PROBLEMS

WILLAMETTE VALLEY TREES

OREGON'S WILLAMETTE Valley has more timber than the Lake States, the Central States, and the Middle Atlantic States put together. Leave out Maine, and the New England States could pretty nearly be included. The Willamette National Forest alone has more timber than any one of those groups. To put it a little more clearly, the valley has 104 billion feet, log scale, of saw timber. Forest land takes up 4,354,000 acres, which is more than two-thirds of the valley's area.

Old growth Douglas-fir, the 40 inches and over "yellow fir," covers 806,000 acres. It is the most accessible of the old growth stands. Farther back, where conditions are not quite so good, is another 835,000 acres of old growth fir, 20-40 inches in diameter. Second growth Douglas-fir, 20-40 inches, occupies 615,000 acres. Most of this young stuff is close in around the settlements. About a million acres is in second growth not big enough for saw logs; another 400,000 acres is not restocked.

The 'Rain Forest'

Douglas-fir belongs in the rain-forest, where at least 60 inches of rain can be expected, but it is a good, tough tree and gets along pretty nearly anywhere. For instance, over in the pine country east of the mountains it grows fairly well on the northern exposures; but it is at its best around Puget Sound and along the Columbia River, and produces the best grades of lumber in these districts.

Farther north, in the country west of the Olympics, the weather is too wet. It is just right for hemlock and spruce, which tend to crowd out the Douglas-fir. South of the Columbia and inland the climate gets drier, and the pulp species are not so common. Only nine per cent of the saw log volume in the Willamette Valley is western hemlock.

In Linn and Lane counties sugar pine and ponderosa pine begin to show up in quantity. Those are dry climate trees. The south end of the Willamette Valley is not as good fir country as the Oregon Coast and the Columbia River—the area in site classes I and II simmers down to 28 per cent, in spite of the good soils. Site class III takes up 63 per cent of the room.

Hundred-Year Crop

When it comes to timber production, this makes quite a difference. The standard full stocked site I acre of Douglas-fir land will cut 115 M feet, log scale, at the age of 100 years. Site quality III cannot do more than half that well without blowing a gasket. Site V brings up the rear with only 10 M per acre. In doping out probable yields, only three-quarters of these volumes are used, to allow for probable loss.

The annual growth in the Willamette Valley is estimated to be 427 million board feet per year. As the older stands where rot and other losses balance or exceed the growth are cut and replaced by the young stands, the rate of growth should increase to 640 million feet by 1960. This is assuming that the aver-

age rate of loss by fire—32,000 acres—and the rate of restocking stay where they are. When the valley has all been put into tree farms, the yearly crop may be 1.2 billion feet, but that is quite a way ahead.

Danger From Conk Rot

In Washington, Douglas-fir is rather sound. In old stands butt-rot is fairly common, and conk or "red ring rot" and some other diseases occur, but defect from rot is not so heavy as might be expected in old growth forests. In the warmer Oregon climate, conk rot is bad. Stands where half the trees are culls are common. So far, conk has done little damage in stands less than 150 years old, and it probably will not be much of a factor in our second growth, but it has spoiled a lot of boards from the Santiam River south in the old growth stands.

The Willamette Valley has more Douglas-fir in the cheap logging zone than any other district in the Pacific Northwest. It has more timber that is easy to reach than any district except Puget Sound. About 450,000 acres have been logged. That is not much more than ten per cent. Evidently timber has not been moving very fast.

The reasons for this are fairly clear. For one thing, it's quite a way to tidewater. Most big mills are close to water transportation. For another, there has been no log market like those on Puget Sound and the Columbia River. Most of the logs go to mills in the same ownership. Big holdings are not so common as they are elsewhere.

Saw Mill District

It is a small mill district. Nearly half the cut is in mills of less than 50 M feet daily capacity. At present, more than 200 of them are running. In 1929 the cut reached a peak of 1,050 million feet. The cut fell off next year, but has shown a consistent growth since. Owners who were cut out in Washington and the Inland Empire moved into this new territory. In 1939 the cut was 997 million feet, log scale, and presumably has gone higher since then. The ten year average shows that about 15 per cent of the saw log cut was shipped outside the district for manufacture. This includes peeler logs to Olympia.

Big scale shipment of logs by rafts on the Willamette to outside markets

is a new development. The idea is not new. Pulpwood was floated from Eugene to Oregon City decades ago, but until recently, 20 million feet of logs per year going through the Oregon City locks was quite an event. In 1940 the register at the locks showed 298 million feet of logs. On October 1 the score was 306 million feet for 1941, with indications that the tally might reach 450 million feet or more by New Year's.

Feeding Hungry Mills

Not all of them came from the upper valley; 130 million feet have been put into the river at Canby, Clackamas County, this year. Albany was the next biggest station, with 60 million. Logs were shipped to the Willamette River from as far away as the head of the Siletz. There is talk of channel improvements and of enlargement of the locks, which will encourage transportation of this sort and the hungry mills along the Columbia may be expected to buy the logs. Some of them can't get logs anywhere else.

The first plywood plant in the Willamette Valley was built at Willamina in 1939. Next year five more came in. Evidently the peelers hereabouts are O. K. Local pulp mills have five per cent of the capacity installed in the North Pacific Region. That 9.3 billion feet of western hemlock and the 3.5 billion feet of balsam fir might conceivably keep a few more running.

Good Judgment Needed

The sustained yield capacity of the Willamette Valley is estimated to be about 1.2 billion feet per year, by using all species and keeping the new crops coming. The present cut, mostly Douglas-fir, is not far from that figure, and is coming for the most part from the private land, which has a capacity of about half a billion feet. It looks like a fair chance to keep the jobs coming, if reasonable judgment is used.

That might bring up the question of what is good judgment. The whole cut, or most of it, comes from two-fifths of the forest land that is in private ownership. New mills are coming in; old mills in districts which are pretty well cut out are willing to keep running on logs purchased from as distant a source as the Willamette.

Rafts On The Willamette

Rafting on the Willamette makes it quite practicable to sell Santiam logs at,

say Longview. With channel improvements that have been proposed, McKenzie and Middle Fork logs would also be available. Old mills that have paid for themselves can reach out a long way for the round stuff and still compete with new mills that are close to the supply. It is quite possible that things are set to drain the Willamette Valley of timber in a hurry, just as some other districts are being drained.

Good judgment probably consists in insisting that public forests should stick to their sustained yield; in providing that distressed private timber should go into federal ownership where the pressure to liquidate is relieved as the Pierce Bill (H. R. 615) provides; in taking down the obstacles to consolidation of private and public timber into sustained yield units; and, in general, to getting sound planning and long time management into the picture.

Chronic Wage-Hour Law Violators Handed First Prison Sentences

Three brothers, operating the D. & D. Shirt Co., at Northampton, Pa., received the first prison sentences under the Wage and Hour Law from Federal Judge Harry E. Kalodner recently. Record fines totaling \$22,500 were levied and back wages of \$35,000 to 40 employes were ordered paid on guilty pleas to a 62 count indictment as second offenders resulting from an investigation directed by Regional Director Frank J. G. Dorsey of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor.

Harry Dasher got six months in federal prison. His brother Nathan's similar sentence was suspended but he was fined \$15,000 and placed on probation for two years, while the third brother, Isadore, was sentenced to three months and fined \$6,200. In January 1942 they had been fined \$250 each as first offenders.

The Dashers, who held army contracts for shirts, did not pay the required minimum or overtime wages, they locked the time clock so that employes could not record overtime work and falsified records concerning work on shirts sold in interstate commerce.

"Congress very wisely provided a fine only for the first offense under the Wage-Hour law, but a jail sentence for second offenders," Judge Kalodner said in imposing sentence. "Congress foresaw that if employers can make more money by cheating labor a fine as high as \$50,000 would not deter them in such chiseling practices."

Death Calls Ottawa Labor Official

The Province of Ontario lost a worthy public official and the labor movement lost a loyal champion when death called Brother James Johnson August 18th. For many years Brother Johnson served as an official of the Department of Labor. More recently he served in the capacity of Fair Wage Officer for the Industrial Standards Act.

Brother Johnson was a valued member of Local 93, Ottawa, which he first joined in 1912. During the intervening years he served the local union in many capacities including that of Business Agent in 1915 and 1916.

His passing is a distinct loss to the province and city and especially to Local 93.

Arkansas Building Trades Workers Congratulated by General Prentiss

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Commanding Officer

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE
Pine Bluff Arsenal, Pine Bluff, Ark.

President Building Trades Council
Business Representative, Carpenters and Joiners of America
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dear sir:

Now that the construction of this arsenal is rapidly approaching completion, I wish to take this opportunity to express to you and through you to all members of the Labor Organizations you represent, my sincere appreciation of the outstanding contribution which Organized Labor has made in the rapid construction of this large plant.

While the primary responsibility for the construction of this arsenal rested on the Area Engineer and the General Contractor, Sanderson and Porter, I have been vitally interested in the progress of this work, both as Commanding General of the arsenal and as representative of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, who was one of the Government Contracting Officers who signed the contract for its construction.

During the past eighteen months, while this arsenal was under construction, intensive effort was required on the part of a large number of construction workers, often times under the most difficult conditions, and only the most wholehearted cooperation on the part of Labor would have made possible the tremendous achievements represented in the completion of this work in the relatively short time.

It is a matter of common knowledge that there were practically no labor difficulties of any kind during construction period nor in the subsequent operation of the plants of this Arsenal, and I attribute this to the fine spirit of cooperation which has existed between the constructors and managers of the arsenal, on the one hand, and the representatives of Labor on the other.

Because of the pressure to get into production with vital war materials, it was necessary to commence production operations in many of the plants before construction was actually complete. This required construction workers to carry on and work under unusually hazardous conditions. All of these men cheerfully accepted these extra hazards and so far as I know there has been no complaint because of these conditions.

Please express to all members of the American Federation of Labor, who have worked on the construction of this arsenal, my sincere appreciation and heartiest thanks for their splendid contribution to the National Defense, in the rapid completion of this project.

(Signed) A. M. PRENTISS,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army
Commanding

The Crisis in Education

From the point of view of labor, the influx of youngsters into industry is building up a problem that will have to be faced after the war, when jobs become scarcer. Few of these youngsters who cut short their educations to enter war work will be willing to return to the classroom. They will be competing for jobs after the war and thereby swelling the total labor pool, which, even without them, will probably exceed the total number of jobs by a substantial percentage.

BY THE HUNDREDS of thousands, boys and girls who in other times would have completed highschool are now leaving school before graduation to go to work. In some communities, the exodus from highschool has already reached proportions which are alarming to all concerned for the success of the war effort and for the longtime welfare of youth. In practically all communities, withdrawals have reached the point where they require immediate attention and action. And almost everywhere, the rates of withdrawal are steadily mounting.

At the same time, *there are large sources of labor, especially of adults, employed in the production of luxuries and in other nonessential occupations.*

The motives which impel youth to leave school for work are understandable—the attraction of high wages, the desire to do something definite to help win the war, the influence of the example of their fellows, and the arguments and inducements of those who, thoughtlessly or otherwise, would exploit the labor of youth.

Highschool students, and often their parents also, are likely to respond to these motives without giving thought to other considerations, which are of far greater importance to the national welfare. All adults concerned in these matters—particularly employers, school officials, and parents—should see that youth clearly understands such considerations as those which follow, and that they carefully weigh them before

making their decisions.

The greatest service which boys and girls of sixteen and seventeen can render to the war effort is to get ready for the national service which most of them will be called upon to give at eighteen, in the armed forces, in war production, in civilian war agencies, or in specialized training. Time after time, high officials of the Army and the Navy, of government and industry, have urged youth to use the years up to eighteen to build the foundations of a broad education. That way, they have affirmed, lies the greatest national service.

The greatest service which boys and girls of sixteen and seventeen can render to themselves is to secure *now* the education which will surely be needed in the highly competitive labor market of the post-war years.

Many cases have already been reported of successful arrangements

for combining parttime work in war occupations with the continuation of regular schooling until high-school graduation. Such cooperative plans offer the greatest promise of a constructive solution to the problem. All such arrangements, however, should be guided by the principle that both the national welfare and the welfare of youth require that education have first claim on the time and energies of youth.

Conclusions and Recommendations

(1) Youth who have not completed highschool are in the war most effectively when they are carrying forward their regular school work, plus the special curriculums and activities provided by the schools as a recognized part of the war effort.

(2) School attendance until graduation is the best contribution to the war effort which school age youth can make.

(3) Full recognition should be given to the statements of the Army, Navy, and War Manpower Commission, to the effect that the great need is for the highest quality of service which can be obtained and that continued schooling until graduation is the one best assurance for the performance desired.

(4) Parents, industry, labor, business, and society in general will profit best by the adequate education of all youth.

(5) The personal needs and development of the individual pupil can best be met by continuance in school until graduation.

(6) The interpretation of the school laws, in respect to school leaving, should be made clear, to the effect that permits for work are granted for time which is released from schooling and that the burden of proof is upon those who interfere with the continuance of youth in school until graduation.

(7) Safeguards for the proper granting of work permits should be rigorously maintained.

(8) Counseling services should be given in connection with individual requests for work permits. Pupils should be advised to enter only such occupations as are officially listed as essential.

(9) Requests for work permits should be presented in advance, and personal contacts should be made with parents before the issuance of permits.

(10) Schools should immediately interview pupils who left school before the end of the preceding term and offer specific counseling in respect to the desirability of their return to school.

(11) Each school should survey the local situation with respect to essential work needs and the best possible adjustment for the maximum amount of schooling, with such provision of time for essential work as may be necessary.

(12) The health of pupil workers should be given full consideration, and provisions for work should apply only to those who are physically capable.

(13) In any of those centers where the needs for war emergency manpower cannot be met in any other way, co-operative schemes involving adjustments between school time and employment should be developed, the work schedule not to exceed one-half time.

(14) Every effort should be made to meet the needs of working youth by the extension of school opportunities through late afternoon and evening hours, and Saturdays, and during the summer months. All such extensions of the school schedule should receive the benefits of state aid.—*The National Education Association.*

PLANE GOSSIP

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT

When the Russians first reached the Dneiper in their current offensive, Hitler hastened to the front to bolster the sagging morale of his armies. Dramatically placing his foot on the west bank of the river, he announced to one and all "Here I stay."

However, about the time the Russian big guns could be heard, he suddenly remembered he had some awfully important business elsewhere. He left for parts unknown, and his armies were not far behind him. If any part of Hitler stayed at the Dneiper, it was his hope for staying off the worst defeat in military history.

We sort of visualize Hitler as being about in the same predicament as a certain rookie whose outfit was on maneuvers in Florida swamplands. As they pitched camp one night, the top sergeant ordered the rookie to take a bucket down to the river and bring back a pail of water. The rookie departed, but in a few moments he was back.

"Sir," he said, "I couldn't get any water. There is a big alligator in the river."

"Never mind the alligator," snapped the Sarge. "He is just as scared as you are. Now go back and get the water."

"But Sir," retorted the rookie, "if the alligator is as scared as I am the water isn't fit to drink."

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THEY'LL FIND OUT

With the cost of the war mounting each succeeding day, taxation again becomes a major topic of conversation as Congress wrestles with ways and means of raising the necessary money painlessly. A thousand and one different plans have been already advanced and many more will be suggested before Congress comes out with a final program.

Everyone is seeking a painless method of taxation, when, in truth, there is none. We, the people, have to foot the bills and whatever way the money is taken from us, it is going to hurt. Those

who think otherwise are going to find out different before the war debts are wiped out.

In fact the tax situation reminds us of the young girl who sought her mother's advice.

"Bill has asked me to marry him," she said, "but I can't do it. He is an aesthet and he doesn't believe there is a Hell."

"That's all right," advised the mother, "go ahead and marry him anyhow and between us we will soon show him he is wrong."

★ ★ ★

TIME MARCHES ON

Despite wars, floods, and pestilence, everything in life seems to be relative. Usually when a man gets too old to set a bad example, he starts giving out good advice.

★ ★ ★

THEY ALREADY DO

An association of small merchants in Texas recently passed a resolution asking that the Treasury discontinue making the new pennies that can easily be mistaken for dimes.

The way we look at it, if somebody doesn't soon do something about the skyrocketing price situation, it will be more in keeping to have dimes that look like pennies.

★ ★ ★

NO FOOLING

Lost in the mists of antiquity is the name of the sage who first uttered the copybook axiom "Wise is the man who knows which side his bread is buttered on." However, using his axiom for a yardstick, the 1943 generation of Americans is the wisest in history.

Today all of us know which side our bread is buttered on. With butter calling for sixteen points, it is NEITHER.

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HOW TO BE WELL READ

The current issue of a womens' magazine carries a long-winded article giving some supposedly good advice to husbands. The theme of the article is

that women are now so much busier than ever before, what with their war jobs or war work, that husbands ought to be more patient and considerate.

"Do not be impatient if your wife does not have your dinner ready promptly or if the clock-like schedule she maintained before the war becomes disrupted," advises the magazine. "Remember that rationing, Red Cross work, canning, etc. are all now cutting into her daily routine."

As far as we can see, the advice sounds pretty logical. However, it is nothing new. A certain college professor has been giving advice of this kind to his graduating seniors for many years. This year he faced his all-male class for the last time and said:

"Gentlemen, many of you will marry. Let me entreat you to be kind to your wives. Be patient with them. When one of you asks your wife to go riding with you, do not worry if she is not ready at the appointed time. Have a good book nearby. Read it while you wait. And, gentlemen—" his kindly smile showed a trace of irony—"I assure you that you will be astonished at the amount of information you will acquire."

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PAIN IN THE NECK

Even the newspapers that backed the Smith-Connally Bill most vigorously before its passage are now turning sour on their brain-child. What they thought was going to be a crippling blow to labor turned out to be nothing more or less than an instrument of confusion which only intensified the situation it was supposed to correct; which is exactly what labor predicted it would do.

The proponents of the bill were certain its passage would be a big victory for the anti-laborites, but it turned out to be nothing more or less than a pain in the neck to everyone.

As we look at it, its kind of like the man who went to see his doctor about a pain in his neck which had been troubling him since morning. The doctor gave him the once over, and in a few minutes the pain vanished.

The visitor was overjoyed. "That's quick work, doctor. Was it rheumatism?"

"No," was the reply, "your suspenders were twisted."

ALL FOR THE BEST

About as amusing as anything these days is the effort of Germany's propaganda ministry to minimize the crushing defeats being handed the tottering German armies on all fronts. No matter how thoroughly the Germans are pushed back on any front, the retreat is always described as a "shortening of lines according to plan." Every plastering handed the Germans on any front is always used as a vehicle for proving something superior about the German army.

The German propaganda ministry is like the Bowery tailor. An irate customer stormed into his shop one day and exclaimed: "You know that coat you sold me yesterday?"

"Yes sir," cooed the tailor, "a real bargain and a perfect fit it was."

"Well," said the customer, "the first time I put it on and buttoned it up, it split the full length of the back."

"Didn't I tell you it was a good coat," replied the tailor, "that just goes to show you how firmly the buttons were sewn on."

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WE COULD USE SOME

What with the world torn asunder by bloodshed and strife, the more we think about, the more we are inclined to believe the Cleveland high school freshman right.

"What is your idea of civilization?" his teacher asked him one day.

"I think it's a good idea," he replied. "Someone ought to start it."

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NOT DANGEROUS

Don't be afraid to admit making a mistake. No one ever got indigestion from eating humble pie.

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COMMUNISTS KNOWN IN 1620

To most persons the name "Communist" is comparatively new. While it has appeared in public print very rarely prior to a few years ago, it is not a newly coined word. Away back in 1620 the "Corn Law Rhymester" of England contained the following definition, in poetry:

"What is a Communist? One who hath yearnings

For equal division of unequal earnings.
Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing
To fork out his copper and pocket your shilling.

The First 5 Years

Wage and Hour Law Gains Millions for Workers

By L. METCALFE WALLING

ON OCTOBER 24 the Fair Labor Standards Act setting a floor under wages and a ceiling over straight-time hours rounded out its first five years on the nation's statute books

In that time restitution of \$54,000,000 in illegally withheld wages has been ordered by the Wage and Hour Division and probably several times as much has been collected by private suits brought under the act. This is merely the punitive side of enforcement. On the constructive side, millions of workers have come closer to a decent American standard of living because of the minimum wage and overtime pay provisions of the act.

The Wage and Hour Law provides a machinery of industry committees, equally representative of labor, employers and the public, for the purpose of fixing for each industry the highest minimum wage rate up to 40 cents which will not substantially curtail employment or give competitive advantage to any group in the industry. In the past year a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour has been established or recommended by industrial committees for industries employing about 12,500,000 covered workers. In these industries some 650,000 workers were being paid less than 40 cents an hour, according to the economic studies presented to the industry committees.

In the nearly four years that the act had been in force previously, the minimum had been raised to 40 cents in industries employing 5,000,000 covered workers, of whom 850,000 had been getting less than 40 cents.

Total coverage under the act includes about 21,000,000 workers. Industry committees meeting before October 24 possessed an opportu-

ity to recommend the 40-cents minimum in all the remaining industries under the Fair Labor Standards Act in all the forty-eight states, Alaska and Hawaii. These industries employ about 3,000,000 covered workers, of whom about 150,000 are receiving less than 40 cents an hour. The act itself provides a minimum 40-cent wage for all covered industries beginning October 24, 1945. Thus, through the industry committee procedure, we will have advanced by nearly two years the statutory goal of a 40-cent minimum.

I know that a good many workers whose wages are far above the minimum set in this legislation and whose union contracts have long provided overtime pay on an equal or more advantageous basis have come to think of the law as a protection for somebody else, as having no personal meaning or usefulness for themselves. I do not be-

lieve this is true, even in the present war market for labor. But in the postwar readjustments the Wage and Hour Law will be of more vital importance than ever to all labor. We know there will be unemployment; a bulwark against wage slashing will be needed.

The American Federation of Labor outstandingly came to the support of the act in the campaigns of last year and the year before to do away with the overtime pay provisions and repeal that buttress of decent labor standards for the future. You know how, with your support behind us, these campaigns failed to convince the American people and the Congress, despite the high pressure and the downright misrepresentation to which the campaigns stooped.

Enemies Use Indirect Methods

But there are other ways to do away with a law besides outright repeal, and this is something you want to keep your eyes open to. In state legislature after state legislature this year, bills were introduced to limit the time during which workers may institute suits to collect wage claims. They did not shorten the time in which the landlord may sue the worker for his rent or change the statute of limitations for collection under any other contract, which in most states runs six or seven years. No. They singled out the worker and his wages and shortened the period during which a worker may collect the wages of which he has been illegally defrauded. Such legislation actually passed in four states, Alabama providing that a worker cannot collect after one year on wages illegally withheld and Oregon dropping the period to a mere six

months, to name the two most drastic.

Such class legislation is aimed primarily at defeat of the Federal Wage and Hour Law in practice. Such legislation rules out the possibility of private suits to recover wages after a stated time, and thus effectively removes this tool for the collection of restitution.

In the last fiscal year, despite the concentration of much of the activity of the Division on emergency work for the war agencies, nearly \$17,000,000 of restitution of illegally withheld wages due some 390,000 workers was agreed to by employers or ordered paid by the Wage and Hour Division. Much of these illegally withheld wages ran back over a period of months or years. We do not have an inspection force—and never did have—sufficient to inspect every establishment every year, let alone every six months. Last year we had an inspection force sufficient on paper for complete inspection coverage once in eight years, if there had been no necessary conversion to emergency war work. Our present budget has cut us down from that point by from one-fourth to one-fifth.

During the last year more than 61,000 establishments were inspected under the Fair Labor Standards Act on the basis of complaints or in industries and areas in which previous experience had indicated violation. Of the nearly 57,000 establishments covered under the act, almost three-fourths were found to be in violation of some provision of the act and almost half were found to be paying less than the minimum wage or less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of 40 each week.

Although we employ our field force as strategically as we can in those areas where experience gives us reason to believe violations are most likely to be found, you can see readily enough how this dropping of the state statutes of limitations, as applied to the collection of wages, could in time, if pursued by enough states, nullify the whole effectiveness of the act. You can see how it would cut down on the \$17,000,000 in restitution we found due this year. Already in the states where it has been put through, it is operating to mulct workers of their legally earned wages and to give an unfair competitive advantage to those employers who want to sail close to the wind and take a chance on not getting caught before the time has passed when they can be forced to pay.

Although the great majority of employers obey the law, it must be remembered in this connection that there are still some—far too many—who wilfully falsify their records in an effort to escape detection in withholding legally earned wages from their workers. More than seven out of ten of the cases we took to court last year in civil injunction and criminal proceedings involved falsification of the records.

Violations are not confined to the overtime provisions of the act, either. Minimum wage violations, failure to pay the minimum of 30 to 40 cents an hour, are still found despite the allegedly universal high

wages that we read about in the papers. Of the cases in which the \$17,000,000 in restitution was agreed to or ordered paid in the last fiscal year, more than a third involved failure to pay that minimum wage of 30 to 40 cents.

We will do as complete and thorough a job of inspection and enforcement as is humanly possible under all the circumstances. But it is obvious that we cannot cover as much ground, or cover it as rapidly, with 700 inspection-type people for all the covered industries of the United States, as we were able to do with 900, and that is the reduction in our inspectional staff enforced by the cut Congress made in our appropriation for the present year, after we and the Budget Bureau had already pruned our requests to the bone.

As a result of that cut, unscrupulous employers, in the states that have reduced their statute of limitations especially, will be able to take still more advantage of the new situation in which they find themselves. I believe it my duty to report these facts. I know labor knows its vital stake in the continued effective enforcement of the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Acts. I know labor wants them to stand unimpaired, in fact as well as on the books, against the day of postwar demobilization when they will be of even greater personal meaning to you than they may be today.

Voluntary Cooperation Better Than Laws

The voluntary cooperation of unions is better than any laws, Ernest Bevin, British trade union leader and Minister of Labor in the Churchill Cabinet, told the recent Congress of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

"If voluntary organizations like the Trade Unions are recognized, are properly treated, and are given responsibilities," Bevin said, "they in their turn, through their Executives, will come to their own decisions, and these decisions have a greater moral hold on the people than all the laws that can be carried in the House of Commons."

EMPLOYERS WORRIED BY LABOR PRESS

SUCCESS of union newspapers since the war began has focussed the attention of corporation publicists on the house organ field.

At present, there are some 3000 company newspapers and magazines with a combined circulation of around 40,000,000, published weekly and monthly at a cost of \$50,000,000. They range from mimeographed sheets to magazines which rival the most elaborate found on the news-stands. More are being published now than ever before.

A survey conducted for The Wall Street Journal recently by Staff Reporter F. B. Dezendorf indicated that the main purpose of these company-financed "employee" publications is to overcome the rising prestige of the labor press.

"Industrial management is convinced," he reports, "that the \$50 million it spends on these 'house publications' will be repaid many times over in improved employee morale and a sustained high tempo of war production.

"They also give management an opportunity to show the community of interest in labor, company executives and stockholders. Editors are frank to admit they have missed many opportunities to improve relations between workers and employers, and their publications too often have read like 'puff' sheets for management."

As a matter of fact, the reporter hints, it wasn't until management got worried about mounting reader interest in union organs and other labor papers that the idea took hold of using the house organs to counteract union publicity and education.

"Now," he continued, "editors of these company publications are trying to bridge the gap between labor and management through an honest story of the companies' aims and problems."

One of the problems, it appears, is to fool the worker into thinking that the paper is published in the mutual interests of employer and employee. "The workers know," the account goes on, "that it is the company which pays the editors' salary, so the burden is on the editors to prove that they are not merely company spokesmen.

"As yet no publications are issued on a mutual basis, with labor and management sharing the expense, but that may come. This is indicated by the method of publishing the Copper Commando of the Anaconda Copper company at Butte, Mont. The company engaged an outside expert to publish the magazine. While he has final say on copy to be used, he is advised by a committee composed of labor and management.

The bigshot corporations want to get their money's worth for that 50 million bucks.

Pensions for Domestic Servants In Uruguay

A recent decree of the Uruguayan government provided that a pension system be applied to domestic servants. Under its provisions, the worker contributes 5 per cent of his wages, while the employer pays 10 per cent and an extra peso for each additional servant. The month's minimum wage for domestics is fixed at 25 pesos.

Editorial



Another Obstacle Isn't the Answer

From all indications it is apparent that many Congressmen are toying with the idea of conscripting all labor. As the war rounds out its second year, the manpower situation continues to tighten and more and more unthinking Congressmen lean towards a universal draft of labor.

To the fifty-five million American workers who turn out the planes, tanks and guns on the home front, it is quite clear that conscription of labor is not the answer to the manpower problem. A virtual conscription of labor was recently tried on the Pacific Coast and the resentment aroused among all types of workers in that area proves that such measures will not work. If anything they will defeat their own purpose.

Certainly it behooves Congress to be wary of any moves toward labor conscription under present circumstances. Production is reaching magnificent heights at the present time. More weapons of war are being turned out week by week than anyone dreamed possible two years ago. While it may be true that even greater production must be attained, Congress and everyone else connected with the direction of the war effort should move cautiously. A false move at this time might do irreparable harm.

Early this year, Congress became aroused over the strike situation although there was really nothing to get excited about. The result was the passage of the Smith-Connally Act. Even proponents of the Act are now agreed that it defeated its own purpose. Since the Act became law, the strike situation has gradually become worse rather than better. Prior to the passage of the Bill there were occasional strikes. However, most of them were unauthorized and of short duration. Bit by bit labor was reducing strikes to the irreducible minimum. Since the Act became law, thousands of permissions to take strike votes have been asked.

As we see it, the manpower situation is now analogous to the strike situation last Spring. Production is good. Millions of workers are grinding away at their jobs day in and day out despite obstacles of all kinds. Neither abominable living conditions, inadequate transportation, nor unsatisfactory wages and working conditions are keeping them from fulfilling their obligations to the boys on the fighting fronts.

True, the task of knocking out the Axis demands more productive effort. However, the way to get greater productive effort is not by throwing more obstacles in the way of the workers but rather in removing the obstacles that already exist. Anyone who has not visited the workers in some of the boom sections cannot imagine the hardships they have to endure to keep on the job. Housing, transportation, working conditions, and wages are often pitiful. Will forcing compulsory servitude, in addi-

tion to all these other ills, on these workers increase production? Obviously the answer is NO.

The way to get increased production is to see that they are given satisfactory housing; that they get to and from work in a minimum of time; that their working conditions and wages are good enough to maintain necessary standards of health and happiness.

The Smith-Connally Bill threw into a turmoil the strike situation which labor was gradually getting well in hand (WPB chairman Davis recently said only one hour out of each year's work was lost through strikes). A labor conscription bill at the present time well might similarly disrupt a situation (production) which, while admittedly not perfect, is still far from being bad.



We Need Men of Vision and Courage

The most over-worked phrase in the English language today is "post-war employment." One can scarcely pick up a publication—whether a daily paper, labor paper, or industrial publication—without running into the word in almost every paragraph. Somehow or other "post-war employment" has seemingly become synonymous with all our wants and desires and hopes for the period following the termination of hostilities.

Jobs are important. Yes. We must have jobs for all who are willing and able to work when peace comes, or the war will have been fought in vain. But somehow or other we can't conceive of just a "job" being the sum-total ambition of every soldier and defense worker for the post-war era. There is much more to it than that. After all Hitler and Hirohito, and Mussolini all provided "jobs." So did the WPA, CWA, PWA and the host of other alphabetical agencies that mushroomed during the depression. Yet certainly few of us want either the Axis' method of providing jobs or the WPA's.

What the average soldier or defense worker is going to want after the war is over is not simply a job, but rather an opportunity—an opportunity to perform work for which he is suited; to raise and support a family according to his own lights; to advance as far as and as fast as his own abilities and ambitions will permit him; to live an individual life unincumbered as far as possible by regimentation and edict; to participate in and have a voice in the shaping of his own destiny; to earn enough to provide himself and his family with a reasonable share of the luxuries as well as the necessities of life. Merely providing "jobs" will not furnish the answer. There must be opportunity to expand. There must be hope for each to achieve success according to his own philosophies. In short, there must be a continuation of the American way of life which created for us the greatest society and nation in the world's history. Any post-war planning that sees American workers merely as so many pegs to be dropped into so many holes is working from the wrong premise.

In every emergency in American history, men of vision and courage have risen almost miraculously to lead the nation out of the perils besetting it. Today there are heartening indications that American business is

developing, far-sighted leaders capable of helping to lead us out of the current economic chaos. These are the men who are looking beyond traditional horizons and age-old taboos. These are the men who are accomplishing the hitherto impossible. These are the men who are getting things done.

However, business alone cannot accomplish the job. Neither can labor nor government alone. It will take all three working together. The labor movement has always had more than a fair share of men with vision and courage. The question mark in the triumvirate remains government. If too many people in government mistake dreaminess for vision and foolhardiness for courage, we may lose too many of the things we are now fighting to protect.

So let us have plenty of planning for post-war jobs, but let's not ignore opportunity and hope as equally desirable post-war objectives.



Anti-Laborites Need to Do Some Thinking

During the past few decades, the labor movement has travelled a long way toward achieving a solid and recognized status in our economic and political scheme of things.

There are still many men alive in the labor movement who remember when union meetings had to be held in barns and woods; when union cards were surreptitiously hidden in the recesses of wallets; when admission of union membership meant immediate dismissal from the job.

Today all these things are extinct. A man can join a union whether or not his employer likes it, he wears his union button in his hat and he attends his union meetings without fear or misgivings. On the surface at least, it would appear that unionism has been accepted in all quarters as a necessary, vital, enduring force within the American way of life.

Sad to state, however, this surface appearance is not entirely true. There are still many interests in our national life that fail to recognize the labor movement as a lasting and permanent institution. Included in this group are numerous employers associations which still hope against hope to break down and completely dissipate the labor movement. As an example of what we mean, we cite the report of the Senate Committee which recently concluded an investigation of employers associations in California. The Committee's report discloses that California employers' associations spent three million dollars in the four years immediately preceding the war in union spying, strike-breaking, vigilantism, and other forms of anti-unionism.

Whether the situation is better or worse in other states, we have no way of knowing. However, is it not logical to assume that employers associations in California differ too radically from their counterparts in other states. Consequently there is every reason to believe that anti-unionism is still a major activity of many employers' organizations.

On the other hand, there are also many other groups besides employers' associations which fail to recognize the fact that unionism is here to

stay. Because they fail to recognize the fact, they dissipate their energies in trying to shatter the labor movement when instead they ought to be seeking ways and means of integrating the labor movement into the list of healthy, constructive forces that go to make up a well-balanced society.

Only a few weeks ago progressive thinking people both in and out of the labor movement were scandalized when they learned that Oklahoma City demanded of its teachers that they sign a "Yellow Dog" contract, foregoing the privilege of joining a labor union, as a condition of employment.

Obviously if the post-war era is to develop the better kind of life all of us hope for, the job will be done only by the combined efforts of all strata of society. The die-hard anti-unionists must change their thinking and change materially if they are not to gum up the works. Ralph A. Bard, assistant Secretary of the Navy, emphasized this point in his address to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"Management must not use the post-war period for its own war on labor unions," he declared. "The day of liquidating the vast majority of people in this country for the benefit of the minority in the driver's seat is gone. The oldtimers and die-hards who would turn the clock back in this direction are a liability to the capitalist system, to business generally and to their country.

"If we ask management to accept strong and democratic unions, and ask the unions for responsible recognition of the identity of aims between management and labor, we are not making an unreasonable request."

Certainly no one can quarrel with the wisdom of Assistant Secretary Bard's words, and the sooner they are accepted by ALL segments of American society, the sooner can a truly democratic era, based on the traditional American way of life, be established for the good of all.



We Must Carry A Bigger Load

Most communities are now in the midst of their annual fund raising drives. For years the Community Chest has been a logical and necessary institution in all sections of the nation. Since Pearl Harbor, however, the Community Chest has become a part of something infinitely bigger,—the National War Fund.

This year the goal of the National War Fund is \$125,000,000. In addition to taking care of the needs of the less fortunate in this nation for the next 12 months, the War Fund is also faced with the necessity of providing relief for the victims of Nazi barbarism in many foreign lands.

Every American citizens must dig a little deeper this year to help the War fund achieve its goal. War always increases greatly the number of people facing destitution unless aid is forthcoming. Particularly is this true of this war. Those of us on whom the hand of war has fallen most lightly must carry a heavier load. Remember that when you are solicited by the War Fund this year.

On the War Fronts

By ROBERT P. PATTERSON

Undersecretary of War

(Mr. Patterson has just returned from a personal visit to American advance bases in the Pacific. In the following article, written specially for the labor press, he tells American workers about the things he saw.)

IN THE HOT, steaming jungles of New Guinea, American and Australian troops are pressing forward against the Jap. Theirs is an uphill fight against a stubborn enemy and against conditions that make life almost unbearable. But our fighting men are determined to keep going until the last Jap throws down his arms. One thing that contributes to their determination and strengthens their confidence in victory is the knowledge that they have millions of stalwart allies in American war factories who are seeing to it that they get the things they need to win.

A 30,000 mile trip to the South Pacific combat area, such as I have just completed, provides a good opportunity to see first-hand the conditions under which our men are fighting and to learn from them how much more there is to do before an Allied Army of Occupation marches into Tokyo.

Bigger Tasks

Our soldiers, from General MacArthur down to the last private off a troop ship, realize that the victories we have chalked up thus far represent nothing more than a firm base for the bigger tasks that lie ahead. The battle of the Pacific is still a series of local struggles for possession of harbors and airports necessary for the launching of the all-out offensive. The offensive will come as soon as enough men and materials are ready. The key to that offensive lies in America's production, and everything we saw in our

visit proved that the men and women of the factory front were measuring up on their end of the job.

In every harbor American ships were unloading supplies for our Army. There were great stores of food, weapons, vehicles and ammunition,—in warehouses or piled on the ground. There were no shortages of any of these things at the bases we visited. But the appetite of war is so strong that these reserves would be leveled in a few days of a big offensive.

That is why it is necessary to step up our war production to its highest possible level. The amount of equipment needed simply to replace the material expended each day is staggering, and far greater quantities must be accumulated to start the full-scale attack. The rough, roadless jungles are the natural enemies of Army vehicles, shortening their usefulness and making replacements of this one item alone a big problem.

Need for Planes

Nothing is as pressing, however, as the need for planes. General Kenney told me that more and more fighting aircraft were required at once in every part of the Pacific theater. The quicker we get them the quicker we can really go to work on the Japs. A stronger air force will put more power into the blows we are striking and will shorten the casualty lists when the infantry fights it out on the ground.

As our striking power grows, we will drive the enemy back closer and closer to Tokyo. We are con-

fident we will hold the initiative we have won, but Japan will be no pushover. The steam for the knock-out punch must come from the men and women in mines, mills and factories thousands of miles from the front. None of us at home or overseas can relax.

Our cause in the Pacific would suffer an unnecessary, and perhaps tragic, delay if we should take it easy on a mistaken notion that we can coast the rest of the way. Man for man and weapon for weapon, we have proved that we are better than the Japs. It is up to us to throw all of our resources into the fight.

Union Growth Voluntary, Says Labor Dept.

Impressive new evidence has been gathered by the Department of Labor showing that workers flock into unions because they want to, not because of any pressure exerted upon them.

The department's findings were contained in a report covering an exhaustive checkup of plants where National War Labor Board "union security" awards are in effect.

The report revealed also that "union security" conditions have resulted in "improvements in employer-union relations in a majority of cases" and in a strike-free record at most plants.

Death Calls A. A. Myrup

Delegates attending the sixty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Boston were shocked and saddened to learn of the untimely death of A. A. Myrup, International President of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union. Mr. Myrup passed away in his sleep on the night of September 30th in his room in the Statler Hotel.

Mr. Myrup had a long and distinguished career in the labor movement. For more than a quarter of a century he served as executive head of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers. Throughout the movement he was honored and respected as an efficient and sincere champion of all who work with their hands to earn their daily bread. At the time of his death, he was only sixty-three years old.

Funeral services for Mr. Myrup were held in Chicago Tuesday, October 5th.

WOOD AT WAR

By C. H. WOODWARD, USN
Rear Admiral Chief of the Incentive Division



IN THIS ERA of mechanized warfare, with its mightily armored battle-wagons like the 45,000 ton IOWA, it may come as a surprise to some to realize that our great modern Navy is still as dependent on the output of the lumber camps and sawmills today as were the wooden-hulled frigates of John Paul Jones' time.

People sometimes speak of "wooden ships and iron men" as though both were curiosities of the romantic past. When it comes to iron men, the reports that daily reach us from the fighting fronts prove that the bluejackets and merchant sailors who man our ships today are the equal in toughness and sheer physical courage of any salt-crusted seaman that ever trod a deck. As for wooden ships, there are hundreds of them with the Fleet at this moment, many right in the thick of battle.

The Navy has always placed the utmost reliance on the men of the lumber industry, from the days when it furnished the stout timbers for the fledgeling Fleet that helped to win our independence, up to the present when it supplies urgently needed wood products for everything from pint-sized torpedo boats to super-dreadnaughts.

Merely a glance at some of the types of Naval craft, for which wood is a basic requirement, will establish the indispensability of this material. Wooden landing vessels and assault craft formed the spearhead of the successful North African and Sicilian invasions. Wooden sub-chasers and Coast Guard cutters are playing a smashing role in the fight to overcome the U-boat menace. The wooden mosquito boats of Lieutenant Commander John Bulkeley's squadron alone sank three Japanese cruisers, two cargo ships, a

tanker, two barges loaded with troops and downed four planes; and these tiny craft continue to inflict severe damage on the enemy from the English Channel to the South Pacific.

As Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, points out, wood is also the bone and substance of cargo and passenger transports, floating dry docks, harbor patrol boats, mine layers, mine sweepers, submarine tenders, destroyer tenders, river gunboats, repair ships, crane ships, auxiliary ammunition ships, tugboats, submarine rescue vessels, hospital ships, oil storage barges, oilers, aircraft rescue boats, plane personnel boats, plane rearming boats, buoy boats—the list could be extended indefinitely.

It has been indicated that even our monster steel-hulled battleships require vast amounts of wood—over 300,000 board feet each for decking alone. Nor can construction work on them be conducted without

wooden shipways and scaffolding. For an aircraft carrier like the new LEXINGTON, over 250,000 feet of edge-grain Douglas fir must be provided for the flight-deck. Into each 110-foot sub-chaser goes a quarter of a million feet of lumber for keel, frame, hull and decking. Seven different kinds of wood help to impart the lightness, speed and maneuverability for which our PT boats are famous.

A warship is born in a wooden mold loft, on which full-scale bass-wood models of all the ship's parts are laid out. Before a single plate is fabricated, there must be a wooden counterpart, or template, to serve as a pattern. As a matter of fact, even such mechanical units as steam engines are first patterned in wood, not to speak of the numerous metal castings for other important components.

What all this means in terms of lumber during the next crucial months can best be ascertained from the over-all picture of current Naval expansion. According to Secretary Frank Knox, by the end of 1943 the Navy expects to complete more combatant ships—exclusive of auxiliaries, mine, patrol and landing craft—than there were fighting ships in service at the end of 1942. The number of warships in the Fleet will thus be doubled in a single year—a striking power none too great for the tremendous task of fighting and patrolling on all the Seven Seas.

Since experience has shown that the cheapest way to build a ship is to repair one already built, a half-billion dollar Naval dry dock program is under way. A single mobile dry dock for salvage or reconditioning of vessels far from home waters may require nearly 1,000,000 board feet of lumber.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks, which has supervision of this program, also handles construction of all public works and utilities at Naval shore establishments. As part of the job of creating facilities for construction of the world's mightiest Fleet, the Bureau has also undertaken additional shipbuilding and repair units aggregating \$425,000,000. This represents the cost of piers, ships, shipways, etc. Millions of feet of lumber go into such construction.

The Navy is likewise building a new chain of inland supply depots. A single one, recently completed, provides several million square feet of covered storage space with fifty warehouses and auxiliary buildings, in addition to a large housing project. This, too, requires wood in astronomical figures.

In fact, it is estimated that the Bureau of Yards and Docks—exclusive of other Bureaus regularly making extensive lumber purchases—will need for the various projects under its cognizance over a billion and a half feet of lumber this year. From December 7, 1941 to June 30, 1943, the Bureau utilized the stupendous total of 3,020,926,000 feet.

Giving due weight to the growing importance of the Naval air arm, the Navy plans to treble its number of fighting planes during 1943. In this program, lumber also is a critical factor. No less than our forces afloat, our Naval fighters in the air count on the workers in the woods and mills for their combat weapons.

Rear Admiral DeWitt C. Ramsey, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, states that great numbers of training planes, many of them of wood frame and plywood construction, are necessary to train the thousands of new Navy, Marine and Coast

Guard pilots being developed to man the 27,500 aircraft which Congress has authorized for this branch of the Service. Furthermore, this program involves large-scale construction of such shore-based facilities as hangars, airfields, field repair shops, utilities, barracks and classrooms—all premised upon adequate supplies of wood.

Besides the new combat aircraft carriers constantly being added to the Fleet, American shipyards are now turning out dozens of escort carriers, either converted from merchant type vessels or designed originally as such. These carry a force of aircraft for the job of patrolling the sea lanes and protecting our convoys from undersea, surface and air raiders. Wood is a major item in these triple-threat carriers, some of which have already given a good account of themselves in action against the enemy.

In prosecuting the anti-submarine campaign, the Navy is also building scores of lighter-than-air craft. These coastal patrol blimps must be housed in hangars—huge structures whose dimensions are 1,000 feet in length, nearly 300 feet in width, with a clear wooden arch span of 273 feet, through which a 12-story building could be moved vertically. Formerly, a considerable portion of the building materials for such a hangar would have been steel. But critical shortages of metal have thrown this burden of supply on the lumber industry. Conversion necessity has taught our technicians to use high-stress Douglas fir and Southern pine to achieve engineering structures of wood which would have been considered impossible a few years ago. This is just another example of how wood is releasing large volumes of less abundant com-

modities urgently needed for fighting tools.

Only a few of the Naval uses of wood have been outlined. There are countless others, from rifle stocks to airplane propellers, from camp cots to balsawood life rafts.

Wood derivatives provide highly requisite naval stores like turpentine, resin and pitch—each a “must” from time immemorial for all sea-going ships. Pulpwood has a multitude of purposes, the most notable of course being for the manufacture of paper and cardboard products. It is interesting to note in this connection that the blueprint paper used in drafting the plans for the IOWA totaled no less than 750 tons—a striking example of one of the less obvious ways the industry serves the Navy.

As other instances of less familiar uses, it might be mentioned that more than half the nitrocellulose in smokeless powder comes from the forests of America. It is not generally realized that large amounts of wood also go into the manufacture of photographic film, made from cellulose products derived from woodpulp. Film is one of the most strategic devices of total war. A whole campaign may be based on aerial reconnaissance photos. Nothing can give us more accurate evidence of the kind of job we are doing in blasting Axis targets than pictures of air raid results.

Film is also indispensable for X-ray photography, immensely useful in helping to save the lives of our war wounded; as well as industrially in quickly searching out hidden flaws in steel castings and other war equipment. And it is film that also makes possible our highly successful V-Mail system, the fastest and safest means to bring mail from home to the boys at the front.

But in point of magnitude, the most challenging requirement of wood at the present time is for packaging—wood for the boxes, crates and barrels to keep munitions, machinery, spare parts, food, medicines and equipment steadily moving to our forces and Allies on the fighting fronts. Our supply lines stretch clear around the globe, and in order that this vital equipment reach the firing line safely, it must be "packed right and fit to fight." In this tremendous boxing and crating job, wood has not even a close competitor.

Thus, while it is true that war construction lumber needs will be materially less this year than last, with various projects now nearing completion, this will be offset to a large extent by the mounting demand for wood container material and lumber for shipping purposes. Conservative estimate indicates that the Navy and other war agencies will require an increase of over four billion board feet this year for containers, if overseas delivery schedules for essential supplies are to be met.

Last year's lumber production for all war purposes fell short of actual requirements by billions of feet. Fortunately, the existing large reserve stocks of lumber were built up in peacetime and met all essential requirements. These reserves are now rapidly nearing depletion, and unless production in the lumber camps and sawmills can be accelerated, every phase of our war program may have to slow down. *For you can't fight a war, much less carve out ultimate victory, without wood.*

That is why the Armed Forces regard the men in the 30,000 to 40,000 lumber-producing units in the United States as front line fighters in this conflict. Every skilled job in the woods and mills is, in every sense, a battle station. Every tree of "fighting age and size" is wanted in the Battle of Freedom.

The loggers and mill workers of America have never yet failed their country in time of crisis. The nation is confident they will not fail now in the time of its greatest need.

AFL Backs War Fund Drive

With the 850 central labor bodies and more than 30,000 national, international and federal unions of the AFL mobilized to support the current drive of the National War Fund and community war chests, the American Federation of Labor, through its relief arm, the Labor League for Human Rights, is now entering the largest fund raising campaign in its history, according to Matthew Woll, president of the League.

Pledges of active cooperation have been pouring in from all over the country. Endorsements of the League campaign have come from state federations, central labor bodies, international and local unions. A chain of United Nations Relief AFL committees, set up to act as liaison between local labor bodies and war chest committees, is already actively at work on the actual mechanics of this gigantic drive.

A poster, showing the Statue of Liberty with torch upheld, and captioned "For Freedom, Labor Gives Its Sons, Its Strength, Its Savings," has been distributed by the hundred thousand for exhibition on billboards, in union halls and factories, and on bulletin boards.

Beware of Endorsing Social Schemes

By JOHN J. CHURCH

Executive Secretary, St. Louis Building Trades Council

ORGANIZED LABOR is inherently liberal. Invariably, it will lend a sympathetic ear to anyone who has a scheme or a plan to make this a better world for everybody. Like the plain people the world over, we members of Labor are hoping that this current war will end future wars, that a better world will be erected upon the ruins of the present one, and that justice and plenty will be the lot of the average man in a free post-war world.

At the present time Organized Labor is greatly concerned about controlling inflation. From the bitter experiences which followed the last war when unemployment was rampant and living costs remained high, our unions are interested in post-war planning which will largely prevent a repetition of that catastrophe which brought about the "panic" of 1920.

Labor is in favor of a brave new world. We want to get rid of old financial and economic superstitions which kept this country and the rest of mankind in bondage and literally guaranteed gigantic war for the plain folks of every generation.

However, let us not fall for the new crop of counterfeit thinkers and social planners who glibly formulate nostrums which they claim are cure-alls for all social and economic diseases. These people angle for the seal of approval which Labor can give for the simple reason it affords them a respectability and a validity which they otherwise would have to demonstrate. If they are venal types, you can be certain that they are going to try to cash in on Labor's approval of their schemes.

Organized Labor similarly should be wary not to fall for the old time discredited nostrums of financial capitalism which in a new form are now being given that good reputa-

tion which their past performances never deserved.

I for one do not want to go back to the good old days of laissez faire, of dog eat dog and the devil take the hindmost, in the days before the government strictly regulated the banks and the stock exchanges, before we had the Wagner Act and similar constructive legislation to protect the worker, before we had social security and many other things which now are written into the laws and statutes of the federal and state governments.

On the other hand, it would be profitable for the nation to go back, if you please, to the clear thinking, sound political principles and tried and tested moral standards, virtues and religion of our ancestors. There is no honest substitute for the ten commandments to build up a sound public and private character; and there is no better substitute for the Golden Rule to create good will and understanding among people at home and abroad.

When measures are brought up in congress or our state legislatures which imply that they have a great social significance beneficial to Labor, let us first examine them care-

fully to determine whether they have real merit, or whether they are just shiny red herrings or crack-pot ideas which cannot be applied successfully and practically.

Labor councils have a bad habit of endorsing resolutions and measures which sound good and reasonable, particularly if they have a

gloss of humanitarianism to them. Whether they are day nurseries for the children of war workers, education for any number of purposes, or just vast post-war planning schemes, let us withhold our judgment and approval until we investigate them and know what it is all about. Let us make haste slowly.

Post-War Housing Gets Green Light

Low-rent housing projects suspended during the war will be given prior consideration in any publicly-financed program authorized by Congress after the emergency is over, according to Herbert Emmerich, Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority.

He said that applications for other Federally-aided projects for post-war construction would be accepted by FPHA regional offices but pointed out that authority must be granted and funds made available before any action can be taken.

"The President has called attention to the need for preparing for public projects to be undertaken in the post-war period, and thus storing up a reservoir of work that can be useful in providing employment opportunities and demands for materials," said Mr. Emmerich. "Many local housing authorities have already formulated plans for post-war housing projects and have asked that these be included in any shelf of public projects."

Projects are to be accepted for review by Regional Offices, Mr. Emmerich said, only where the local housing authority states:

- a. That such projects will be consistent with a sound public housing program for the locality; and
- b. That such projects could be put under construction promptly after loan funds, contributions and permanent materials are available, but not more than two years thereafter.

These proposed projects must represent programs locally initiated by the duly constituted local agencies, rather than programs made by the Federal Government, Mr. Emmerich said. However, local authorities are not to be encouraged to undertake architectural work or site acquisitions for proposed projects at this time.

When the defense housing program was initiated in June, 1940, the permanent low-rent housing program was halted, except for those projects that could be built for war housing. In addition, a number of projects approved for conversion to war housing, have been suspended because of the shortage of materials. FPHA contract obligations with respect to these projects are still in existence and the projects will go ahead when the material situation permits, Mr. Emmerich said.

"In consideration of the local authorities' agreement to cancel these projects, the FPHA agreed that preference would be given to the projects when funds were made available," he declared. "This is based, of course, on the premise that the need still exists and only can be met with public funds."

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY- SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers:

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, was held in the Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass., beginning September 29th, 1943.

Eighty-six Delegates were present representing nineteen international unions.

Acting President Richard J. Gray reported on many matters in which the Building Trades were involved during the past year. He laid particular stress on the United States Department of Labor and its diminishing functions.

The United States Department of Labor was established by an Act of Congress after years of effort on the part of the organized workers of this country. By edict and order, other than Acts of Congress, it has been gradually dismantled until at the present time it consists of the Women's Bureau, Children's Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Conciliation and the Davis-Bacon Division for the predetermination of wage rates. At the present time the functioning of the Davis-Bacon Division is largely controlled by the action of the Director of

the Office of War Mobilization and his assistants, the National War Labor Board, and the Office of Price Administration.

The dismembering of the U. S. Department of Labor started with the removal from that Department of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The United States Employment Service and Apprenticeship Training are now a part of the War Manpower Commission and no longer under control of the Department of Labor.

I am advised that there are now in excess of fifteen agencies of the Government handling labor relation problems, each acting independent of the other, all of which could be and should be centralized under the United States Department of Labor. This duplication is in effect in many other governmental agencies and is enough to make one wonder if we are not witnessing the building up of the greatest political patronage system that has ever existed in history.

My purpose in drawing this to the attention of this Convention is to show the form of creeping paralysis that organized labor has been subjected to for the past several years, which, it is my contention, is denying Labor many of its rights and privileges and setting up complicated machinery for the administration of governmental affairs at greatly increased costs to the taxpayers, causing conflict and confusion among the very people it is supposed to serve.

The report was adopted and the following resolution approved on the same matter:

WHEREAS, The Department of Labor was created "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States;" and

WHEREAS, The Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has always taken an active interest in the work of the United States Department of Labor; and

WHEREAS, During the present emergency there has been a wide dispersion of government activity in the labor field among various agencies, mostly of temporary character, which has resulted in over-lapping and duplication of effort with consequent confusion among labor and management in obtaining solution of their problems; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that greater efficiency both from the standpoint of labor and management can be obtained by the reestablishment of the Department of Labor to its traditional and legal position as the Department in charge of all the government labor policy making and operating functions;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That this Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor go on record as strongly recommending to the President of the United States that action be taken to centralize responsibility for the making of government policy dealing with labor within the Department of Labor; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That studies be made immediately to determine which operating activities should, in the interest of the welfare of labor, be transferred to and merged with the activities of the United States Department of Labor; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of Labor, the Speaker of the House and to the President of the Senate.

The Executive Council reported on every case that came before it for the past year—in all 25. The Convention concurred in the action of the Executive Council in each case.

The Executive Council also submitted the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department at its January meeting granted President John P. Coyne, due to his ill health, a leave of absence until the present 37th annual Convention and Vice President Gray was selected to assume the duties of that office; and

WHEREAS, With the passing of President Coyne on April 30, 1943, the Executive Council, after discussing in detail the question of selecting a President

unanimously decided that Vice President Gray be requested to continue as Acting President until this Convention; and

WHEREAS, In this critical era it is of vital importance that a man of experience in collaborating with various Government Agencies be retained in the capacity as Acting President; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this 37th Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department grant to the Executive Council the power to select a man to act as President from the adjourning of this Convention until the convening of the next Convention; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the selection of a new President be deferred for the duration of this emergency.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported the following membership of International Unions:

| | Average members in good standing 1942 | Average members in good standing 1943 |
|---|--|--|
| Asbestos Workers----- | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Boiler Makers ----- | 16,000 | 64,166 |
| Bricklayers ----- | 65,000 | 65,000 |
| Carpenters ----- | 183,333 | 300,000 |
| Electrical Workers ----- | 141,666 | 150,000 |
| Elevator Constructors ----- | 10,164 | 10,164 |
| Engineers ----- | 32,333 | 32,333 |
| Granite Cutters ----- | 5,000 | 4,333 |
| Iron Workers ----- | 84,872 | 112,435 |
| Laborers ----- | 283,754 | 396,250 |
| Lathers ----- | 8,100 | 8,100 |
| Marble Polishers ----- | 5,500 | 4,833 |
| Painters ----- | 122,410 | 132,791 |
| Plasterers ----- | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Plumbers ----- | 52,500 | 65,000 |
| Roofers ----- | 5,666 | 7,286 |
| Sheet Metal Workers----- | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| Stone Cutters ----- | 2,049 | 1,900 |
| Teamsters ----- | 40,000 | 45,833 |
| Total Membership----- | 1,107,349 | 1,454,424 |
| Total Affiliates | | |
| Local Building and Construction Trades Councils----- | | 518 |
| State Building and Construction Trades Councils----- | | 13 |
| International Unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department ----- | | 19 |
| Total Affiliates ----- | | 550 |

The following Resolution introduced by the Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In its 1942 report, the Building and Construction Trades Department pointed out in detail the vast potential possibilities of post war building trades employment in the indicated development of television, frequency modulation and electronic industries; and

WHEREAS, The expansion of radio broadcasting, television, frequency modulation, facsimile, and allied electronic services can best be furthered through the broadest possible application of the traditional American free enterprise principle; and

WHEREAS, The United States Supreme Court, in its decision of May, 1943, has so interpreted the present Federal Communications Act as to empower the Commission to take practically any action it chooses with reference to radio

program material and the business relationships of broadcasters, with a resulting serious threat of governmental domination of broadcasting content;

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, That the Building and Construction Trades Department urges that the Congress of the United States should, at the earliest possible date, assure the preservation of freedom of speech on the air waves by enacting changes in the present Communications Act prescribing the limits of government supervision of the radio and allied industries, and definitely safeguarding broadcasting from any actual or implied government censorship authority over program content. By such reconsideration of the Act, we believe, a secure foundation may be laid for the post war expansion of the radio, television and other new electronic industries upon a free and constructive competitive basis;

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, That this resolution be introduced in the 1943 Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Election of Officers

The following officers were elected without opposition:

First Vice-President, L. P. Lindelof, Painters; Second Vice-President, Richard J. Gray, Bricklayers; Third Vice-President, William J. McSorley, Lathers; Fourth Vice-President, Daniel J. Tobin, Teamsters; Fifth Vice-President, William L. Hutcheson, Carpenters; Sixth Vice-President, Robert Byron, Sheet Metal Workers; Seventh Vice-President, Edw. J. Brown, Electricians; Eighth Vice-President, William E. Maloney, Hoisting Engineers; Secretary-Treasurer, Herbert Rivers, Laborers.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
M. A. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.,
WALTER L. THOMAS,
B. B. BLACKBURN,
JOHN BURNS,
SYDNEY SMITH,

Delegates.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE 59th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA, HELD IN QUEBEC CITY, CANADA

The Convention convened Monday, August 30th, at 10 A.M., Brother Joseph Matte, President of the Trades and Labor Council and City Alderman, on behalf of the trades union members of the City, extended a very hearty welcome to the Delegates.

The Chairman then introduced His Worship Mayor Lucien Berne, who addressed the Convention in both French and English, extending a hearty welcome to all the Delegates and visitors, and congratulating the membership of our Congress, on the cooperation and work we are doing to bring about a successful conclusion to the war.

He then introduced Mr. Phelan, Director of information of the Department of Labor, who read a telegram from the Honorable Humphery Mitchell, Minister of Labor of the Federal Government, expressing his regrets that he could not attend the Convention owing to important matters that necessitated his personal attention in the Department.

He stated that he knew there was considerable dissatisfaction throughout Canada, against the Department, but asked the Delegates to give consideration to the large volume of work that has been added to the Labor Department. He con-

veyed to the Delegates the best wishes of the Government and hoped that we would have a successful convention.

The Chairman then introduced the Honorable Edgar Rochette, Minister of Labor for the Province of Quebec, who extended a hearty welcome to the Delegates on behalf of the Government and told the Delegates that the two principal Freedoms of Labor—the Right to organize and the Right to unite—are fully recognized in the Province of Quebec.

He traced recent Labor Legislation of the Province and the steps that had been taken to safeguard Labor.

The Chairman having completed his duties called on Acting Président Percy R. Bengough and presented to him the gavel, wishing him every success for a successful convention.

Acting President Bengough, on behalf of the Delegates, thanked the Government representatives and the Chairman for their kind welcome. He remarked that it was regrettable that the Minister of Labor could not find time to be present and stated that the Government had not exerted itself in enlisting the cooperation of the labor movement for a 100 % war effort.

He stated in his opinion that some of the Boards set up were stronger than the elected representatives of the people. Labor was asking for equal representation on all boards, while the actual basis is about 110 employers and financial wizards to one labor man even on the very few boards having labor representation. We can best cooperate when the interests of Labor are fully recognized by the Government.

Acting President then read a letter from President Tom Moore, addressed to the Convention.

President Moore's letter contained his resignation and stated that his health would not permit him to accept nomination for any elected office, and expressed his appreciation for the support and assistance given to him by the membership of the Congress and further stated that his services and experience were at the disposal of the Congress at any and all times, to the best of his physical ability.

The Chairman then declared the 59th Annual Convention opened for business. A partial report of the Credential Committee was presented and accepted.

The final report showed 463 Delegates in attendance.

A total of 274 resolutions were submitted, dealing with many subjects.

In the discussions of the various resolutions, the Delegates criticized the Federal Government for their anti-union and anti-labor policy and declared that the Head of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is the number one dictator of this country.

The Resolution Committee submitted the following substitute concerning many resolutions dealing with and demanding the resignation of the Minister of Labor:

"Whereas it is desirable in the interest of harmonious industrial relations and the war effort that the working people should respect the competency, truthfulness, balanced judgment and fairness of the Federal Minister of Labor, and whereas it is the opinion of organized labor that the Department of Labor should be solely directed by the Minister of Labor without the interference from other cabinet ministers and officials; therefore be it resolved that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada immediately request from Prime Minister King and the Dominion Government the immediate vesting of full control and authority in Labor and furthermore, specifically request in the name of organized labor no interference from other cabinet ministers. Furthermore, the Trades and Labor Congress registers its strongest protest at the lack of cooperation displayed by the Department of Labor under the present administration and requests the replacement of the present head of the Department of Labor."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

Thirteen resolutions were dealt with by the Committee by submitting the following substitute resolution:

WHEREAS the Government of Canada under the leadership of Prime Minister Mackenzie King, has set up an innumerable number of boards to handle the necessary work of a country engaged in total war, and

WHEREAS we recognize that many of these boards are necessary and desirable, providing they are representative of the Citizens, and

WHEREAS these boards are now controlled entirely by big business and financial interests and have nothing in common with the people of Canada, and

WHEREAS organized labor as represented by this Trades and Labor Congress has gone on record repeatedly as supporting the Government in all out war effort, and

WHEREAS an all out war effort can only be fully accomplished by receiving the full support of the people, and

WHEREAS this Congress has repeatedly asked for full representation on all boards and crown companies set up by the Government, and this request has received the lip support of the Prime Minister while his Ministers have openly defied him by ignoring his promise to give Labor representation.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada goes on record as asking Prime Minister MacKenzie King to immediately fulfill the promises made in this respect to organized labor or submit his record to the people of Canada, so that democracy may prevail.

Other important resolutions that were endorsed dealt with:

- (1) Equal wage rates for women.
That persons receiving less than 50c per hour or \$25.00 per week, be allowed to obtain such payment without restraint from the War Labor Boards.
- (2) Collective Bargaining Policy with proper machinery for its enforcement;
- (3) Preference in Government contracts for firms who have agreements with organized labor.

Many other resolutions of importance were dealt with.

Vice-President J. A. Sullivan announced that membership in the Congress stood at 90,778, an increase of 26,403 over last year.

The Financial Statement showed a slight improvement over last year.

The report of Legislative Committee endorsed the work of the Provincial Executives, and Federations, and the officers of the Congress, and commended them on their success, and presentations made to the Governments.

UNION LABEL COMMITTEE of the Congress reported and held a conference of the Delegates representing union label trades.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND LAW recommended several changes as follows:

- (1) That Vice-Presidents be increased to five;
- (2) That Vice-Presidents to be elected must be a member at least two years in his local union.
- (3) That Vice-Presidents be elected to represent the following districts:
 - (a) Province of British Columbia.
 - (b) Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.
 - (c) Province of Ontario.
 - (d) Province of Quebec.
 - (e) Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island.

That the President and Secretary be allowed the sum of Three Dollars per day for incidental expenses.

Fraternal Delegate Arnold S. Zander of the American Federation of Labor gave a very interesting address on the Progress of the Labor Movement of the

United States and reported an increase of over 1,000,000 membership since the last convention.

Fraternal Delegate from the British Trade Union Congress gave a very interesting account of the cooperation and Labor representation that the Trades Union movement of Great Britain had received from the Employers and Government, and stated that this cooperation and representation must continue after the war; he also stated that he was surprised to learn that the Government in Canada had ignored the working people and failed to give them the recognition and representation that the British workers were receiving.

Brother Wm. L. Best, representative of the Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, addressed the Convention.

The results of the election of officers for the ensuing term were as follows:

President: Percy R. Bengough.

Secretary-Treasurer: Pat Sullivan.

Vice-Presidents: James Whitebone.

Paul Fournier.

John Buckley.

Bert Showler.

Brother Jos. Matte was elected Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

Toronto, Ontario, was chosen as the next Convention City. Presentations were made to the Fraternal Delegates and Local Committees.

The Convention and Entertainment Committees received the thanks of the Delegates for the able manner in which they had performed their duties.

In submitting this report, I wish to thank the General President of the United Brotherhood in appointing me to represent our Organization at this very important convention.

Very respectfully submitted,

NAP. MICHON, Delegate, Member and
Fin. Sec. Local 134.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | | | |
|------|---------------------|------|--------------------|
| 2685 | Missoula, Mont. | 2642 | Tuolumne, Calif. |
| 2685 | Montesano, Wash. | 2713 | Myrtle Creek, Ore. |
| 1970 | Slidel, La. | 2718 | Standard, Calif. |
| 1975 | Windsor, Ont., Can. | 2719 | Sumter, S. C. |
| 1979 | Granite City, Ill. | 1989 | Decatur, Ill. |
| 2696 | Greeneville, Tenn. | 1998 | Lansing, Mich. |
| 1981 | Ravenna, O. | 2723 | Elkins, W. Va. |

Post-War Shipbuilding Picture Gloomy

According to a report compiled by the Maritime Commission, the U. S. merchant marine will approach 40 million tons by the end of next year unless unforeseen circumstances intervene. This will be several times the 8 million tons existing at the start of the war.

If present estimates hold good through 1944, officials predict that there will be little, if any, shipbuilding in the United States after the war.

This means that about 1.5 million men now employed in building merchant, Navy and Army ships will find their jobs in jeopardy on the day the war ends.

The Maritime Commission is continuing a study of post-war shipping to define the problems and prepare possible solutions.

If shipping construction continues to gain over submarine sinkings for another year, post-war planning for new construction in the shipyards will be a dead issue because the United States may find itself with more ships than cargoes.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

- Brother Mario Antonetti, Local No. 79, New Haven, Conn.
Brother Arthur Bauer, Local No. 940, Sandusky, Ohio
Brother Arthur H. Bean, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother Julius Alexander Cole, Local No. 809, Charleston, S. C.
Brother James Comeau, Local No. 1035, Taunton, Mass.
Brother John Denninger, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother Nestor Hanni, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother J. Holland, Local No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
Brother Mark Jacoby, Local No. 393, Camden, N. J.
Brother G. Johnston, Local No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
Brother Alfons Lindblom, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother Eugene Pifer, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Morris Rosenberg, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother Plummer J. Stewart, Local No. 1913, Van Nuys, Calif.
Brother F. White, Local No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
Brother Max Winkler, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother Fred Wortman, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.

★ ★ ★

Killed In Action

- Brother Richard Love, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
(Overseas)



IN MY OPINION...

What Our Readers Have to Say ... On Topics of the Day!

(This Journal is not responsible for the views expressed by the writers.)

I see by the papers where some important men in the labor movement are trying to get the government to ease up on the Little Steel Formula. Any man who draws a weekly pay check knows that the Little Steel Formula is a phoney. Wages are frozen by the formula but prices are running wild. It's the unfairnest thing that ever happened to the workers in this country.

But I can't see where easing the formula is going to help us workers any. If the fifteen per cent ceiling is raised to twenty-five per cent it only means that the price of stuff will go up thirty or forty per cent. The way I see it is that the formula hasn't worked out at all. A fifteen per cent limit was slapped on wages and prices rose fifty to eighty per cent on most of the things we buy.

If the wage formula is raised ten per cent, by the time the middlemen and retailers finish marking up their prices to take care of the higher labor costs the price of things will be up by at least a third. The whole thing up to now proves that wages can't keep up with price increases. What we have to have first is decent price control then if wages aren't high enough they can be raised and prices still kept in line.

We are all tired of the squeeze we are getting now but I am afraid that raising the Little Steel Formula would only put the workers farther in the hole than ever. I only work in a furniture plant and I don't have time to study these things very much but I know the leaders in the AFL keep their feet on the ground. I know that they know what they are doing but I am afraid we will take it on the chin if the Little Steel Formula is raised before prices are really controlled.

L. L. S., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Pretty nearly every day a new Gallup Poll comes out to prove something. Just about every time the "Poll" always proves the thing the Chambers of Commerce are preaching. I haven't yet seen a poll proving something that labor preaches.

My understanding is that the Gallup people send out representatives to interview all kinds of people in all areas and classes of society. They have been making these polls for years but I have never had a representative ask me my opinion. Neither has anyone else I ever knew. I have asked hundreds of people on the job and in union and lodge meetings but nobody I know has seen a Gallup man yet. They have taken thousands of polls. It sure seems funny to me that somebody I know didn't get asked a question in one of them.

I would like to ask the hundreds of thousands of readers of The Carpenter if one of them ever got asked a question on a Gallup Poll.

JOHN HOLTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

★ ★ ★

When the AFL convention exposed incentive pay plans it was talking right up my alley. I have seen lots of these plans and they all smell the same. They are just another way of getting something for nothing out of the workers. If you raise production 25% the workers get 5% increase in pay. We all want to win this war. If we have to have incentive plans to do it, let's have them; but none of these 5% pay increase for 25% increase in production. Let's start with a living wage for a reasonable 8 hours work and then raise wages 5% for each 5% increase in production until the war is won and then let's dump incentive plans once and for all.

FERD. WILLIX, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

1943 N. Y. Council Meet Largest Yet

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters was held in Buffalo, New York, August 20-21. One hundred and eight delegates were in attendance, comprising the largest assemblage in the Council's history.

Among the many subjects covered by the resolutions acted on by the convention were unemployment insurance, compensation law, social security, modification of physical examinations in certain defense industries, and post-war planning.

Harold C. Hanover, General Representative, represented General President William L. Hutcheson. His address to his associates of other years was splendidly received. Thomas Murray, President and E. W. Edwards, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Federation of Labor gave summaries of legislative action in the past year. A number of personages well known in state and local circles addressed the convention. Two old friends, Mike Sexton of the Chicago District Council and Bill Noonan of Local 13, Chicago, were visitors at all sessions. John Cregan, secretary of the Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia, and Michael Cantwell, secretary of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, were fraternal delegates from their state councils.

If the Council continues to grow and wartime restrictions are lessened, it will be necessary to extend the convention from two to three days in 1944.

President Charles W. Hanson; First Vice-President, George Mulholland; Second Vice-President, Sam Sutherland; Secretary-Treasurer, John McMahon; and Board Members, David Scanlan, Edward McLaughlin, John S. Sinclair, Thomas Underhill, Herbert H. A. Fox, John Heiden, and Thomas L. Hanover were re-elected for the ensuing year.

New Mexico Council Re-elects Parcell

The annual convention of the New Mexico State Council of Carpenters was held in Albuquerque Saturday, September 11th. Delegates from eight affiliated locals were present and a considerable amount of constructive business was attended to before the session adjourned.

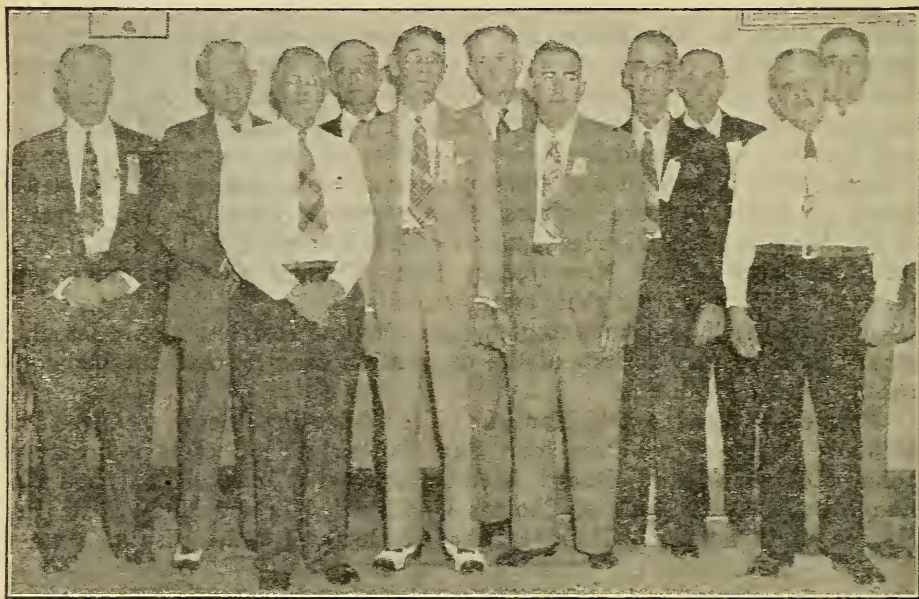
Several prominent guest speakers addressed the delegates. Brother Earl McDonald, secretary of the New Mexico Federation of Labor, outlined the difficulties being heaped on the workers by the failure of such agencies as the OPA. He urged greater labor participation on rationing boards, etc. Brother John Churchill of the Federal Apprenticeship System, explained the advantages of the system and suggested the setting up

of uniform, state-wide standards for carpenter apprentices. Robert Daughy, State Industrial Commissioner, gave a brief but interesting talk.

A resolution was adopted in support of the Federal Apprenticeship System. Action was also taken opposing the use of war prisoners on jobs in New Mexico in direct competition with free labor. Considerable discussion centered around the anti-labor attitude of the present Congress and it was unanimously decided that the council do everything in its power to get its membership properly registered and ready to vote for men whose attitude toward labor is fair and friendly.

Charles Parcell was unanimously elected to succeed himself as Council president. Vice-President Everts declined to run for another term and Carl O'dell, Hobbs, was elected to succeed him. Roland J. Payne was unanimously elected to serve another term as secretary-treasurer.

Oklahomans in Action



The above picture, received too late for last month's issue, shows a group of delegates to the recent convention of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters.

Back row left to right, Wm. B. Hollingsworth, Muskogee, Executive Board Member; John Doonan, Tulsa, Executive Board Member; G. E. Warren, General Representative United Brotherhood; J. Q. Maloney, Muskogee, Legislative Committee; Orley Jackson, Vice-President, Stillwater; Frank Boucher, President Local 686, Blackwell; La Clair Simmons, Rec. Sec. Local 686, Blackwell. Front row, Frank Hanks, Secretary-Treasurer, Tulsa; Alvin Walkup, President (Council) Oklahoma City; L. S. Croman, Retiring President, Muskogee; Joe Bartl, Fin. Sec., Local 686, Blackwell.



One Woman Quits for Each Two Hired

High Quit Rate Increases Complexity of Manpower Problem

FOR EVERY TWO women being hired for war production work in labor shortage areas one other woman is quitting her job, the Office of War Information reported recently.

This was brought out in reports submitted to the War Manpower Commission by 16,600 war plants employing 13,400,000 persons, four million of whom are women.

Women in these plants are quitting at a higher ratio than are the men. Even "separations"—the term applied to those separated from their jobs for any reason whatever—run higher for women than for men in these plants, despite the fact that separation rates for men include those called into military service.

The "quit" rate for women in these surveyed war plants was 6.2 per cent of total female employment (four million) in June—or 243,000. This figure includes only those women who left their jobs of their own volition. The quit rate for men during that month was only 3.9 per cent of the total male employment.

Separations for women were 7.9 per cent in the month; for men, 6.6 per cent. Hiring rates for the same period were 11.6 per cent of the total female employment and 7.3 per cent of total male employment.

The War Manpower Commission estimates that in the year ending July, 1944, about 1,400,000 women will have to be added to the existing female labor force. There is no indication at this time that either the quit or separation rates reported by the war plants in these areas with labor market problems would extend through the entire country; but it is obvious that if the quit rate of one woman quitting for every two women hired should apply, the

number of extra women needed to carry on wartime production and services would be doubled.

Both total separation and quit rates in the plants reporting ran considerably higher than the five-year peacetime average for the month of June, 1935 to 1939. During this period total separations (men and women) were 3.9 per cent of the total employment; total quits were 1.04 per cent, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. For June, 1943, in these surveyed 16,600 plants, total separations were 7 per cent and total quits 4.6 per cent.

Although no statistical breakdown of turnover by sex was made prior to the war, it is an accepted fact that quit rates for women have always run higher than those for men. Marriage, maternity or other changes in the family status have always been responsible for many women leaving their jobs, and are still to be reckoned with in these wartime quit figures, for marriage and birth figures are on the increase.

Then, too, women are sometimes the secondary source of income in a family,

entering the labor market when the income of the major wage-earner is cut off or is inadequate. When the situation changes and the major wage earner is once more able to supply the necessary income, the woman worker leaves her job. This, too, is happening to some extent today.

Other specifically wartime reasons for leaving the job, however, loom important in the information obtained from the exit interviews given in many war plants when an employee quits her job.

A service man is transferred from one camp to another. His wife quits her job, packs up and goes to live near him.

This, together with marriage, birth or family illnesses, is one of the group of "personal" problems which War Manpower Commission considers the most important in women's decisions to leave their jobs. Also in this group would come the very important reason of household burdens. Particularly is this last problem a motivating force among those women who have had no previous experience in the labor market, or who

have no financial incentive for working. The task of filling a war job plus running a home seems like an insurmountable problem and running the home often wins out.

Just about as important as these personal problems are the "community" problems which confront women working in labor shortage areas. Inadequacy of child care is one of the reasons most frequently given for leaving the war job. Transportation and shopping difficulties are others; women get tired of standing in line to get a bus or street car, or to purchase their groceries during the evening rush after work, or to have only one evening a week when the stores are open for other necessary purchases.

In-plant problems are less important. Little dissatisfaction with wage scales, for instance, is found among women who quit their jobs. Nor is there any great feeling that they are unsuited to war plant work. Long work hours, however, may be a more frequent excuse for they are so closely related to the other personal and community problems which cause women to leave.

Auxiliary 387, Muskegon, Mich., Active

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our meetings are held twice a month, the same as that of our Brother Local, the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of the month. The first meeting is a business one and the last one is devoted to a social time of cards, with just a short business session.

We have made several contributions to worthy causes, such as the Red Cross, USO and sent gifts to the soldiers overseas. This month we sent a case of cigarettes to the boys on the ocean.

August fourth we were delightfully entertained at the country home of Mrs. R. Shauers near the scenic drive. Eighteen members were present. A picnic dinner was eaten out of doors in view of the beautiful flowers and victory garden.

This spring we sent two delegates to the State Convention in Detroit.

We are striving for a larger membership and putting more emphasis on asking for goods with the union label.

Our new officers are:

President, Mrs. Chester Alger; Vice-President, Mrs. Joe VanderLeest; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Paul Dobberstein; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Joe Macek; Conductor, Mrs. E. Griffiths; Trustees, Mrs. Louis Fuller, Mrs. R. Nelson, and Mrs. Bertha Bush.

Best wishes to all Auxiliaries.

Mrs. Paul Dobberstein, Rec. Sec.,
236 W. Forest Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) -----19----

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

From -----Street

City -----State -----

To -----Street

City -----State -----

Name in full -----

L. U. No.-----, City----- State-----

Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

Honorary members are required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 182

Everything in roof framing depends on the common rafter—in other words, the cuts of the common rafter give the basis for all other cuts. If this simple principle is kept in mind, it will be much easier for the student to master roof framing. Another thing to remember is that the carpenter solves his geometrical problems with the steel square and a pencil, rather than with a pencil and paper. And where the student of geometry solves his problems by means of formulas, the carpenter solves the same problems by the application of the steel square. Therefore it is our purpose in these lessons to present various applications of the square to show how different practical problems can be solved by its use with ease and accuracy.

Fig. 1 shows a cross section of a gable roof with a "dutch" dormer, ready for the roof sheeting. The pitch of the main roof is a one-third pitch, while the pitch for the dormer is a one-sixth pitch. The names of the different members of this roof are; a, common raf-

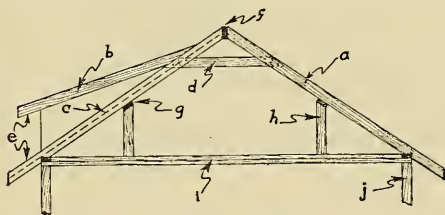


Fig. 1

ter; b, dormer rafter; c, measuring line; d, collar beam; e, tails or look-outs; f, ridge board; g, purline plate; h, purline studding; i, double plate and j, wall studding.

When a ridge board is used, as shown at f, of Fig. 1, one-half of its thickness must be deducted from the run in order to get the proper length

of the common rafter. How this can be done is shown by Fig. 2, where the dotted lines represent the application of the square for the last step, but in order to deduct $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch from the run, we mark along the blade of the square and move the square back $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch, as shown by figures on the drawing. If

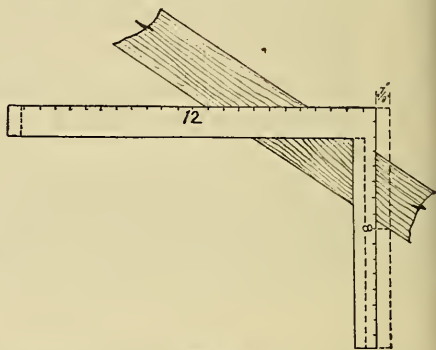


Fig. 2

one-half of the ridge board is less or more than $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch the deduction should be made accordingly.

Fig. 3 shows in part, a pair of rafters in place. The run is 12 feet and the rise is 8 feet. If a measuring line is used the rise begins at the top of the plate and ends $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the point of the comb; but if the edge of the rafter is used instead of the measuring line, then the rise begins $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the top of the plate, as indicated by dotted line, and ends at the point of the comb. This difference often causes confusion in the minds of beginners until it is properly understood. The collar beam is shown just 4 feet below the point of the comb. Having this distance we can determine the length of the collar beam by multiplying 4 by 12, giving us 48, or the distance in inches. This figure is then divided by the rise per foot run, or 8, which gives us the number of feet in the run of a 4-foot rise, or 6 feet. This being a double-pitch roof, we would have to multiply 6 by 2 in order to obtain the full length of the collar beam, which would be 12

feet. By giving this problem a little study it will become clear that when the location of the collar beam is known, its length can easily be determined.

Before we take up the next figure we want to discuss the reading of the fig-

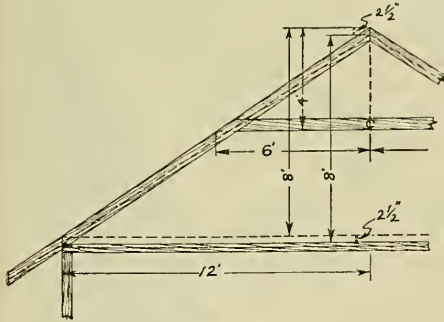


Fig. 3

ures used on a square for framing rafters. The question is, should the figure representing the rise be read first or should the base figure be read first? While we have used these figures both ways, we hold that the base figure should be read first, as 12 and 8 for a one-third pitch; 12 and 6 for a one-fourth pitch, and 12 and 24 for a full pitch—the same order should be observed for all other pitches. It is reasonable that the base figure should be read first, for on it rest all the roof framing problems. This reading is supported by the universal standard of reading the width first, and since the run represents the width, it should be

the rise first when the emphasis is on the rise, as in saying, "the pitch is $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 12," if written out in full would be, " $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches rise to 12 inches run." If, however, the emphasis is on the cut then it should read, 12 and $8\frac{1}{2}$, as in this expression: "The cut is obtained by using 12 and $8\frac{1}{2}$ on the square."

In Fig. 4 we are showing the application of the steel square for making the various cuts relative to a one-third pitch roof. It will be discovered that all of the cuts, excepting the plumb cut of the dormer-rafter tail, are made by using the figures 12 and 8 on the square. A simple rule for determining whether the blade or the tongue gives the cut is: For all pitches below a one-half pitch, the blade gives the sharp cuts and the tongue the dull cuts, assuming that the run is always taken on the blade of the square. For cuts above a one-half pitch, the rule is just the reverse, speaking of cuts relating in some way to the common rafter.

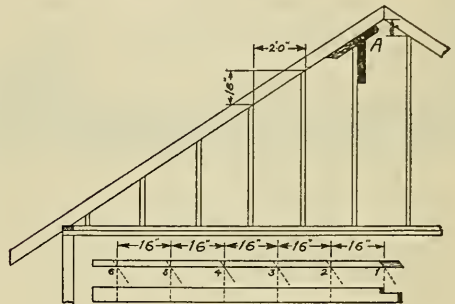


Fig. 5

The two cuts for the dormer rafter need further explanation. The horizontal line at A, simplifies the cut for the dormer rafter where it joins the main roof. Applying the square to this line, using 12 and 8, will give the cut for the dormer rafter, provided the rafter and the line are kept in the relative position shown on the drawing. The same results can be obtained with a little more accuracy by doubling the figures, giving us 24 and 16, which would bring the square into the position shown by dotted lines at C. At B we are showing how the tail cut for the dormer rafter is obtained. Because this rafter is cut on a 12 and 4 pitch, we have simplified the matter by doubling both figures, hence we use 24 and 8 to obtain the cut.

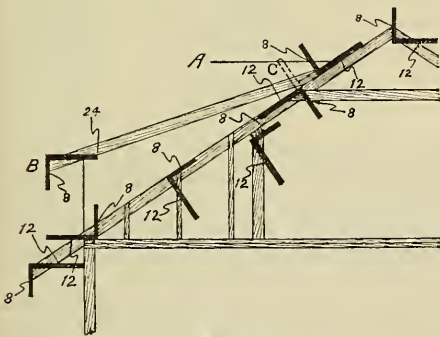


Fig. 4

read first. It is true that the base figure could be omitted in the reading, or just assumed, but this is not as explicit as reading both figures. There seems to be a justification for reading

Fig. 5 shows in part a gable of a one-third pitch roof with the studding in place. The studding are spaced 2 feet on center, which would make the longest pair of studding just 8 inches shorter than the distance between the

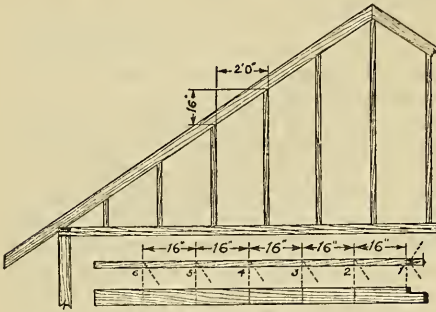


Fig. 6

bottom of the comb joint and the top of the plate, as shown on the drawing to the upper right of A. After having determined the length of the longest pair of studding, each of the other pairs would have to be just 16 inches shorter than the pair before. This is illustrated at the bottom, where we show the first pair—the upper one gives an edge view and the bottom one a side view. It will be noticed that these two are cut in pairs. The bevel square at A, shows how to set the square for marking the bevels, and the dotted lines at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 show how the marking is done.

To the left of the square shown at A, we are showing why each pair of studding must be 16 inches shorter

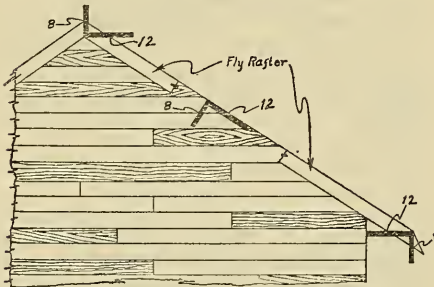


Fig. 7

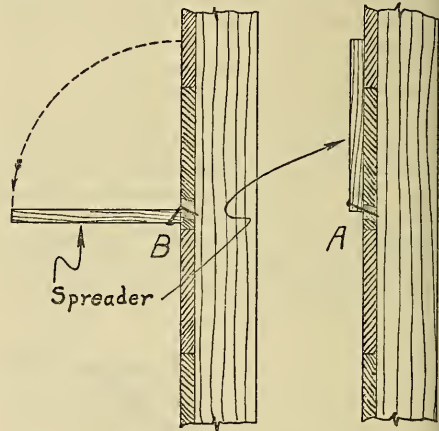
than the preceding pair. The studding are spaced 2 feet on center, which gives us an 8-inch drop for each foot, or 16 inches, as shown.

Fig. 6 shows another method of studding a gable. Here a studding is set at the center, directly under the comb joint. This studding is used for the pattern—two views of it are shown at the bottom. The rest of the studding are cut in pairs, each succeeding pair is cut 16 inches shorter, taking the center studding for the starter. Figs. 5 and 6 should be compared and studied.

Fig. 7 shows the application of the steel square for marking the cuts for the boxing and also for the cuts of the fly rafter, or as it is sometimes called, the barge rafter. In all of these cuts the figures 12 and 8 are used, even for obtaining the flare on the end of the tail, as we are showing.

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over. One side of the form is built, lined up and braced, and then the other side is made and put in place. How to get the spreaders in often becomes a problem, and that is what we are showing by the illustrations.

At A we are showing a form in part, onto which a spreader has been nailed in such a way that it is in a perpendicular position. (In this position the spreader is out of the way). One nail at the bottom is all that is necessary.

When you are ready to set the other side of the form, pull the spreaders down, as shown at B, until they are in

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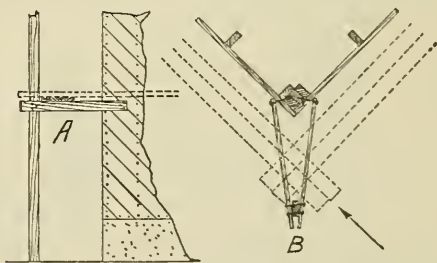
a horizontal position. With the spreaders in this position put the section of form in place. Care must be taken that the spreaders are not pushed out of order while placing the section. When the walers are on, before you tighten the ties, see that all the spreaders are still at rightangles with the sides of the forms.—H. H. Siegele.

Corner Ledgers

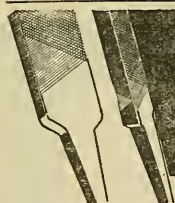
The usual method of fastening corner ledgers is to nail them flat against the boxing. Then the runboards are put on and extend out over the ledgers enough to make the scaffolding for the corner. Sometimes only one ledger is used and one of the runboards is extended over the ledger enough to carry the runboards of the other side. The projecting runboard is reinforced at the end with an upright. Both of these methods are more or less risky. Perhaps the best method of fastening corner ledgers is shown in the accompanying illustrations.

At A is shown an elevation looking at it in the direction of the arrow shown in B. The dotted lines represent the runboards. A plan of the layout is shown at B, where the dotted lines also represent the runboards.

What we are showing here is meant for ordinary light scaffolding, which is



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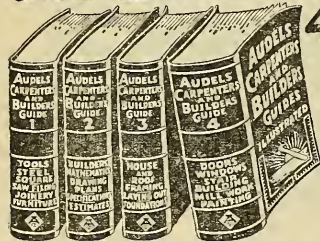
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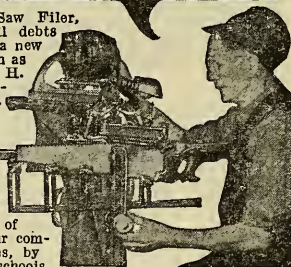
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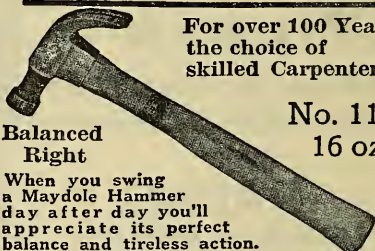
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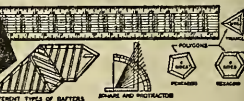
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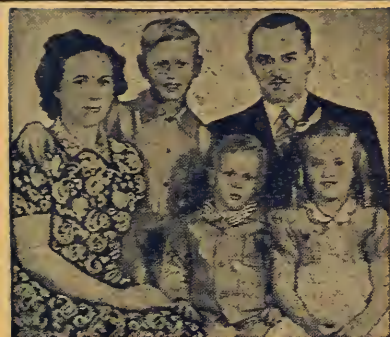
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**10-DAY FREE
INSPECTION COUPON**



THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIII—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1943

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancelable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

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IN THE FAMILY!

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ADVERTISERS**

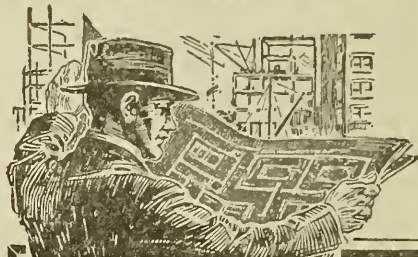
WHO SPEND MONEY
WITH YOUR UNION.

CARPENTERS BUILDERS and APPRENTICES

Send for These:

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**Blue Print Plans and Book
"HOW TO READ BLUE PRINTS"
See Offer Below**



Find out now,—by this Free Trial Lesson,—how easy it is to learn the technical side of Building, right in your own home, in your spare time. No charge for this Lesson either now or later!

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Learn how to lay out and run a building job. How to read blue prints. How to understand specifications. How to estimate costs. No books—no classes! Just use the blue prints, specifications and easy lessons we furnish. Same as the contractor uses. Fits in with your daily experience. This practical plan is the result of our 40 years of experience in training practical builders.

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--or a Post Card

To prove to you how easy it is for a practical man to learn this "headwork" side of Building we will send you,—(if you are a carpenter, builder or apprentice),—our Free Trial Lesson or Booklet: "How To Read Blue Prints," and a set of blue print plans,—all Free of cost. They are valuable and instructive.

Send Coupon or Post Card

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE

The School for Builders

S-104 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, 16, Illinois

Please send at once,—no obligation,—Your FREE Book "How to Read Blue Prints" and a complete set of Blue Print Plans.

Name -----

Address -----

P. O. ----- State -----

Occupation -----

Fort Knox troops demonstrate to union leaders
how victories are being achieved on all fronts

The Army Shows How

★ ★ ★

AS GUESTS of the United States Army, a sizeable group of AFL union officials recently attended a two-day demonstration of modern warfare at Fort Knox, Kentucky. In the company of some four hundred prominent industrialists and newspaper men, the union leaders were given an ear-splitting, eye-filling sample of what American men and American machines are doing on the far-flung battlefronts to bring about the victories which make today's headlines.

For two days guns roared, tanks rumbled, and machine guns chattered as the forces at Fort Knox put on a realistic exhibition of the methods and tactics American troops are employing so effectively everywhere. The ammunition was live and the action was dead serious. In two days of watching, the union leaders, industrialists, and newspaper men were given a better conception of the enormity of the job being faced by our army than they could get by reading all the books and pamphlets ever written on modern warfare.

Perhaps the most impressive show of the two-day visit was a full-scale sham attack put on by dive-bombers, fighting planes, troops, tanks and artillery for the benefit of the visiting union leaders and a large group of student officers.

As a chilling and penetrating nor'easter swept down upon the observation post from the Kentucky hills, troops under protection of smoke-screens crept up on two "enemy" pillboxes and, with the aid of demolition bombs, flame-throwers and heavy tank fire, blasted the concrete strongholds out of existence.

A corps of engineers, also protected by smoke-screens, then inched forward to mop up "enemy" mines planted in the roadways. With these preliminaries out of the way, the dive bombers went into action and swept the disputed terrain with a spectacular burst of tracer bullets, fired as the planes swooped down lower than the surrounding woods. The tanks then rolled up from three direc-

tions and put on an amazing display of precision gunnery. Every "enemy" installation on the first ridge burst into flames as the mortars and machine guns poured a deadly accurate fire into them. With heavy bombers and artillery tearing the "enemy" main positions to bits, the tanks then rolled up for the final coup.

The sham battle was complete in every detail, even to the opera-

tions of a fully-equipped medical unit right behind the attacking lines.

After the completion of these thrilling maneuvers, the labor leaders were driven on a tour of the elaborate installations of this 100,000-acre fort and the auto cavalcade finally drew up at Brooks Field for a review of a mass parade.

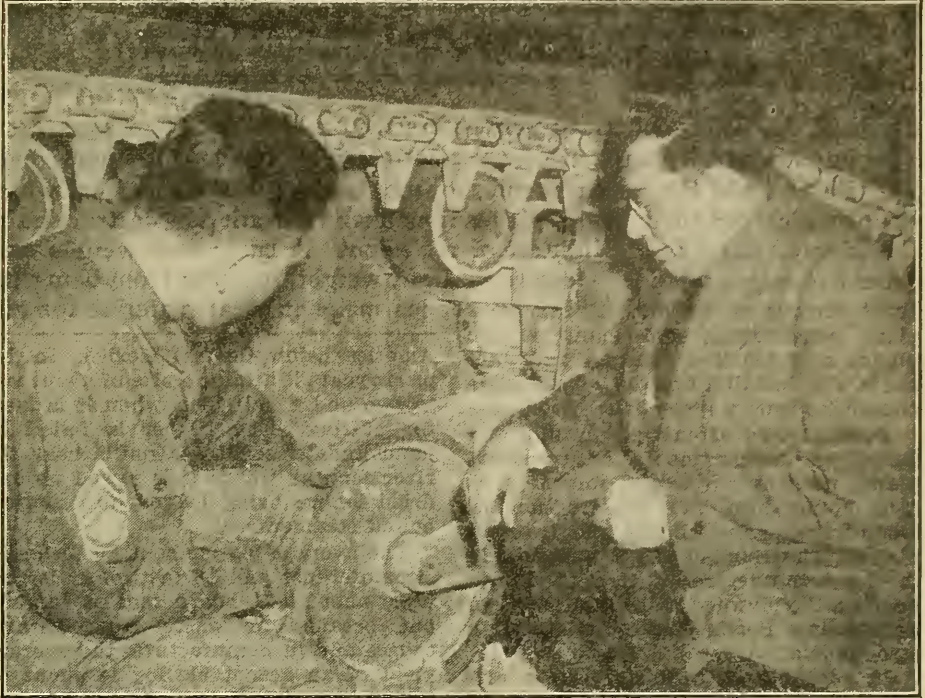
Included in the list of union officials attending the two-day demonstration were: William Green, AFL president; George Meany, AFL secretary; L. P. Lindelof, president of the Painters; Foster J. Pratt, president of the Technical Engineers; John Rooney, president of the Operative Plasterers; William J. McSorley, president of the Lathers; Harry Stevenson, president of the Molders; P. J. Morrin, president of the Ironworkers, and J. H. Lyons and D. M. Gayton, of the same union; Frank P. Converse, of the Operating Engineers; A. J. Cleland, vice-president of Brick-



layers; Earl Melton, vice president of the Machinists; Patrick Drew, of the Plumbers; Leon Reliford, Sheet Metal Workers; L. W. Denny, of the Boiler-makers; Harry Bayes, of the Blacksmiths; James Wilson, of the ILO; Gor-

representatives gave the Army high praise for putting on one of the most instructive and awe-inspiring programs in history.

"The demonstration proved to us," they said, "that modern warfare de-



Tech. Sgt. Jesse Toombs tells Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson about bogie wheels that propel M-4 tanks at Armored School, Fort Knox, during recent 2-day demonstration. Vice-President Hutcheson was one of a group of AFL labor leaders attending the Fort Knox meeting. (*Armored Command Signal Photo.*)

don Freeman, of the Electrical Workers, and J. B. Etchison, of the Hod Carriers.

The Brotherhood was represented at the demonstration by First Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson who was present both days, and by Second Vice-President Jack Stevenson who was able to attend only one day's session. Both rep-

resents primarily on equipment. To achieve success on the many battle-fronts of the world, our boys must have the best equipment in the greatest quantity. Consequently victories in Europe and the South Pacific must necessarily start on the production lines in American war plants."

Satisfied Workers Are Best Producers

Satisfied workers make the best producers, the War Manpower Commission reported recently. Citing results of an industrial survey, the commission said it found that where morale among workers is good, production is high, and that the reverse is true where workers have unsettled grievances.

The commission's findings vindicate labor's theory, which is, briefly, that morale is the key to the manpower problem, and wages and conditions are the key to morale.

Balsa Wood Fights

The World's Lightest Lumber Deserts Model Planes
To Help Make Invincible The Allies Best Bombers

JUST AS THE American youngsters who a few years ago were carving model airplanes are now piloting real Flying Fortresses over Europe and the South Pacific, so, too, is the Balsa wood from which they then carved their model planes now dealing death and destruction to the enemy. Balsa is the lightest of all woods. A cubic foot weighs only from five to ten pounds. Despite its light weight, it is far from being the least strong of woods. These properties make it ideal material for airplane construction and many of the planes now blasting German and Japanese war installations out of existence contain at least a little Balsa wood.

Balsa is used extensively in pilot and passenger compartments of transport planes used by our armed forces. It is also going into the construction of troop-transporting gliders and training planes. The English use it unsparingly in the manufacture of their Mosquito bomber, the plywood plane that has been devastating Berlin and other German strongholds.

In addition to its usefulness in airplane construction, Balsa wood is also proving its worth in sea-going equipment where lightness and buoyancy are essential factors. About half the weight of cork, Balsa is ideal material for a thousand and one pieces of maritime equipment. It is made into buoys for marking river and ocean channels. It is manufactured into floats for marine mines. It goes into the construction of the most modern life-saving rafts with which our merchant marine and navy are equipped. Many survivors of torpedoings are alive and still fighting today because of a Balsa wood raft.

The United States always imported sizeable quantities of Balsa; 98% of it from Ecuador. Whereas half the imports went into model airplanes before the war, Balsa is now brought into the country under the strictest controls. It is allocated to war industries as judiciously as steel or copper.

Balsa is a fast-growing tree which is native to all sections of North and South

America below Central Mexico. In five or six years it attains a size of about two to two and a half feet, when it is ideal for cutting. The timber is felled by hand and floated to sawmills near the river mouths where it is sawed up and dried before being loaded on America-bound steamers.

The average log is about 50 inches in circumference and 16 feet long. It contains about 144 board feet of lumber, but because of waste from natural causes and in manufacture, the average yield of an acceptable log is about 50 board feet. With proper care balsa is not prone to warp, split or shrink and the smooth, compact wood is easy to work providing the tools are sharp.

Despite its reputation for durability when handled correctly, Balsa wood must be treated carefully during processing. If logs or lumber are not dried to a proper moisture content before shipping, rot sets in within a relatively short time and the wood becomes useless. Consequently the many mills in Ecuador, while relatively inefficient in production methods, nevertheless follow modern techniques in curing all Balsa lumber shipped to the United States and other Allied Nations.

Although most of the Balsa wood production of South America is imported by the United States, appreciable quantities go to Russia and England. Both of these Allies utilize it extensively in their planes since they lack the aluminum production facilities of the United States.

KEEP 'EM SMOKING

*Brotherhood solicits cooperation
of Locals and District Councils
to keep our fighting boys happy.*

Contributions to the Brotherhood's cigarette fund dropped off substantially in the month from October 22 to November 22 although the need for smokes for our boys in the armed forces increased during that period. More soldiers, sailors, and marines are now serving in foreign territory than at any time in history. Cigarettes still remain their chief source of comfort; and the home front bears the responsibility of seeing that they are adequately supplied with the one thing that helps them carry their tremendous burden.

Reports from the fighting fronts indicate that cigarettes are more than mere smokes to our fighting men; they are living proof that the folks at home have not forgotten or forsaken them. The cigarettes are enjoyed for the comfort and satisfaction they give, but they also build morale by reminding the recipients that their sacrifices are not going unnoticed on the home front.

All checks or money orders toward the U. S. cigarette fund should be made payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows. A strict accounting of the fund will be furnished all contributors.

★ ★ ★

U. S. CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received from October 22 to November 22.

| L. U. City and State | Amt. | L. U. City and State | Amt. | L. U. City and State | Amt. |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 17 Bellaire, O. | 25 00 | 1016 Rome, N. Y. | 25 00 | 2331 Wellston, O. | 5 00 |
| 88 Anaconda, Mont. . . | 25 00 | 1201 Borger, Tex. . . . | 5 00 | 2511 Klamath Falls, Ore. | 5 00 |
| 149 Irvington, N. Y. . . | 5 00 | 1247 Laconia, N. H. . . | 25 00 | 2600 Alamogordo, N. M. . | 90 00 |
| 155 Plainfield, N. J. . . | 25 00 | 1279 King City, Cal. . . | 10 00 | 2611 Eugene, Ore. | 5 00 |
| 171 Youngstown, O. . . . | 25 00 | 1345 Buffalo, N. Y. . . . | 25 00 | 2626 Meadow Valley, Cal. | 10 00 |
| 229 Glens Falls, N. Y. . | 25 00 | 1637 La Junta, Colo. . . | 25 00 | 2913 Tennant, Calif. . . . | 25 00 |
| 235 Riverside, Cal. . . . | 50 00 | 1652 Hampton, N. H. . . | 5 00 | 2916 Kinzua, Ore. | 20 00 |
| 290 Lake Geneva, Wis . . | 12 50 | 1673 Morganton, N. C. . | 25 00 | 3191 Chelsea, Mass. . . . | 25 00 |
| 437 Portsmouth, O. . . . | 20 00 | 1757 Buffalo, N. Y. . . . | 25 00 | | |
| 440 Buffalo, N. Y. . . . | 25 00 | 1824 Bellingham, Wash. . | 10 00 | | |
| 508 Marion, Ill. | 25 00 | 1845 Snoqualmie Wash . | 10 00 | | |
| 618 Sikeston, Mo. | 25 00 | 1888 New York, N. Y. . . | 25 00 | | |
| 635 Boise, Ida. | 10 00 | 2036 Selma, Ala. | 5 00 | | |
| 641 Fort Dodge, Ia. . . . | 25 00 | 2061 Austin, Minn. . . . | 25 00 | | |
| 808 Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . | 25 00 | 2071 Bellingham, Wash. . | 125 00 | | |
| 852 Fontana, Wis. | 12 50 | 2316 Harbor Springs, Mich. | 5 00 | | |
| 993 Miami, Fla. | 25 00 | | | | |

DISTRICT COUNCIL

Redwood D. C. Calif. . . 5 00

STATE COUNCIL

Iowa State Council... 25 00

Available Funds October 22, 1943-----\$13,338 91

Receipts from L. U's, D. and S. C's-----\$ 1,035 00

Total -----\$14,373 91

Balance Available November 22, 1943-----\$14,373 91

CANADIAN CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions up to October 30, 1943

| L. U. City and Prov. | Amt. | L. U. City and Prov. | Amt. | L. U. City and Prov. | Amt. |
|------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| 27 Toronto, Ont. . . . | 10 00 | 1360 Montreal, Que. . . | 5 00 | 2415 Victoria, B. C. . . . | 25 00 |
| 93 Ottawa, Ont. . . . | 25 00 | 1558 Montreal, Que. . . . | 5 00 | 3175 Pembroke, Ont. . . . | 2 50 |
| 134 Montreal, Que. . . . | 5 00 | 1584 St. Anne-Bellevue, Que. | 5 00 | | |
| 452 Vancouver, B. C. . . | 25 00 | 1591 Bathurst, N. B. . . . | 10 00 | | |
| 611 New Waterloo, N. S. | 5 00 | 1598 Victoria, B. C. . . . | 20 00 | | |
| 730 Quebec, Que. | 5 00 | 1735 Prince Rupert, B. C. | 10 00 | | |
| 840 St. John, N. B. . . . | 15 00 | 1736 Valleyfield, Que. . . | 2 50 | | |
| 1127 Montreal, Que. . . . | 25 00 | 1867 Regina, Sask. . . . | 25 00 | | |
| 1244 Montreal, Que. . . . | 5 00 | 2173 Guelph, Ont. . . . | 5 00 | | |
| 1256 Sarnia, Ont. | 10 00 | 2307 Cornwall, Ont. . . . | 5 00 | | |
| 1325 Edmonton, Alta. . . | 15 00 | 2308 Kingston, Ont. . . . | 10 00 | | |
| 1346 Vernon, B. C. . . . | 5 00 | | | | |

DISTRICT COUNCIL

Toronto D. C. 5 00

LADIES AUXILIARY

52 Montreal L. A. . . . 25 00

General Office 500 00

Total \$810 00

Report of the Delegates

Sixty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—The Sixty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass., beginning Monday, October 4, 1943. 566 Delegates were present as herewith shown:

| Number of Unions | | Number of Delegates | Number of Votes |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 89 | National and International_____ | 321 | 59,179 |
| 4 | Departments _____ | 4 | 4 |
| 39 | State Bodies _____ | 39 | 39 |
| 141 | Central Labor Unions_____ | 141 | 141 |
| 57 | Trade and Federal Labor Unions | 57 | 476 |
| 3 | Fraternal Organizations_____ | 4 | 3 |
| 333 | | 566 | 59,842 |

In introducing its Report for the year just closed the Executive Council said:

Our convention meets as the second year of our participation in World War II draws to a close, while for Europe the fifth year of war began September 1. While the American countries have thus far been spared that most grueling ordeal of war, bombing of our cities and civilian populations, we have with all other nations experienced the sacrifice of our young men and women as well as the discipline that comes from subordinating personal choice and comfort to common need and danger. Necessities of war already are controlling our habits of life and work and with each continued month of war will assume greater proportions.

We in the labor movement have been so close to the happenings to Labor in countries ruled by dictators that we know the preservation of personal freedom is worth every sacrifice that war demands. The United States has been mobilizing its resources without reservation, and realizing that global war necessitates international cooperation and pooling of resources, we have stood solidly behind the President of the United States and his responsible assistants for the winning of this war. While we are devoted to trade unionism as our way of life, we owe a prior allegiance to our country which assures us an opportunity for a democratic way of life.

Executive officials of the American Federation of Labor have continued to give major consideration to those problems of war government which vitally concerned Labor and in connection with which we were equipped to make an especial contribution of experience and information. We believe progress has been made in the administration of war production. As to the War Manpower Administration, the cooperation of Labor has not yet been fully recognized and accepted as essential to the program.

In addition to reports on our relations to war administration we submit a record of efforts to unify the labor movement and to meet internal labor difficulties.

With all the difficulties of a complex situation, however, it is our responsibility to keep the faith and honestly maintain principles of democracy for war in order to have them for peace.

MEMBERSHIP

The Executive Council reported:

Three hundred and one charters were issued in the 12-month period ending August 31, 1943, and the total membership of the American Federation of Labor on which per capita tax was paid to headquarters as of the close of the fiscal year was 5,939,021, the highest point in our history and a net gain of 456,440 members in the past year.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CIO

Several meetings were held between committees representing the American Federation of Labor and the CIO during the past year, for the purpose of dealing with the question of peace and unity within the ranks of Labor. Vice-Presidents Harry C. Bates, Daniel J. Tobin and William L. Hutcheson represented the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the peace negotiations which have been carried on.

At a meeting held on December 2, 1942, an understanding was reached which provided for the establishment of a joint AFL-CIO committee to hear and decide any disputed jurisdictional differences that might arise between the two organizations. The agreement referred to reads as follows:

The AFL-CIO peace committee, in an effort to make its maximum contribution to our country in the war and for the furtherance and protection of the conditions of the workers, today agreed upon the following:

We are convinced that if peace negotiations are to be successful and unity achieved, cooperation among our respective members and organizations must be encouraged and promoted. It is our belief that it would be extremely difficult to make satisfactory progress toward unity through these negotiations if in the meantime there is an absence of practical cooperation between the two organizations.

We agree to the establishment of a joint AFL-CIO committee to hear and decide any disputed jurisdictional differences that may arise between the two above-named organizations. If the joint committee fails to agree upon a complaint lodged with the committee it shall select a disinterested arbiter to render a decision on the dispute in question. The arbiter's decision shall be final and binding on both parties. In the event an arbiter cannot be agreed upon by the committee within five days, the President of the United States shall be requested to name an arbiter. We recommend that this understanding shall remain in force until labor unity is effected. This agreement is subject to the approval of the Executive Councils of the two organizations.

Dated Dec. 2, 1942.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
HARRY C. BATES.
DANIEL J. TOBIN.
WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON.

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS,
PHILIP MURRAY.
R. J. THOMAS.
JULIUS EMSPAK.

The Executive Council at its meeting held in Miami, Florida, January 18-27, 1943, approved the agreement entered into between the two committees. The Executive Council directed that it be the policy of the American Federation of Labor not to undertake to raid CIO unions where they hold collective bargaining rights and that we pursue the same objective through this agreement, trying to prevent the CIO from raiding American Federation of Labor unions where we

hold bargaining rights, and that the committee representing the American Federation of Labor pursue that policy in their relations with the committee representing the CIO.

At a later meeting held March 31-April 1, 1943, the committee representing the American Federation of Labor proposed that preliminary to a discussion of organic unity, a no-raiding agreement be entered into between the two organizations. The committee emphasized the necessity of cooperation, a respect for established unions, and an immediate termination of raiding tactics which had been resorted to upon bona fide unions in different localities. It seemed impossible to prevail upon the committee representing the CIO to agree upon a simple, easily understood no-raiding plan. This meeting ended in disagreement and adjourned without making provisions for holding any future meetings. No subsequent meeting has been held between the committees representing the American Federation of Labor and the CIO.

This was referred to the Committee on Resolutions and was reported on as follows:

The Executive Council in this portion of its report, relates the activities of the AFL and the CIO Peace Committee in connection with the joint effort made to establish unity between the AFL and the CIO.

The convention last year reaffirmed its earnest desire that every effort be made to establish unity between the two organizations. The joint conference held December 2nd, 1942, did not reach any understanding on the cessation of "raiding" during the period of negotiations. An agreement was reached for the establishment of a joint AFL-CIO Committee to hear and decide any disputed jurisdictional differences which might arise between the two organizations, and to submit to arbitration such disputes as they were unable to adjust.

This agreement was approved by the Executive Council at its meeting January 18-27, 1943. At that time the Executive Council directed that it be the policy of the American Federation of Labor not to undertake to raid CIO unions where they held collective bargaining rights, and that the CIO similarly agree.

Later on at the meeting held March 31-April 1, 1943, at the meeting of the joint unity committee the representatives of the American Federation of Labor proposed that preliminary to a discussion of organic unity, a no-raiding agreement be entered into between the two organizations. The representatives of the CIO were unable to agree to a no-raiding plan. This meeting of the joint unity committee resulted in a disagreement, and adjourned without making provisions for holding future meetings. None have since been held.

It is the conviction of your committee that the AFL Unity Committee be continued so that no opportunity which presents itself to establish unity may be overlooked.

The convention last year while discussing the necessity for unity, expressed the conviction that a thorough-going and open-minded discussion of unity would be difficult if not impossible if raiding tactics were to continue. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to sit around a conference table to seriously discuss peace while the armies of the respective parties were engaged in active warfare.

Your committee submits the thought that in peacetime, raiding the membership of another organization is at best questionable, and in many cases a dishonorable activity. During wartime such raiding is as reprehensible as it is truly unpatriotic.

Your committee is advised that the membership of the Typographical Union are to shortly take a referendum vote on the question of re-affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. We sincerely hope that this vote will result in bringing this great union back into the fold; that the Typographical Union are assured that in returning, their autonomy rights will be fully observed, and protected; that they are further informed by this convention that the conditions previously agreed to by a committee of the Executive Council, AFL and the officers of the International Typographical Union will be fully observed, and carried into effect.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

WITHDRAWAL OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS FROM AFFILIATION WITH A. F. OF L.

On May 27, 1943 a letter was addressed by President Harvey Brown and Secretary Davison of the International Association of Machinists which is presented in full in the report of your Executive Council to this convention. That communication notified the Council that by a referendum vote taken among the membership of the International Association of Machinists, that organization dissociated itself from membership in the American Federation of Labor.

Your Executive Council expresses deep regret at the action thus taken. The representatives of the American Federation of Labor appealed to the officers of the I. A. M. to reconsider their action and to withdraw its notice of withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor. It was urged that through conferences and discussion efforts be put forth to bring about a settlement of differences which had arisen between the International Association of Machinists and the international organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The efforts of the officers of the AFL and Executive Council to bring about a re-affiliation of the International Association of Machinists with the American Federation of Labor still continue.

This was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, but in the meantime the Machinists applied to the Executive Council for readmission to the American Federation of Labor and that body on the fourth day of the convention made the following Supplemental Report on this matter:

"In our report to the convention, we have set forth the action on May 27, 1943 of the International Association of Machinists in withdrawing from the American Federation of Labor and we have also set forth our efforts to have this organization withdraw its notice of withdrawal in the interests of harmony within the family of the American Federation of Labor.

We are now happy to report to this convention that, after extended conferences, the International Association of Machinists has, through the following communication complied with our request:

"October 6, 1943

"Mr. George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer,
American Federation of Labor,
Statler Hotel,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is to advise that our letter of May 27, 1943 announcing the International Association of Machinists' withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor is herewith withdrawn.

With kindest regards, I remain

Fraternally yours,

—s— H. W. BROWN
International President,
—s— E. C. DAVISON,
Secretary-Treasurer."

In addition to the above, we wish to report that the International Association of Machinists has paid its per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor up to and including September, 1943.

We, therefore, recommend that the Credentials Committee of this convention be instructed to give immediate consideration to the seating in this convention of the delegates representing the International Association of Machinists."

Delegate Maurice Hutcheson, Carpenters, moved concurrence in the supplemental report of the Executive Council.

Delegate Maloney, of the International Union of Operating Engineers seconded the motion and it was unanimously carried.

The Credential Committee then submitted the following report:

We, your Committee on Credentials, having examined the credentials of the representatives of the International Association of Machinists, recommend the seating of the following:

H. W. Brown, N. P. Alifas, James Edgar, John Clayton, Don Burrows, S. L. Newman, with 4,584 votes.

The report was adopted by unanimous vote and the Delegates were legally and officially seated.

This made a change in the membership which Secretary Meany brought to the attention of the Delegates. He said:

"In the report of the Executive Council submitted to this Convention, we show the membership as of August 31st. That is our annual custom. The membership shown in the Executive Council's report is transmitted into the proceedings of this Convention and constitutes a permanent record for the future. That figure on August 31st was shown as 5,939,021 members. It did not include the Machinists. Our report should now read—and I ask permission of this Convention to change that permanent record as of August 31st, 1943, to read 6,564,141 as of August 31st on a basis of paid up per capita tax."

This was so ordered by unanimous consent.

UNITED MINE WORKERS APPLICATION FOR REAFFILIATION

The President of the United Mine Workers of America directed a communication to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor under date of May 17, 1943, in which he made application for reaffiliation of his organization with the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council gave serious consideration to that communication and subsequently appointed a committee to meet with the President of the United Mine Workers and his associates for the purpose of attempting to arrive at an understanding as to the basis upon which the United Mine Workers of America might return to the American Federation of Labor.

A meeting was held between the committees of the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers on July 20, 1943. At the meeting of the Executive Council which met in Chicago, Illinois, beginning August 9, 1943, the AFL committee reported that President Lewis of the United Mine Workers submitted a statement as a basis for reaffiliation.

After extended discussion on the subject by the Executive Council during its August meeting it was decided to submit this report to the 63rd annual convention of the American Federation of Labor without recommendation for its consideration and action.

This and several resolutions on the same matter were referred to the Committee on Resolutions and was reported on as follows:

Your committee has carefully considered Resolutions Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 75 and 87 in connection with the report of the Executive Council on the subject of "United Mine Workers Application for Reaffiliation."

Your committee recommends non-concurrence in the several resolutions referred to, and in lieu thereof submits the following:

The Executive Council in its report on this subject refers the application of the United Mine Workers of America for reaffiliation to this convention without comment or recommendation. We can readily appreciate the difficulties experienced by the Executive Council in reaching this decision; nevertheless, we cordially welcome this application of the United Mine Workers for reaffiliation. We interpret this as a favorable response to the invitation so often extended by the Federation for the return of those formerly associated with us. We sincerely hope that this application for reaffiliation, and the action to be taken upon it, will lead others unaffiliated to follow a like procedure.

While your committee experienced like difficulties encountered by the Executive Council in finding it impossible to recommend acceptance of the tender of reaffiliation under conditions proposed or submitted by the United Mine Workers of America, and as set forth in the Executive Council's report, nevertheless, we are

of the opinion that the progress thus far made presents the possibility and opportunity for the early reaffiliation of the United Mine Workers of America and under terms and conditions compatible with our laws and requirements and in keeping with the spirit of equity and fairness to all concerned.

We are fully aware of difficulties yet to be overcome; nevertheless, we are confident that obstacles encountered can be overcome by the process of further conference and negotiations.

Your committee therefore recommends that the Executive Council be authorized and directed to continue negotiations with the United Mine Workers of America and in so doing be guided by the suggestion and direction that affiliated national and international unions having experienced a disregard of or transgression upon their recognized jurisdiction by the United Mine Workers of America, file with the officers of the Federation a statement of their complaint without delay and not later than thirty days following the adjournment of this convention, together with supporting evidence of the complaint filed; that as soon as possible thereafter the Executive Council arrange for conferences between the officers or representatives of complaining national or international unions and the United Mine Workers of America, or take up such questions through the committee of the Federation, for the purpose of adjusting such complaints and righting such infractions as may be alleged and found to be valid by the Executive Council; that arrangements be made for like procedure, conference or negotiation between the United Mine Workers of America and the Progressive Miners and for similar purposes, and that above all else, that the Executive Council be empowered with full and complete authority vested in the convention itself, to determine and dispose of whatever issues may have failed of adjustment within a reasonable time, and by the processes herein before recommended, and to take such additional action as may be necessary to the end that an early reamiliation of the United Mine Workers can be had on a basis in keeping with the traditions, conditions and requirements of the Federation, and as may be determined by the Executive Council. Your committee trusts that these negotiations will be carried on in the spirit of mutual helpfulness and unity and with expedition.

After a lengthy discussion the report of the committee was adopted.

WAR BOND CAMPAIGN

Attention is directed to the fact that ever since its inception the organized labor movement has endorsed and supported the voluntary war bond campaign. The U. S. Treasury Department has estimated that at least 300 million dollars per month of the total of 420 million per month which is being invested in war bonds comes from members of organized labor. This is indeed a very gratifying record.

Referred to the Committee on Executive Council's Report and reported on as follows:

The statement contained in the Executive Council's report on the leading part played by labor in helping finance the war is amply supported by facts. The American Federation of Labor has established an outstanding record of intensive cooperation and notable initiative in backing the American fighters in their battle for victory. The American Federation of Labor was the first to suggest voluntary payroll deductions based upon a payroll savings plan, and to set a definite quota for its members. The pledges made in the Seattle and Toronto conventions and the quotas set have been more than fulfilled. This success is due to the concerted effort by the American Federations of Labor unions to carry on war bond campaigns through organized trade union channels. An important additional contribution has been yielded by the special campaigns sponsored and promoted by unions to underwrite or guarantee sufficient amounts of bonds to purchase specific articles of war materiel.

It is a matter of special importance to organized labor to be able to render a complete account of the contributions made by our unions toward the financing of the war. To this end, your committee recommends that national and international unions be asked to furnish the American Federation of Labor with complete reports on purchase of war bonds made by local unions as well as national

and international unions. The purchase of war bonds on the large scale in which it has been made has been a matter of hardship to a great many workers whose resources have been severely taxed by war conditions. Labor must see that adequate information is available so that labor receives due credit for purchases made as a part of already heavy sacrifices on the part of labor.

Your committee recommends that this convention endorse the fine work already performed by the large number of our unions and urges our entire membership to increase their contributions and intensify their zeal.

The report was unanimously adopted.

POST-WAR PLANNING

In conforming with action taken by the Toronto, 1942 convention, a committee was appointed to evolve policies for the guidance of the American Federation of Labor in the post-war period.

It will be seen from the sub-section titled "Post-War Problems" that due cognizance is being taken of the problems involved in the transition from war to peacetime production as they will affect the wage earners. It is estimated that approximately 30 million persons will be affected in the change-over from war to peace, for whom jobs must be found. To meet this situation your Executive Council believes that an adequate national employment service should be provided. Attention is also directed to the importance that should be attached to plans for revitalizing the labor movement so that it can resume its normal functions which have necessarily been subjected to certain restrictions during wartime.

While our nation's foreign policy is formulated by the Executive Branch of our government, subject to approval by Congress, organized labor is deeply concerned that the will of the people shall continue to control decisions in our democratic country. The wage earners hope that we can avail ourselves of the opportunity at the end of the war to establish agencies and understandings so that we can regularly consider policies and situations and make decisions that will at least minimize the necessity for future wars.

Labor realizes that many decisions are now being made that will condition terms of peace and urges that representatives of civilian groups vitally concerned by these decisions be included in the delegates representing our country in international conferences.

Plans for post-war housing should play an important role in proper planning for the transition period following the close of the war. Advance planning in this direction will greatly aid in minimizing widespread post-war unemployment. The Council recommends that a continuing program be developed by the Housing Committee of the American Federation of Labor to assist in the establishment of active local labor housing committees by central bodies, and to encourage the establishment of housing committees by the affiliated national and international unions.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

We commend the prompt compliance with the directions of the Toronto Convention in the appointment of the Post-War Planning Committee. As the report of the Executive Council states, the committee must consider a gigantic task fully aware of the opportunities involved in a change-over of such huge proportions.

We recommend approval of the work of the committee which has been initiated and urge that its work be aided in these two ways:

First: That the Federation set aside an adequate fund to enable the committee to have the necessary technical assistance; and

Second: That the Division on Post-War Studies in the Department of Labor be lifted to the Departmental level and its responsible head be made the Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, and the Congress be asked to increase the appropriations accordingly. This Division has supplied our Post-War Planning Committee with most valuable and useful information so that it is obvious the Division with wider scope and larger resources could be of great service to Labor locally as well as nationally.

It is obvious that governmental contributions to post-war planning and reconversion can best be performed by the established agency serving special fields such as the Departments of Labor, Commerce, Agriculture and Interior, and the Federal Reserve Board. These Departments which service basic functional groups, can materially aid localities, industries, corporations and plants to facilitate conversion and thereby help mobilize local and individual responsibility.

An inter-Departmental council composed of representatives of the agencies with post-war studies and services would provide a needed clearance center of information.

We urge the Post-War Planning Committee to carry through its plans for special reports and industry studies as well as its Notes for Speakers as a device to keep the rank and file informed on post-war problems and proposals.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

The Executive Council also dealt with

Social Security,

Wage and Hour Administration,

Labor Standards on Government Contract,

National Labor Relations Board,

Labor and the Anti-Trust Suits,

Combined War Labor Board,

National War Labor Board,

War Production Board,

Manpower,

President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, etc.

All of which was unanimously adopted.

The present set of officers was elected without opposition and New Orleans, La. was selected as the city in which to hold the convention in 1944.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,

M. A. HUTCHESON,

FRANK DUFFY,

CHAS. HANSON,

M. J. SEXTON,

I. E. LANE,

F. C. ALLEN,

CHAS. A. COOMBES,

J. M. CHRISTENSON,

Delegates.

Fatigue Is Factor in Health Problem

An editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association, entitled "Fatigue and Working Conditions" stated, in part, "Mechanization, speeding of industrial processes and mass production of the war effort have combined to present new problems in industrial health. The illnesses of the workers, their accident rates and the amount of work they do have been shown to be closely related to fatigue."

Dr. R. R. Sayers of the United States Department of Public Health, has stated that there are three degrees of fatigue (1) temporary (2) moderate or sub-acute and (3) chronic. Temporary fatigue will, of course, pass away when a short rest has been taken, but sub-acute or moderate fatigue always requires more rest if chronic fatigue is to be prevented. The latter may easily end with a disabling illness.

Editorial



American Women Have Earned A Salute

This land that we love is a giant
Straining both muscle and bone;
The factory whistles at shift time
Have a pleading, insistent tone,
But remember this; sing it and shout it,
Ye Freeman, from Tampa to Nome;
The courage that held like a wall on Bataan
Was bred in the nurseries of home!

Frances McCabe Spaeder

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When the history of this war is finally written, high among the brightest pages will be those recording the deeds and sacrifices of our women. Since the dawn of mankind it has heretofore been the lot of man to wage the war and the lot of woman to sit and wait. But the present war has changed all that. Today women give their husbands, sons and brothers as they always did. But in addition they are this time also giving themselves. Thousands of them are proudly wearing the uniform of the Army, Navy or Marines. There were women on Bataan and Corregidor. There are women in Italy and Kiska and the South Pacific. And there will be women in the first triumphal procession that cracks the gates of Berlin and Tokio.

Today's war is a war of production, and on the production lines millions of American women sweat and toil side by side with the men whom fate has decreed must stay home. The productive effort of these women has made America the greatest fighting power in the world. It has forged the pattern of victory and given our armed forces the tools with which they are now carving out triumph after triumph in all theaters of action.

But the women aren't all in the uniform of the armed forces or the production line; millions of them are carrying on in the unglamorous jobs of running homes. However, their value to the war effort and the nation is no less important because they wear house dresses instead of overalls or uniforms. Theirs is a task of inspiration. Theirs is a task of infinite monotony. No bands play to spur them on and no medals come their way to honor their efforts.

Yet day by day throughout the land these women quietly go about the task of keeping their families well fed despite rationing. They collect the blood to produce life-saving plasma for our armed forces. They save the fats to make our shells. And most important of all they give our men the inspiration and spiritual support that stand behind every act of heroism on the battlefields.

In union auxiliaries, Red Cross units, and community clubs they knit and sew and make comfort kits for our soldiers and sailors. They watch their sons and husbands and brothers go off to war, and they bid them

adieu with a smile on their lips when heaviness hangs around their hearts like a millstone.

With the coming of war, life as we knew it disappeared. Workers were required to move from their homes to war centers. Bad housing, poor transportation, inadequate shopping facilities all became acute problems. Yet millions of women followed their men to war centers and uncomplainingly assumed the burdens of providing decent homes for their families despite the most discouraging handicaps.

Yes, the women of America have earned a salute; particularly the wives of workers. What they have done and are doing merits the admiration of all. So long as America can depend on its women to carry on as they have been doing, no power or combination of powers on earth can keep us from achieving our destiny.

Labor—Democracy's Greatest Hope

By now it is evident that knocking out the armies of the Axis is only half the task facing the Allies. The second—and perhaps harder portion of the job—will be the establishment of self-government throughout the world on a basis of freedom and justice. Recent developments indicate that the common people of all nations will be satisfied with nothing less. Disturbances in Lebanon and Egypt only emphasize this fact.

It is also becoming apparent that the real hope for the establishment of such a world rests largely with the labor movement. Only the world-wide labor movement has remained steadfastly loyal to the precepts and principles of democracy through all the devious machinations and chicaneries that European power politics have developed since the war's outbreak. With the labor movements of France, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the other Nazi victims there have been no appeasements, compromises or under-the-table deals. There have been no surrenders or weakenings.

In all these countries labor never hesitated to take up the battle against tyranny and oppression. As the Nazi barbarians overran country after country, the labor movement was the first to go underground to carry on the seemingly hopeless fight against the enemy. Today the labor leaders in these various countries are still fighting as loyally and as desperately as ever. Not even the threat of certain death if captured stops them in their eternal struggle to re-establish democracy and personal freedom in their native lands.

Of particular significance is the fact that not a single Quisling developed out of the European labor movement. In not a single country overrun by Nazi barbarians did a labor leader sell out his fellow workers to collaborate with the enemy. The Quislings all came from the so-called better classes. Lawyers, professional men, politicians, noblemen, and clerics succumbed to the lure of personal wealth and personal power held out as inducements for Nazi collaboration, but not a single prominent labor leader weakened. To a man they remained loyal to the people they represented and the principles they lived by in the pre-war era.

Now that the Axis hordes are doomed to certain defeat, it becomes clear that the only genuine, uncompromising champions of democracy are the men and women in the various European labor movements. To them should fall the major voice in the re-shaping of the post-war world.

PLANE GOSSIP

COULD BE

All indications are that union members are taking more interest in politics than they have at any time in history. Registrations are reaching new highs in many states.

For years the workers of the nation have been lax in exercising their greatest American privilege, the privilege of voting. So much so, in fact, that they tell the following story about an old time character in Northern Idaho:

"I suppose, Uncle Jim, you remember a good deal about the politics of the early days?"

"Well, I never tuk much int'rest in polotics, but I kin recollect when John C. Fremont was 'lected President."

"Fremont! Why, Fremont was never elected."

"He wunt? Well, now, thet gits me! I heerd a leadin' speaker talk the night 'fore 'lection, an' he said if John C. Fremont wun't 'lected the country would have to shut up shop. 'Course I didn't take the papers; but, noticin' thet things went on 'bout same as before, I calc'lated John won. So he wun't 'lected? Well, b'jinks; Thet gits me!"

* * *

JUMPING AT CONCLUSIONS

The war news from all fronts continues to be good. Wherever United Nations armies are meeting the enemy they are handing him one plastering after another.

However, the enemy is still far from beaten. The hardest fighting and the greatest need for arms production still lie ahead.

The fellow who assumes victory is in the bag because a few battles have been won is jumping at conclusions as foolishly as the girl who thought she was going to North Africa for her honeymoon because her husband-to-be told her was going to show her where he was wounded in the war after they were married.

NOT EVEN ON A SURE THING

Maybe one reason why they describe a wise man as "a fellow with a lot of horse sense" is because horses never bet on the human race.

* * *

OPA WATCHES WRONG DOOR

According to its own press releases, OPA is supposedly driving down prices. However, if it is, we haven't noticed it yet. OPA knocks two cents off the price of artichoke hearts and makes a great noise about it. Meanwhile the prices of dozens of food items that workers buy have climbed a notch or two higher.

In fact OPA's antics sort of remind us of the G-man who cornered a crook in a small-town theater. Enlisting the aid of the village police chief, the G-man closed in on the crook. Search the theater as he would, however, he could not find the crook.

Said the G-man to the village cop: "Got away, has he? Did you guard all the exits?"

Village Policeman: "Yep, but we think he must have slipped through one of the entrances."

* * *

SOME PROGRESS

Last Month the Senate passed a resolution calling for a definite post-war foreign policy on the part of this Nation. The resolution was so ambiguous it didn't mean very much but at least it showed the Senate doing something about the problem.

The thing brings to mind a certain Mrs. Murphy who had a none-too-bright boy in school.

"And how is little Patrick doing in school?" asked Mrs. O'Toole one day.

"Much better, thank you," retorted Mrs. Murphy, "in the last examination he was almost at the top of the list of those who failed."



IN MY OPINION...

What Our Readers Have to Say ... On Topics of the Day!

(This Journal is not responsible for the views expressed by the writers.)

I think the poorest production record in this whole war is being set by the government. It takes anywhere from a year to eighteen months for the WPB etc. to get around to handing down a wage decision. All the time the men and women on the job are turning out goods even if their wages aren't enough to give them a decent living. Yet lots of people are criticizing labor.

Why don't the knockers direct some of their blasts at Washington? When it takes them a year to decide if a bunch of workers should get a living wage, that isn't anything to brag about in the way of production. If the workers produced the same way, this war would be lost by now.

PAUL JORDAN, CHICAGO, ILL.

★ ★ ★
Of late I have read quite a few articles urging that the government make War Bonds payable only at maturity date. During the last war a lot of financiers got rich out of Bonds by buying them for 25c on the dollar when workers got up against it for money. Now they want the same kind of deal again.

Everybody should hang on to his War Bonds. They are the best investment in the world. But a man should have the privilege of cashing them in, in case of extreme emergency, without some blood-sucker knocking down 25 to 50 %.

CHET. WALDRON, LOUISVILLE, KY.

★ ★ ★
After reading an article (In Readers Digest) written by John Patric entitled, "Remove Union Restrictions and Increase Production by One Third," I am reminded of the visitor who spent two weeks in China, returned and wrote a history of that country.

Any skilled workman can recognize inexperience in human form, no matter how grimy. In order to understand the workman's problems, it is necessary that social workers be in command of

facts relating to the conditions with which they propose to deal. To accomplish this, the social worker would have to work side by side with the tradesman over a period of time and under the same working conditions. No man learns enough from his own observation and questioning of working men to criticize the rules governing the working conditions of today.

Of especial interest to me is Mr. Patric's comment on wood caulking. I have worked at wood caulking for the past twenty years. The rules controlling this particular trade were drafted only after three generations of those men selected for their ability finally terminated innumerable meetings and discussions by their adoption. The specific amount of work each caulker is expected to do as a day's work is an amount which may be done consistently from day to day without jeopardizing his health.

Wood caulking, to the layman, appears to be a very simple task. This trade is most deceptive; it is in fact great physical exertion. Moreover, it requires that one's nerves be as steady as those of a man driving a car at high speed through heavy traffic. As much of the caulker's work is on rough staging, he must acquire balance and muscular coordination. The caulking tools must be handled in a manner that promotes efficiency with the least degree of fatigue. Such proficiency is achieved only after a great deal of patient coaching on the part of tradesmen who are old timers at caulking.

One of the contributing factors to the crisis of today is the lack of feeling or personal interest shown the working man.

However the most important cause is the persistent refusal to recognize the ability of journeymen to direct and to handle men.

H. A. BAIRD, VALLEJO, CALIF.

Official Information



General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, **T. M. GUERIN**
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, **R. E. ROBERTS**
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, **WM. J. KELLY**
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**
10348 1/2 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Third District, **HARRY SCHWARZER**
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, **ROLAND ADAMS**
Mayflower Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

October 18, 1943.

The General Executive Board met on the above date at Headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The General President reported on matters affecting our Organization since the last meeting of the Board. These matters were carefully considered and discussed, especially the law suits in which we have been involved.

Continuation of bond of General Secretary through the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore, Maryland in the sum of \$20,000.00 from August 15, 1943, to August 15, 1944, was received and referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Elevator Insurance on Elevators at 222 East Michigan, our General Office, and 516 Hudson Street, our Printing Plant, Indianapolis, Indiana for a period of three years, from September 24, 1943, to September 24, 1946, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Liability policy insurance on 516 Hudson Street, our Printing Plant, Indianapolis, Indiana, for a period of one year, from October 12, 1943 to October 12, 1944, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Workmens' Compensation Insurance in the State of Oregon and the State of Washington for a period of one year from October 12, 1943, to October 12, 1944, was received and referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of General Workmen's Compensation and Employer's Liability Policy on our representatives in the States of Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, California and Minnesota for a period of one year from October 12, 1943, to October 12, 1944, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal certificate on Liability Policy on our property 523 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, for a period of one year from October 15, 1943 to October 15, 1944 was referred to our Legal Department.

October 19, 1943.

Local Union 188, Yonkers, New York, request that the Pension be increased and after careful consideration of same the Board did not think it advisable to make any change at the present time.

Appeal of Local Union 1438, Warren, Ohio, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of F. E. Turner of said Local Union was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

Appeal of Local Union 993, Miami, Florida, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim on account of the death of Robert H. Newsom of said Local Union on the grounds that he was not in benefit standing at time of death was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

Appeal of Local Union 1161, Morris, Illinois, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Osmond Berge of said Local Union on the grounds that he was not in benefit standing at time of death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 914, Augusta, Maine from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for benefits on account of the death of John Penny of said Local Union was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

Appeal of Local Union 1300, San Diego, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for Death Benefits of Sofus Clauson on the grounds that he was not legally a member at time of death as on June 30, 1942, he went six months in arrears and automatically suspended himself from membership. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

The General President reported that on April 20, 1943, Local Union No. 14, San Antonio, Texas, was suspended as our Laws provide (Section 10, Paragraph F) for non-compliance with instructions given by him on March 27, 1943. On September 9, 1942, twenty-three members were fined \$25.00 each and expelled from the Brotherhood for alleged violation of Trade Rules. After he had an investigation made of the case by Board Member Roberts of that District, he ruled on March 27, 1943 that the expulsions be lifted, but that the fines stand, these fines and back dues to be paid within thirty days from date. Local Union 14 positively refused to comply with the instructions of the General President. When he was so notified he again sent Board Member Roberts to San Antonio to call a special meeting of Local Union 14 and give the members thereof complete details and information on the situation. The Local Union again refused to comply with the instructions of the General President and suspension followed on April 20, 1943. The Board approved the action of the General President in the case.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the General Office commenced.

October 20, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

The report of the Delegate to the Fifty-ninth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the City of Quebec, Canada in September 1943, was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter.

Appeal of the District Council of Hudson County, New Jersey, from the decision of the General President dated June 10, 1943, in which he directed said District Council to put the question of consolidating the Local Unions composing said District Council on the same ballot as that for election of Business Agents and thereby give the members an opportunity to express their wishes on this sub-

ject was carefully considered. As there is no evidence to show that the District Council complied with the orders of the General President, the General Executive Board recommends that the General President proceed with the consolidation of the Local Unions in Hudson County, New Jersey, at the earliest possible date.

Los Angeles County District Council's request for financial aid for organizing purposes was referred to the General President.

Appeal of the Fresno County District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of Earl Peterson, a member of Local Union 34, San Francisco, California versus the Fresno County District Council was considered. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Portland, Oregon.—Request of the District Council of Portland and Vicinity for information as to the disposition of the appeal of Harry Fielding, a member of Local 1020, Portland, Oregon versus the Portland District Council was considered. This case was presented to the General Executive Board at its regular meeting held in February 1943 but no action was taken as it was referred back to the General President for further investigation. However, on June 9, 1943, the General President rendered a decision sustaining the appeal of Harry Fielding. The General Executive Board gave careful consideration to this case and sustained the General President in the decision rendered.

October 21, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

October 22, 1943.

The Fresno County District Council and Local Union 634, Los Angeles, California propose that an Identification Card for members of the Brotherhood serving in the Armed Forces be adopted so that these members can visit other Carpenter Local Unions for the duration. While the Board is in sympathy with the proposition they cannot see how it could be satisfactorily put into practice now as our members in the Services are scattered on all fronts.

Local Union 321, Connellsville, Pennsylvania.—A communication from Local Union 321, Connellsville, Pennsylvania, relative to the agreement between Local 2274 and the Constructors Association of Western Pennsylvania was considered and discussed at length and matters pertaining thereto were referred to the General President for adjudication.

Report of the Delegates to the Thirty-seventh annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL held in Boston, Massachusetts, in September 1943, was referred to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter.

Report of the Delegates to the Sixty-third annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Boston, Massachusetts, in October 1943, was referred to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter.

The General Secretary submitted his annual report ending June 30, 1943, to the General Executive Board and after careful consideration it was ordered filed for future reference.

October 25, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

October 26, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

October 27, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

October 28, 1943.

Audit of Books and Accounts completed.

The Sub-committee of the Board submitted the following report:

We, the undersigned Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board have made an audit of the Securities held by General Treasurer, S. P. Meadows, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 5 Canadian Victory Bonds | \$10,000.00 each---- | \$50,000.00 |
| 50 Canadian Bonds ----- | 1,000.00 each---- | 50,000.00 |
| 100 Canadian Bonds ----- | 1,000.00 each---- | 100,000.00 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| 45 U. S. Defense Bonds---- | 10,000.00 | each---- | 450,000.00 |
| 31 U. S. Treasury Bonds---- | 100,000.00 | each---- | 3,100,000.00 |
| 6 U. S. Treasury Bonds---- | 10,000.00 | each---- | 60,000.00 |
| 4 U. S. Treasury Bonds---- | 10,000.00 | each---- | 40,000.00 |
| 1 U. S. Treasury Bond---- | 1,000,000.00 | each---- | 1,000,000.00 |
| 3 U. S. Treasury Bonds---- | 100,000.00 | each---- | 300,000.00 |

ARTHUR MARTEL,
ROLAND ADAMS,
R. E. ROBERTS.

There being no further business to be acted upon at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Signed,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1002 Knoxville, Tenn. | 2742 DeWitt, Ark. |
| 1006 Columbia, Mo. | 2746 Utica, N. Y. |
| 2726 Arcata, Calif. | 2731 Elizabethton, Tenn. |
| 2727 Castle Rock, Wash. | 2753 Escanaba, Mich. |
| 2728 Omo Ranch, Calif. | 2724 Tionesta, Calif. |

PAPER SHORTAGE CAUSING BIBLE RATIONING

The paper shortage has become so acute that it is necessary to ration Bibles, it was revealed by publishers.

The American Bible Society said the demand for Bibles is the greatest in history and that it is supplying three or four times as many as a few years ago. It attributed this to renewed religious feeling instilled by the war.



Local 951, Brainerd, Minnesota, is backing up its members in the armed services to the limit. The Local Union is not only putting every cent it can into War Bonds but it is also asking the public to do the same through bill boards sponsored by the union.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

- Brother Albert A. Achtenberg, Local No. 2823, Pembroke, Ont., Can.
Brother S. H. Baggs, Local No. 290, Columbus, Ohio
Brother Aaron Blauvett, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother William K. Bracken, Local No. 539, Los Banos, Calif.
Brother Herve Brouillard, Local No. 761, Sorel, Que., Can.
Brother Chas. S. Bryant, Local No. 429, Montclair, N. J.
Brother Chas. Edwards, Local No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
Brother Chas. Ehle, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother Josef Engel, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother Edgar A. Evans, Local No. 1571, East San Diego, Calif.
Brother Charles Foote, Local No. 1913, San Fernando, Calif.
Brother E. Freeman, Local No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
Brother Ira C. Garrett, Local No. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
Brother Clyde J. Holliday, Local No. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
Brother Axel H. Jacobson, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Gustav E. Karlson, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother John Kralovenec, Local No. 77, Port Chester, N. Y.
Brother Ray F. Leonard, Local No. 310, Norwich, N. Y.
Brother Arthur Ley, Local No. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.
Brother Jacob Madvinsky, Local No. 1779, Calgary, Alta., Can.
Brother P. Migliaccia, Local No. 77, Port Chester, N. Y.
Brother Charles D. Mitchell, Local No. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
Brother J. I. Morgan, Local No. 19, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Louis Nelson, Local No. 143, Canton, Ohio
Brother Andrew Olson, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother James L. Paul, Local No. 429, Montclair, N. J.
Brother R. W. Robinson, Local No. 710, Long Beach, Calif.
Brother Watterson Southworth, Local 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother Sigfrid Sternberg, Local No. 983, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Daniel Sullivan, Local No. 80, Chicago, Ill.
Brother George A. Sutton, Local No. 842, Pleasantville, N. J.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 80 Commends General Treasurer

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary

Dear Sir and Brother:

At the regular meeting of Local Union No. 80 held Tuesday, November 16th, 1943 a motion prevailed that we write to the General Office to commend General Treasurer S. P. Meadows for the prompt service and efficient manner in which death benefit claim donations are handled.

We feel sure that General Treasurer S. P. Meadows merits the commendation of all members of the Brotherhood for the efficient manner in which he transacts this business of the organization.

The motion further recommended that mention of this be made in our official journal, "The Carpenter".

Fraternally yours,

Local Union No. 80, Chicago, Ill.,
Alex W. Robertson,
Recording Secretary.

Woman Wins Important Local Office

The Editor:

To Local 2759, Mattawa, Ontario, goes the honor of electing the first female recording secretary-treasurer of a local union in Ontario. Miss Isabel Regimbal is the one and only girl to hold such a position. She received numerous letters of congratulation from many local unions and union officials of the Provincial Council as well as from the Department of Labor upon taking her post.

Already Miss Regimbal is adequately proving that Local 2759 made no mistake in their choice. Many of her sisters in sister locals may soon find themselves following in her shoes, since the Mattawa Local Union Committee still believes that you can't get along without women.

Fraternally yours,
Committee of Local No. 2759,
Mattawa, Ontario, Canada.



(Editor's Note: Judging from the picture, the Committee Members have good taste as well as good judgment.)

L. U. No. 246 Honors War Heroes

The Editor:

Local No. 246 recently honored its 35 heroes of the first World War, and paid homage to the 73 members now in active service in the U. S. armed forces.

Invited speakers were Mr. Jack Kelly of the American Red Cross, and Mr. Thomas Hill of the War Production Board. Both men gave very inspiring addresses and stressed upon further effort. Also, Mr. Frank McCoy of the Metropolitan Glee Club sang our national anthem and God Bless America. These three guests were given a rising vote of thanks for sacrificing an evening for our ceremonies.

President Sam Sutherland called on Gus Darmstadt, who was the sponsor of this affair, to preside as master of ceremonies. After roll



OFFICIALS OF CARPENTERS LOCAL 246, New York City, pose in front of their service flag bearing eloquent testimony that the men at home are remembering the 73 boys serving their country. Left to right are Pres. Sam Sutherland, Bus. Agent Jim Cunningham and Sec. Gus. Darmstadt.

call of our heroes of the first World War, each of the fifteen remaining members were presented with three month's dues as a token of esteem. A silent prayer was offered for the following six deceased honor roll members: John Agresta, William Bell, Henry Lane, William Matthews, Al Schick, George Schick.

Our hall was suitably decorated; old and present service flags were displayed, and each one present was given a flag pin as a souvenir.

Refreshments were served, and a pleasant evening was had by all.

Geo. Henjes, Recording Secretary.



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Ladies Auxiliary No. 273, Atlantic City, N. J.

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 273 of Carpenters Local No. 432, would appreciate it very much if you could find space to publish in The Carpenter, the activities of our Auxiliary which are as follows:

We meet on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the Carpenters' hall, Local 932, at No. 14 S. Tennessee Ave.

Our membership is very small but we have had some very nice times. Every Easter and Christmas since the beginning of the war we have sent gift boxes to the men in the service and have received many appreciative letters from them. With the assistance of the carpenters we held public bingo and card games and chanced off different kinds of prizes to raise the money to buy these gift boxes.

We donate \$5.00 each year to the Red Cross and other charitable organizations. We celebrated our 2nd anniversary April 17th with a turkey dinner followed by a dance, inviting our husbands as honored guests. All the ladies read "The Carpenter" and are interested in what other Auxiliaries are doing. We have refreshments after our meetings and then we play Bingo. We are planning to use the proceeds to make a visit to the Auxiliary in Philadelphia in the near future. The Auxiliary tries to take care of any carpenters in distress to the best of their ability and also tries to purchase things with the Union Label.

We send cards and plants to our sick members and also remember them on their birthdays.

Every Christmas we have a grand party and remember each other with a gift.

The officers of the Auxiliary are President, Mrs. Margaret Trendell; Vice-President, Mrs. L. Busby; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Nellie Piersol; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. E. Richardson; Conductress, Mrs. Rose Copeland; Warden, Mrs. Maria Muir; Trustees, Mrs. Sue Benard, Mrs. Dolly Shook and Mrs. Miriam Malseed.

Very kindly yours,

Mrs. R. E. Richardson, Rec. Sec.,
Atlantic City, N. J.

227 Nevada Ave.

Estimates are that eighteen persons behind the lines are needed for every man in the fighting front. That estimate could be nearly doubled, for it takes also the women who must run the homes on reduced budgets, find substitutes, do without many things and fight the increased cost of living.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 183

Occasionally one meets a carpenter who understands the framing of common rafters, but when it comes to hips and valleys he is puzzled. He goes ahead on these rafters more nearly on a trial and error basis, which is to say, that by fitting and trying he manages to get the roof framed, but never knows just how it was accomplished. The principal reason for this lack of roof-framing knowledge lies with the man himself. He goes about qualifying himself for roof framing like the man who couldn't fix his leaky roof while it was raining, and when it wasn't raining it didn't need it... Roof framing is an achievement—it must be acquired by practice and experience—it is not inherited. So let every apprentice get this thoroughly into his thinking, that while the framing of hips and valleys isn't any harder than the framing of common rafters, it is necessary that one give

complex roof in Fig. 1. This drawing is in plan and does not give the pitch of the roof. We are pointing out with reference letters and indicators the dif-

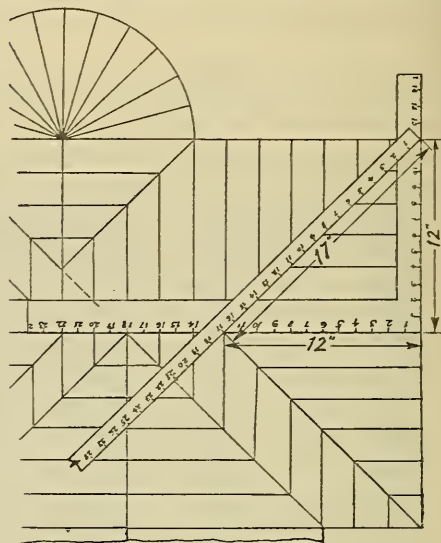


Fig. 2

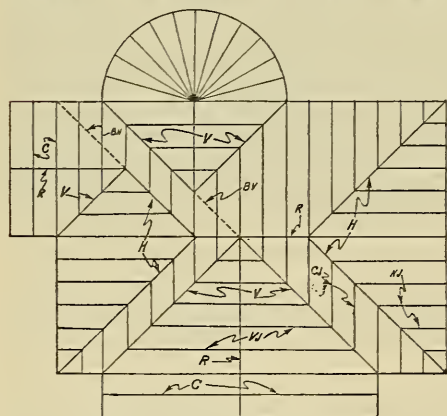


Fig. 1

this part of roof framing more thought and study than it takes for framing the common rafter.

In order to fix the various kinds of rafters in the mind of the student, we are giving a one-line drawing of a rather

ferent kinds of rafters in this roof. C indicates common rafters; H, hip rafters; V, valley rafters; CJ, cripple jacks; HJ, hip jacks; BH, blind hip; BV, blind valley, and R, ridge. The rafters for the circular part, can either be framed as common rafters or as jacks, depending on the center support.

The part to the right of the roof we have just been dealing with is reproduced in Fig. 2, where we are showing the difference in the run of the common rafter and the run of the hip or valley rafters. The run of this part of the roof is 12 feet, so by applying the square as shown, letting inches represent feet, we find that the run for the hip rafter is 17 inches, which if brought to full scale would be 17 feet. Because this is true, the reader must remember that when he uses 12 as a base figure in framing the common rafter, in framing the hip or the valley he must use

17 as the base, assuming the rafter runs on a 45-degree angle.

At this point it should be explained that the diagonal distance between 12 and 12 on the square is not exactly 17 inches, but nearly enough so for most

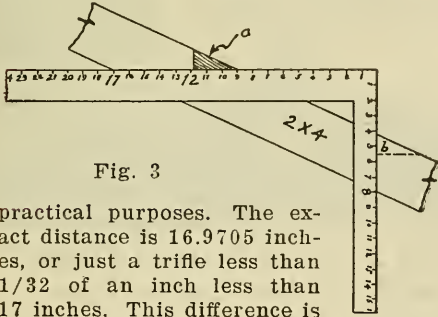


Fig. 3

practical purposes. The exact distance is 16.9705 inches, or just a trifle less than $1/32$ of an inch less than 17 inches. This difference is not noticeable in marking the cuts for hip and valley rafters, but in stepping off, the run will be increased almost $1/32$ of an inch for each step; therefore, if we have a rafter requiring 32 steps we would have increased the run nearly 1 inch, and the rafter would be more than 1 inch longer than the actual requirement. This difference will

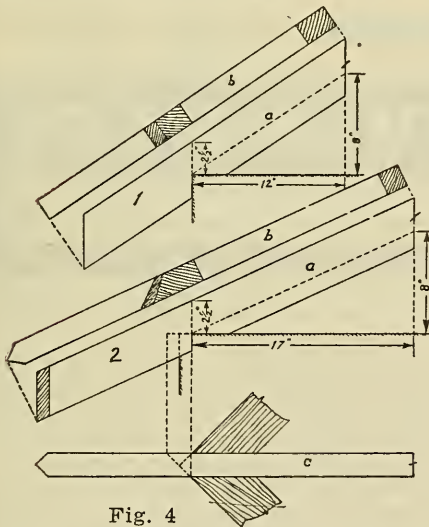


Fig. 4

account for the fact that hips and valleys usually run a little long, when they are stepped off to obtain the length. Some of this variation though, is due to the inevitable slight variation in the squareness of the building or in its not being perfectly level. And since it is almost impossible to escape these variations entirely, it can be said that the

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extra length gained by stepping off hips and valleys is really a "good fault," for it always leaves something to cut on to make the joint fit.

Fig. 3 shows the steel square applied to a 2x4 for a one-third pitch, using the figures 17 and 8, indicating that we are

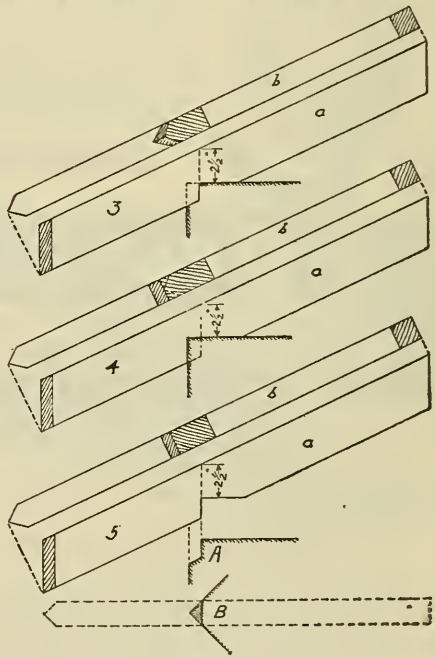
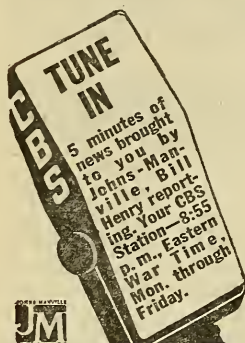


Fig. 5

working on either a hip or a valley rafter. The shaded part pointed out at a, represents the seat and shows how the blade of the square gives the horizontal cut, while at b (an imaginary seat) we show how the tongue gives the plumb cut. Excepting that 17 instead of 12 is used on the blade of the square,



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stepping off a hip or a valley rafter is the same as stepping off a common rafter, which means that if you take twelve steps for the common rafter you will also take twelve steps for the hip or for the valley rafter.

In Fig. 4 we are comparing the seat cut and tail of a common rafter for a one-third pitch roof with the seat and tail of a hip rafter. The common rafter is numbered 1 and the hip rafter, 2. In the five examples shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the a's refer to the side views and the b's to the bottom views. The shaded parts representing the seats should be compared and studied. The location of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the corner of the seat to the upper edge of the rafter, shown by dotted lines in the seats shown

in Figs. 4, 5 and 6, should be studied. The two views of the seat of the hip rafter, numbered 2, should be considered in keeping with the plan shown below, marked c. It will be noticed that one side of this cut fits tight against the plate, while the other is wide open.

The seat cut of the hip rafter, numbered 3, Fig. 5, should be compared with the one just considered in Fig. 4. This cut is suitable where the rafter is exposed and a tight joint is required. The seat cut shown in number 4 is open on both sides, as we are indicating by dotted lines on both views. This cut weakens the rafter at the seat more than the cut shown in either number 3 or 5. The seat cut shown in number 5 is perhaps the best, so far as strength is

concerned, of those given here. At A is shown how the corner of the plate is cut out to receive the rafter. A plan of the plate is shown at B, where the hip rafter is represented by dotted lines. The five seat cuts shown in Figs. 4 and 5 should be studied and compared. How to obtain the bevels for these cuts will be taken up in another part of this work.

Fig. 6 shows two seat cuts for a valley rafter. At a is shown the side view—the bottom view of which is shown at b. This construction is suitable where a tight fit is required. The bottom view of the seat shown at c, leaves a V-shaped opening at the bottom, as indicated by the dotted lines. Compare these three

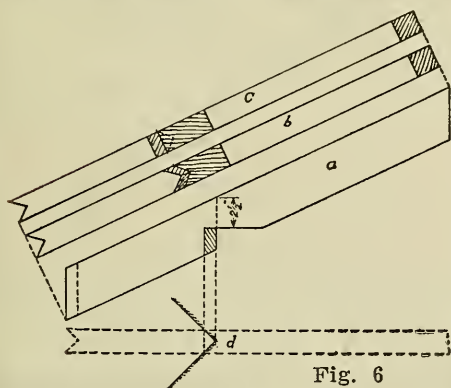
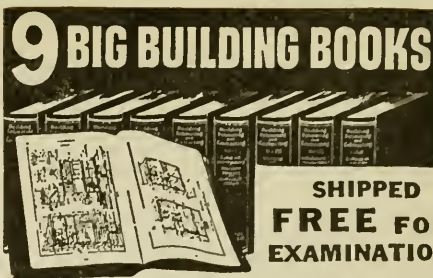


Fig. 6

views with the plan shown at d. The dotted line cutting off a small corner of the angle, shows the opening left if the cut shown at c is used for the seat.

It is a foregone conclusion in roof framing that the framing is technically done on the center line, but in fact the framing is done on the side of the rafter in keeping with the center line. In the common rafter the side of the rafter is in perfect harmony with the center of the rafter, but this is not true in either the hip or the valley rafter. To make this true the hip rafter would have to be backed and the valley rafter would have to have a channel or groove worked into it on the upper edge. This, however, is seldom necessary and rarely done. To be technically correct, both the hip and the valley rafters in reverse order would have to be backed on one edge and grooved on the other in keeping with the pitch of the roof. In rare instances this is a requirement, perhaps, not so much on roofs as on hopper work, which is basically the same as roof framing.



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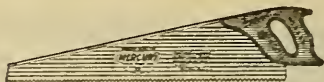
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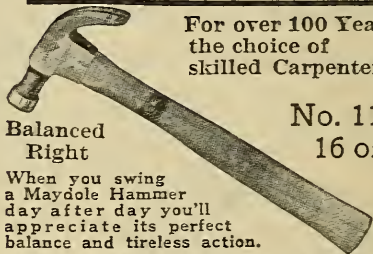
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